The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny and warmer, with temperatures in the 60s. Yesterday—High, 47; low, 37. (Map and details on Page 9.)
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY MAR 27 1947

President Orders Immediate Removal Of Employes Disloyal to Government

'Reds Propose Weimar Type Government For Germany

Marshall Holds Idea Not Too Far From U. S., British And French Views

By Wes Gallagher

Moscow, March 22 (AP).—Russia proposed to the Council of Foreign Ministers tonight that the future German government be based on the defunct Weimar Republic which Adolf Hitler used to climb to power and then destroyed.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall, expressing the opinion that the Russian view was not as far from those of the U. S., Britain and France as had been expected, declared that the Soviet proposals would be regarded in America as suggesting a federal form of government as the term is understood by Americans.

In general, both the United States and Britain support the idea of a federalized Germany, while France is for a loose and decentralized regime. The Russian proposals were subjected to an immediate attack by Britain and France.

List Voting Suggested

The long-awaited Soviet proposals for Germany, which were made public for the first time by Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, included a two-chamber parliament elected by proportional representation through a list voting system.

Molotov's outline for Germany was the top feature of the day, which saw the French stand by their plan for a loose federation of German states and a British statement on economic principles for Germany with a 10-million-ton annual steel level and a conciliatory gesture toward the French demand for coal.

Marshall, in a paper circulated among the ministers, elaborated on the fundamental principles he announced yesterday for a federalized Germany, in which he urged establishment of a provisional German regime "at once."

The American memorandum proposed a recreated Germany of from 10 to 18 Laender (states), headed first by a provisional government composed of the heads of states. It specified that the Allied Control Council would refrain from direction, operation or detailed supervision of the provisional regime's activities.

The United States plan states that Germany shall have no military establishment whatsoever, that no political party shall have special privileges, and that the constitution drawn up by the provisional government shall be ratified by a majority of the people and a majority of the German states.

Many Differences

Striking differences between the Soviet and Western plans for a future German government included:

1. The Soviet proposed proportional representation voting system where the vote would be for party "lists." The "list" voting system has been denounced by America and Britain as unacceptable.

2. That both houses be elected by direct suffrage on a population basis. The American and British plans envisage one of two houses elected on a state basis such as the United States Senate, while the French propose only one house composed of representatives from each state.

3. The Russians propose putting powers in the hands of a central administration which delegates power to the states. The western powers want the States to retain the main powers and delegate certain authorities to the Federal government.

4. The Soviet proposal that all Laender (state) constitutions be made to conform to a central constitution would destroy most constitutions now in effect in the American and British zones of Germany.

The Soviets have had under fire for some time the state constitutions in the United States zones which have been approved by the German people, particularly clauses which make it necessary for political parties to get 10 per cent of the vote to stay on the ballots. This provision has been placed in the constitution to block formation of scores of small-splinter political parties which spelled the downfall of the Weimar republic.

This provision has threatened the life of the Communist Party

See MOSCOW, Page 4, Column 1.

Cherry Blossom Queen . . .

Post Staff Photo

FROM THE SHENANDOAH TO THE POTOMAC—Seventeen-year-old Nancy Anderson, daughter of Agriculture Secretary and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson, has been chosen Cherry Blossom Queen to reign over the festival at the Tidal Basin in April. Miss Anderson, who lives with her parents at 6 Wesley Circle, will find nothing new in wearing a crown. She was Queen of the Apple Blossom Festival in Winchester, Va., last May

Sales Tax Bill Meets Rebuff In Md. Senate

Senate Prepares To Vote on Lane's Highway Measure

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP).—The House of Delegates refused today to accept a favorable report on Governor Lane's 2 per cent sales tax, thereby leaving the State's revenue program higher in the air than ever.

The vote against the committee report was 66 to 51, although three members switched at the last moment, apparently to be in a tactical position to seek reconsideration if that maneuver is decided upon.

The House last night had rejected a Senate-approved tax bill calling for various luxury taxes and reduction in income tax exemptions.

The vote on the sales tax, under fire for weeks, came after two hours of debate.

While the administration forces fought a losing battle, temporarily at least, the Senate approved committee reports in favor of the administration's 163-million-dollar bridge and highway bill calling among other things for the Chesapeake Bay Bridge.

Ready for Senate Vote

Those measures are now ready for a Senate vote.

The Senate Finance Committee also voted favorably on the administration bill to increase personal income taxes to 2.5 per cent and corporate income taxes to 4 per cent. This was part of Governor Lane's revenue program, along with the sales tax.

Argument in the House was bit-

See LEGIS, Page 12, Column 5.

Man Killed In Leap From Taft Bridge

Tile-Worker's Death Termed Suicide; Told Ex-Wife His Intention

A 43-year-old man plunged 200 feet to his death from Taft Bridge at 2:15 p. m. yesterday.

His crushed body was found lying on the edge of the pavement of Rock Creek pkwy. by a park policeman.

He was identified as Thomas W. Pettis, 1342 Columbia rd. nw., a marble and tile worker and one-time merchant seaman. Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald issued a certificate of suicide.

His pretty former wife, Miss Alberta Wharton, also of 1342 Columbia rd., said he had telephoned her 45 minutes earlier and told her he planned to end his life.

"But he sounded as if he were drinking and I thought nothing about it," she said. "He had threatened to end his life many times before after having a few drinks."

Promised to Come Home

She said she tried to cheer him up and the telephone conversation ended with his promising, "Honey, I'll see you tonight."

He died instantly. Besides other injuries, both legs were broken.

No one, as far as police could learn, saw the fall.

Robert G. Root, jr., 2812 Connecticut ave. nw., said he was riding a bus along Connecticut ave., which crosses Taft Bridge, about 10 minutes before the body was found and saw a man dressed like

See PLUNGE, Page 4, Column 7.

Case of Lydia Thompson

Widower, New Wife Indicted In Woman's Slaying in 1945

Detroit, March 22 (U.P.).—A one-man grand jury tonight climaxed an 18-month search for the killer of Lydia Thompson, victim of one of Michigan's most savage mutilation slayings, by indicting her widower and his beautiful second wife on first-degree murder charges.

Circuit Judge George B. Murphy, the Wayne County labor rackets grand juror, issued warrants for the arrest of Louis V. Thompson, wealthy Detroit auto dealer, and his wife, the former Helen Budnik, 38.

The Thompsons were picked up at their palatial Orchard Lake home, near Pontiac, and taken to the grand jury headquarters.

Thompson, 49, had been cleared in the original investigation, which disclosed a two-year romance between him and Mrs. Budnik, who had been his secretary.

The hatchet slaying of the 47-year-old Russian-born laundry operator, whose mutilated body was found in a lovers' lane near Pontiac, Mich., October 13, 1945, touched off the greatest manhunt in Michigan history.

Intensive investigation for many months failed to yield a single clew to the killer, who almost severed Mrs. Thompson's head with a hatchet blow after torturing her for hours with some pointed instrument.

The probe then lapsed for more than a year before it was reopened suddenly last February 1 by Judge Murphy in the course of his examination of labor racketeering in Wayne County.

In a two-count indictment, Murphy charged that the Thompsons, "with John Doe, Richard Roe and Mary Roe, conspired to murder Lydia Thompson."

The warrant specified Wayne County as the locale of the slaying, although the nearly decapitated body was found near Pontiac, in Oakland County.

Judge Murphy said he would arraign the Thompsons Monday.

The first formal investigation of the sensational slaying ended about two weeks after discovery of the

See LYDIA, Page 4, Column 3.

Greco-Turk Aid 'Advance' Is Suggested

100 Million RFC Loan Would Pass, Says Barkley, Seeing Delay in Congress

By the United Press

A quick emergency loan of 100 million dollars to Greece and Turkey was suggested last night as evidence mounted that Congress would fail to act by the March 31 deadline on President Truman's program for combatting communism in the Near East.

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) said he believed a simple resolution authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make the loan "could be brought up and passed fairly quickly."

Barkley said it had now become "obvious" that legislation authorizing 400 million dollars in cash and arms for the two nations would not reach Mr. Truman's desk until after March 31, when the British are scheduled to withdraw their suport from Greece.

Senate Hearing Tomorrow

"It might not even reach the Senate floor by that time," Barkley said.

Most Republican spokesmen were noncommittal on the idea of a quick emergency loan, but they did not rule it out.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee opens hearing on the aid program tomorrow. House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings, which began this week, will continue.

Bridges Indicates Delay

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) agreed that there was little hope now that Congress could meet the March 31 deadline for authorization of the anti-Communist aid program.

Further evidence of delay came from Chairman Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He indicated that his group would review the President's program "with the greatest care" when an appropriation bill to provide money for it comes up.

Bridges said he was "saving my questions" for the appropriations hearing, indicating that he intended to call in a full roster of Administration witnesses to justify the expenditure.

Barkley Going to Greece

There were these other developments:

1. Barkley announced that he was going to Cairo next month and would try to make a side trip to Greece, Turkey and Palestine for first-hand information.

2. An authoritative report on the dire plight of Greece was made public. It said only substantial and immediate assistance from the United States could avert a complete paralysis of Greek economic life.

3. A usually well-informed Congressional source said he still believed assurance would be given the United Nations that this country was not bypassing the international organization with its Greek-Turkish aid program.

4. The State Department made preparations to release full texts of all agreements reached at the

See POLICY, Page 4, Column 2.

Public Backs Truman's Greco-Turkish Policy

New York, March 22.—First concrete evidence of the attitude of the American people toward the momentous issue of helping Greece and Turkey is that public opinion supports President Truman's policy by a very sizeable margin.

Returns coming in now in a National survey by the Gallup Poll show a vote of 2-to-1 approving the proposed 250 million dollar program of aid to Greece. Slightly fewer are found in favor of aid to Turkey.

While further discussion and debate may alter the general opinion, it appears that the Truman Administration has clearly won the first round in the battle for public support of the policy of a showdown with Russia over Greece and Turkey. The Institute is making a broad study of all aspects of the situation and will continue to report facts of public opinion until the question is settled by a vote in Congress.

Senate-House Budget Talks In Deadlock

Conferees Reject Compromise; Debt, Tax-Cut Differences Remain Unresolved

By the Associated Press

A confident attempt by Republican leaders to end Senate-House differences over slashing Government costs, reducing taxes and making payments on the debt blew up yesterday.

Although Senator Bridges (R., N. H.) and other Republicans said they had worked out a compromise ahead of time, a one-hour session of the official conference committee, which includes Democrats, produced only further deadlock.

Representative Taber (R., N. Y.), chairman of the conferees, told newsmen that the House spokesmen unanimously rejected a compromise by Senate conferees for a $5,250,000,000 slash in President Truman's budget.

"We thought we had an agreement but it failed," said Bridges, head of the Senate conferees and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senators who would not permit their names to be used reported the deadlock yesterday arose from demands by House members that the Senators support the income tax reduction bill now pending in the House. The measure calls for a 30 per cent cut for the smallest taxpayers and 20 per cent for most others and would cost $3,800,000,000.

"We are not going to agree to anything like that until the Senate has had a chance at the tax bill," said one influential Senator.

Amid the deadlock Representative Engel (R., Mich.), who opposes the measure as "a rich man's bill," reported efforts by some wealthy men to get him to change his position.

Without naming any names, he issued a statement which said:

"I was told recently by the president of one of the financial institutions and by one of the wealthiest oil operators in the State of Michigan, who resides in my district, just what they are going to do to me in 1948 and 1950 if I did not change my opinion on the question now before the House.

"I did have a vice president of one of the largest steel corporations, who is a friend of mine, call me and try to convince me that I should withdraw my opposition to H. R. 1 (the tax bill).

"I did have the Republican National Committeeman of my State phone me and ask me to change my mind. To save him embarrassment, I shall not give the reasons he gave as to why I should change my mind."

The immediate Senate-House dispute is over the congressional budget, required for the first time this year by the Congressional Reorganization Act. It sets up an overall program on Government expenditures and revenues intended to serve as a chart for Congress.

Taber said the House conferees had decided to insist upon a slash of $6,000,000,000 from President Truman's budget estimate of $37,500,000,000 for the fiscal year that begins July 1. The Senate voted for a $4,500,000,000 cut, but its conferees offered to split the difference and compromise at $5,250,000,000.

Bridges and other Senate leaders said they were willing to reduce from $2,600,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 the amount earmarked for payment on the $260,000,000,000 national debt and include a statement of support for a sizable income tax reduction.

Senators said that some House leaders approved this compromise earlier yesterday but that House Speaker Martin (R., Mass.), not included in the session, opposed it and blocked the agreement.

Bridges said the Senate conferees had split 7 to 2 on the proposed compromise with Senators Gurney (R., S. Dak.) and Barkley (D., Ky.) opposed as "yielding too much to the House."

This was the first formal session of the Senate-House budget conference group, although the House approved the measure February 20 and the Senate acted March 3.

Taber said he would call the conferees together again but he had not decided when.

Stassen Going to Berlin

Prague, Czechoslovakia, March 22 (U.P.).—Harold Stassen said today he would leave tomorrow for Berlin and then go to Warsaw and Moscow on his "look and listen" tour of Europe. He told a press conference there was an "excellent prospect the Republican Party will adopt a broad world policy in 1948."

The Federal Diary

Firing of 50,000, Demotions Planned by War Department

By Jerry Kluttz

The firing of approximately 50,000 civilian employes and the mass demotion of middle and upper bracket workers who remain is being planned by the War Department, a top official revealed yesterday to this reporter.

At least 3500 of those employes who are marked for dismissal, he said, are on duty in and nearby this city.

He explained the firings were made necessary by the Byrd-Langer rider to the 1946 Federal worker pay raise act. That measure fixed a ceiling of 170,000 as of June 30 on full-time civil service per annum War Department workers in this country. He added:

"And we'll have to fire about 50,000 of these people to get safely within that figure by June 30. There's no other way out."

Per Diems Face Layoff

The official added that several thousand per diem workers in the department's arsenals and other establishments also would be laid off in the process. Further, he predicted that a number of War Department establishments throughout the country would either be placed in "standby" condition, or closed altogether because of the lack of funds and manpower to keep them in operation.

However, it was learned that top War Department officials are split wide open on how and where the layoffs are to be made, and how the proposed mass demotions are to be handled. The controversy is said to have delayed announcement of the layoffs and demotions.

Undersecretary Kenneth C. Royall is reported to be the spearhead of a drive to force a proportionately high figure of the layoffs in the middle and upper brackets. And also, to demote by at least one grade a majority of the employes who will remain between the grades of CAF-6 and CAF-15 and P-2 through P-8.

Lined up with Royall are said to be a number of top-ranking Army officers, who argue that they are forced to demote officers back to their normal peacetime ranks and that the same policy should be followed toward civilians. Also, that officer promotions have been "frozen" in most categories, and that promotions for civilians also should be stopped until the department readjusts itself to peace.

At one point, an official admitted, Royall was ready to sign an order which would have forced

See DIARY, Page 4, Column 5.

Rent, Sugar Controls Stay; OPA Is Ended

President Signs Measure Closing Agency June 30

By the United Press

President Truman yesterday signed the death warrant of OPA, but at the same time moved to preserve rent and sugar controls until Congress takes "further timely action."

The President signed a 179-million-dollar deficiency appropriation bill under which OPA would expire June 30. He said, however, that it was not the intent of Congress to kill rent control and sugar price ceilings and rationing.

"Accordingly," he said, "I have requested the temporary controls administrator to continue these programs on an effective basis with the expectation that the Congress will take further timely action on rent control and sugar rationing."

Bills Stalled in Senate

But with the deadline for action only nine days away, Senate Republicans yesterday failed to unravel the legislative snarl holding up bills to extend sugar rationing and other Government allocation and priority powers. These powers expire March 31, unless renewed.

Mr. Truman also shifted to the Office of the Housing Expediter essential home building functions heretofore handled by the Civilian Production Administration.

This was necessary because the legislation signed yesterday will close out not only the OPA, but also the CPA and the entire Office of Temporary Controls on June 30.

The measure signed gives OPA a little more than seven million dollars to pay off terminal leave obligations to its employes.

Mr. Truman said prompt con-

See CONTROLS, Page 5, Column 5.

Way Is Sought To Cut Firings In Labor Dept.

Up to 1000 Jobs May Be Saved by Reducing Functions Not 'Must'

Labor Department bureau heads met yesterday in effort to save "up to 1000" of approximately 2800 department employes now facing the economy ax.

About one half of the employes facing dismissal work in Washington, it was said.

Sole solution to the appropriations' cut dilemma, one spokesman said, is the elimination of all operational functions not strictly within the "must" scope of department duties.

Parings and abandonment of such "extracurricular" work, he said, may save the jobs of about one out of every three workers slated for dismissal on a payroll savings basis.

The Labor Department budget has been cut by 44 per cent for the fiscal year beginning July 1. And because of annual leave payment provisions, it was pointed out, the department cannot wait until that date to dismiss its workers.

Consequently, it was said yesterday, several thousand employes will be ordered to take their annual leaves next week. That such leaves preface dismissal depends on whether Congress restores some of the already cut appropriations, it was said.

A department spokesman pointed out that many of the wartime employes facing dismissal have accrued annual leave benefit to the maximum 90 days. To retain them until July 1 and then pay them the nearly four months' salary due them for annual leave time, he said, "would be disastrous" to department finances.

Reds Rebuffed

Nats Turn Back Cincinnati, 4-1, Behind Hudson, Haefner

By Shirley Povich

Post Reporter

Orlando, Fla., March 22.—The Nats were a bit more pleasing to the eye this afternoon in contrast to their previous exhibition game with the Reds when they made an exhibition of themselves. They got some clever pitching and some adequate if not powerful hitting and licked the Reds, 4 to 1, before 2200 Orlando folks.

Sid Hudson, unscored on this spring, breezed through five shutout innings and then turned the job over to little Mickey Haefner, who allowed the Reds their only run.

Like the Reds, the Nats accumulated only seven hits but they packed three of them into the third inning against Ewell Blackwell, Cincinnati's shut-out king of the National League last season, and came up with two big runs.

Vernon, Travis Explode

It was a pair of extra base blows with two out by Mickey Vernon and Cecil Travis that highlighted the Nats' attack in the third. After Buddy Lewis singled to center, Vernon bashed a triple down the right field line to score him and Travis whipped a double to left that scored Vernon.

Back in the first inning the Nats had picked up a cheap 1-0 lead against Blackwell on two walks, a fumble by Lonnie Frey, and a line drive fly by Travis who was the victim of a one-handed catch by Left Fielder Durett.

Hudson surrendered only three hits to the Reds in his five-inning turn, and was in trouble only in the first inning. George Case made a running catch for the first out of the game, but Freu walked and Durett singled to right. Johnny Sullivan started a double play on Haas' fierce grounder.

Haefner Wild

There was a trace of wildness in Haefner's pitching. He walked four men in four innings and one of those passes, to Haas in the eighth, led to the Reds' lonesome

See NATS, Page 10, Column 1.

'Travelers' Are Included In Sweeping Directive

Checks to Be Made On All Employed in Executive Branch; Master Index Planned

By Marshall Andrews

Post Reporter

President Truman last night ordered the Government service purged at once of disloyal and subversive employes.

His sweeping order was directed not only at members but at fellow travelers in any "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive" organization. It included as well those belonging to, or in "sympathetic association" with, organizations seeking to deny constitutional rights to others or to "alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

Loyalty Checks Ordered

To make this purge effective, the President ordered loyalty investigations of every future applicant for a Government job and investigations of all present employes whose loyalty has not already been checked. Investigations will be made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Attorney General was directed to prepare a list of all subversive organizations and to keep it up to date.

Mr. Truman ordered that a "central master index" of all persons whose loyalty has been investigated be set up in the Civil Service Commission for continual reference. Material for the index is to be supplied by all agencies which have accumulated information on the loyalty of employes.

Executive Branch Only

The order applies to officers and employes of executive departments and agencies only. The judicial and legislative branches are not involved and the Army and Navy are to continue present security provisions.

Department heads were made personally responsible for carrying out terms of the order.

Safeguards against abuse of the new policy were thorough. Mr. Truman ordered that "loyalty boards" be set up in each agency to investigate charges of disloyalty and that employes against whom charges were made must be given a hearing.

Appeal Right Given

If found disloyal by the agency loyalty board, the employe then will have the right of appeal to his agency head. Should that appeal fail, he can still go before a "loyalty review board" to be set up in the Civil Service Commission.

The employe may present witnesses and engage counsel at each step.

The one barrier to carrying out the President's order immediately and fully is the necessity for seeking from Congress appropriations for the enlarged work of the Civil Service Commission and the FBI. These may amount to 15 to 20 million dollars.

It was specifically stated that persons already fired summarily from Government jobs under existing laws were not affected by the order.

May Use Intelligence Files

The President directed that departments checking on loyalty of employes may call on any investigative agency of the Government, including military and naval intelligence. These agencies may withhold names of "confidential informants" from their reports where necessary.

Mr. Truman acted under pro-

See PURGE, Page 5, Column 1.

Real Spring Day Is Weatherman's Forecast for D. C.

Spring will really be in the air today, to draw Washingtonians out of doors into parks and playgrounds and for Sunday strolls along the avenues.

Sunny skies and afternoon temperatures in the 60s—that's the weatherman's forecast.

The spring-like Sunday will follow a touch of recurrent winter yesterday when brief snow flurries were reported in both Bethesda and Arlington during the morning.

The snow flurries on the second day of spring came from a cold mass of air here yesterday, the Weather Bureau said. A warm air mass is to replace the cold one today, accounting for the quick change.

Cherry Bloom Crown 'Old Hat' to Queen

Nancy Anderson, 17, took news of her selection as queen of the 1947 Cherry Blossom Festival—due here April 12 and 13—in stride yesterday.

And there was reason.

For one thing, reigning is an old story now to the pretty brown-eyed daughter of Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson. She had her first taste of being a "queen" at the Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester last spring.

For another—Nancy's growing up.

In sharp contrast to the Sloppy Joe sweater and loafers she sported in an interview last year, the Mount Vernon Seminary senior turned out for the press yesterday at her home, 6 Wesley Circle nw., in a sleek black sequinned dress and sheer nylon hose.

Considering College Plans

And this time her conversation, though still spiced with talk of her beloved horses, turned more frequently to men. Her "friends," she explained, "are mostly the White House aides. Thanks to Margaret for that."

A self-styled "bashful" girl, she refused to divulge any romantic secrets.

Aside from boy friends, White House receptions and school parties, Nancy's thinking these days about college plans. She's decided to study home economics, "to better prepare me for future life, you know." She has not decided what school to attend after graduation this June.

The laughter-loving teen-ager made no bones about a career being out of the question for her. "I'm not like Drucie and her theater or anything like that," she explained. (Drucie Snyder, daughter of the Treasury Secretary, who was the 1946 regatta queen, is studying drama at George Washington University.)

World Peace, Festival Theme

Theme of the festival, first here since 1941, will be world peace. Most of the embassies in Washington are expected to send representatives.

Ceremonies will open at 2 p. m. Saturday, April 12, with a concert by the United States Army Band and selections by a male chorus. At the conclusion of the concert, the queen and her court of 12 girls from official and diplomatic circles, will be brought across the Tidal Basin in a royal barge. Alighting from her barge, the queen with her court will be brought to her throne for the coronation ceremony.

Floodlights will be installed around the basin so that the thousands of visitors expected for the ceremonies may view the blossoms at night.

Suit Filed to Break Md. Bus Franchise

A suit to set aside a recent decision of the Maryland Public Service Commission upholding an exclusive franchise for one bus line along the Washington-Baltimore blvd. was filed Friday in Marlboro.

The petition was filed by Attorney Louis B. Arnold in the Prince Georges County Circuit Court on behalf of George D. Quigley, president of the Boulevard Bus Riders Association, and others.

It asks that the P. S. C. be directed to answer within 20 days charges that its decision on January 22 continuing Greyhound lines' exclusive right to pick up and deliver passengers along the boulevard was "wholly arbitrary, unlawful, unreasonable and contrary to the public interest or convenience."

Family of Eight Calls It 'Home' In 8x8 Trailer

Chicago, March 22 (AP).— An 8-foot-square trailer has been home for nearly eight months for Lee Williams, 32, his wife, Minerva, 34, and their six children.

The trailer is so small that the only member of the family with a bed to herself is Joanne, 8 months, and she sleeps in a clothes basket on the floor.

The five other children sleep in an upper bunk, the girls with their heads to the east and the two boys with their heads to the west. The parents sleep beneath their brood on a lower bunk.

Williams, a veteran of the Army Air Forces, earns $50 weekly as a railroad freight handler.

"Landlords frown when I tell them we have six children," he said. "I've ridden streetcars all over this city answering ads and knocking on doors looking for an apartment vacancy."

Mother's Hearing In Deaths Delayed

A hearing on two charges of manslaughter against Mrs. Alva Hoffman, 22, whose two small daughters burned to death in her Riverdale, Md., home February 14, has been continued until April 24.

Officials at the Marlboro Police Court have said, however, that the case may be presented directly to the grand jury which convenes in Marlboro April 17. If an indictment is returned, the case will then go to the Circuit Court.

Mrs. Hoffman is alleged to have left her daughters, Sandra Kay, 4, and Jean Louise, 2, unattended while she joined friends at a party. Her home caught fire about midnight and the children were burned to death.

Popular Twosome . . .

Post Staff Photo

AT THE KRAMER CARNIVAL—These two 14-year-olds, Betty Foy, of 1816 22d st. se., and Ronnie Brooks, of 3200 E st. ne., were winners of the popularity contest at the Kramer Junior High School Carnival. Proceeds from the carvinal, sponsored by the school's Parent-Teacher Association, will be used to buy a concert piano

Former Episcopal Minister Becomes Catholic Priest

Rockford, Ill., March 22 (AP).—A former Episcopal clergyman whose father is a Methodist minister was ordained a Roman Catholic priest today.

The new priest, the Rev. James A. Vanderpool, received holy orders from the most Rev. John J. Boylan, Bishop of Rockford, in St. James' Cathedral.

Father Vanderpool will say his first mass tomorrow in the Church of the Holy Cross, Batavia, Ill. He formerly was rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church of Batavia.

A native of Perryville, Ohio, he is son of the Rev. William S. Vanderpool of Anadarko, Okla. Father Vanderpool, who has four uncles in the Methodist ministry, joined the Episcopal Church in 1939 and was ordained in it in 1942.

He was baptized in the Catholic Church August 8, 1943, while assigned to the Batavia Church. Later, he studied for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., and St. Meintrad's Seminary near Evansville, Ind.

Welfare Group Dinner Set

The Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will hold its third annual dinner at 7 p. m., April 7, at the Statler Hotel. Among 45 dinner sponsors are Col. and Mrs. Robert S. Allen, Thurman Arnold, Joseph E. Davies, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) and Representative Adam Clayton Powell, jr. (D., N. Y.).

Lake Worth, Fla.
GULF STREAM HOTEL
LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA
Can still accept reservations for arrival After March 20th, 1947
Write for information and literature

Bronze Jefferson Replaces Plaster Statue on April 22

A five-ton bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson—culmination of a three-year battle against the wartime metal shortage—will replace its plaster twin at the Jefferson Memorial here April 22.

The $21,000 likeness, largest "picture statue" ever cast in this country, will leave the Roman Bronze Corp. in Corona, N. Y., the day before by trailer truck, Harry T. Thompson, assistant superintendent of the National Capital Parks, said yesterday.

A "picture statue," he explained, portrays the subject without "props" such as a horse or cannon. The heavy statue will be transferred from the truck, rolled up a special ramp, and swung into position from a gallows frame, Thompson explained.

The statue's sculptor, Rudulph Evans, is a native Washingtonian now living in New York City. The old plaster statue will be broken up, Thompson said.

New Phone Cable Can Carry 1800 Conversations

A new coaxial cable which can carry 1800 telephone conversations at the same time has been laid between Washington and Baltimore, James B. Morrison, vice president and general manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., has announced.

Equipment to be added later also will transmit television and sound broadcasting programs, teletype and telegraph mesages over the cable. It will supplement communication facilities for the Washington-New York lines.

The new cable has eight tubes, or twice the number of the present coaxial line. It will ultimately form part of a coast-to-coast voice highway linking New York with Los Angeles, according to the local telephone company.

U. N. Skyscrapers To Be Started by July 1, Says Lie

Lake Success, N. Y., March 22 (AP). — Secretary-General Trygve Lie announced today that work would be started on construction of the United Nations skyscrapers headquarters in midtown Manhattan by July 1 with an initial outlay of $1,825,000.

Lie advised New York's Mayor William E. O'Dwyer by letter that he had authorized the expenditure of one million dollars for demolition, excavation and related work and that this would get under way within three months.

Lie also said that $700,000 had been allocated for drawings, research and specifications and that another $125,000 would go to the Borough of Manhattan to cover costs of planning alterations along East River Drive, which will border the headquarters. No estimate has been given as to the cost of the entire project.

School Bus Safety Bill Signed by Gov. Dewey

Albany, March 22 (U.P.).—Governor Thomas E. Dewey signed a highway safety bill today requiring school buses to be equipped with flashing red signals front and rear as a warning to approaching motorists.

The red signals would have a "stop" sign on the lens and would be flashed when passengers are boarding or leaving the bus. Motorists would be required to stop only when the signals were flashing.

Pennsylvania Group Dance

The Pennsylvania Society of Washington will hold its formal spring dance Friday night at 10 o'clock in the west ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel.

Delicious Corn Sticks—Corn Pone—Muffins—Spoon Bread
Enjoy the fine, rich flavor of famous Westmoreland County corn.
Old Virginia STONE-GROUND Corn Meal
For fresh 5 lb. sack, with Virginia recipes included, send $1.00 to
FOX COVE FARM MILL
Montrose, Virginia
Since 1690

OH, MOM, THE BRIDGE CLUB WENT WILD
ABOUT THAT TUNA SOUFFLE YOU SUGGESTED I SERVE!
I KNEW THEY WOULD LIKE IT SUE—
IT'S ONE OF THE PARTY-EST DISHES I KNOW OF!

That's the wonderful thing about these famous brands of tuna... you can use them both for dainty "party" luncheons for "the girls" and for hearty, he-man "main dishes" for your hungry family.

These tunas are always delicate and delicious, for only the tender light meat is packed. Economical, too ... every can chuck full of quality tuna... no bones... no waste!

VAN CAMP SEA FOOD CO., INC.
Terminal Island, California

THE BRAND THAT MADE TUNA FAMOUS

Solid pack or "grated"... both are Quality Tunas

An Answer to Mr. Wallace . .

THE HON. MR. HENRY WALLACE, ex-Secretary of Commerce, through his radio address, which he is now advertising in the Nation's press, admits that the President's message to the Congress for immediate aid to Greece and Turkey "is not a Greek crisis—IT IS AN AMERICAN CRISIS."

Indeed, he states the truth, only the truth so help us . . . Yet Mr. Wallace goes further and undertakes to defend the opposing minorities in harassed Greece as he is obviously defending the same-colored minorities in the United States of Democratic America.

In his frantic efforts to serve his own Ideology and to prevent "America to become the most hated Nation in the World," Mr. Wallace argues that the present Government of Greece, or Greece itself, is not democratic—and, to use Mr. Wallace's own sub-title with which he prefaces his un-historical and un-American assault upon the truth: "GREECE NO DEMOCRACY." If he refers to the return of the King in Greece, we gladly inform Mr. Wallace that ninety percent of the Greek people are supporters of a Monarchical Democracy —for no other reason, except that they do wish as free and god-fearing people of the world to choose their own native son as a symbol of their own national unity, lawfulness and Christian decency.

To answer in good faith one does not have to use nonsense to reply to more-and-more nonsense coming from the mouth and pen of an honored and trusted American, in whose professed patriotism, ability and honesty part of the American way of life, its ideals, tenets and institutions had been for some time entrusted for protection and preservation.

We must refrain from repeating universally accepted facts and we shall only refer Mr. Wallace, his listeners and readers to the findings of the Department of State of America, as well as to the reports of the Committee sent by the United Nations to investigate the source and motives of Greece's present plight.

We remind Mr. Wallace that Greece will continue to throw the light of Democracy for centuries to come as long as free men are able to think and create for themselves instead of for the State.

Mr. Wallace further deplores the really practical and idealistic suggestion of Mr. Truman for sending military personnel to Greece, and he wonders what these military advisers have to do with the peaceful reconstruction program of Greece. His childish argument needs no answer because seemingly he wishes to keep Greece under a constant turmoil by the invaders of the north, who at this very moment are the real enemies of Democracy and Peace.

His odoriferous statement that America should not police Russia's borders or prevent her expansion path to which Greece stands at the only remaining bastion of Democracy, portrays a bewildered mind and the political philosophies of Mr. Wallace.

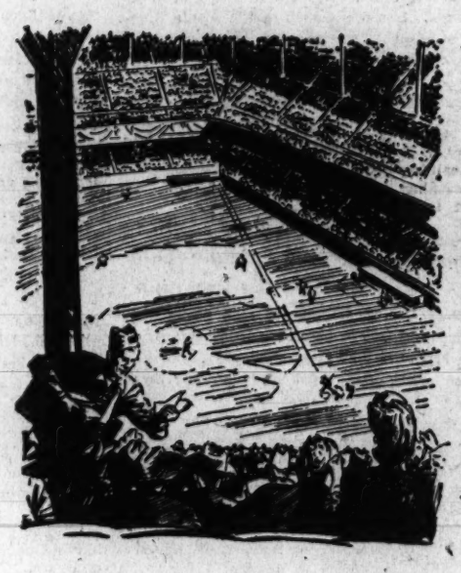
Mr. Wallace makes another revealing statement that: "the world is hungry and insecure and the peoples of the world demand a change" and, under the same breath advances his philosophy reminding us that "Russia may be poor and unprepared for war but she very well knows how to reply to Truman's declaration of economic and financial pressure."

Right here and now and in the light of universal decency and honesty, we have Mr. Wallace before us as the real intercessor, the politicians and the philosopher thrusting a challegen at the true Democratic principles, and American tradition proclaimed by the Founders of this Great Nation and by all the other proponents of real Democracy. We stop before such revealed nakedness and humbly ask Mr. Wallace: what change do you really propose, the Russian expansion program or extending President Truman's aid to Greece to stop that expansion?

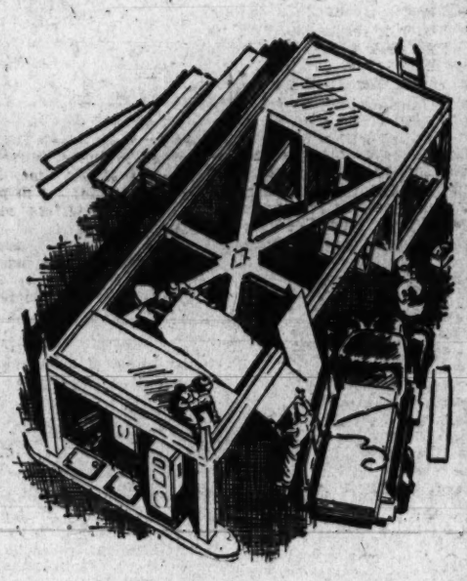
JAMES A. BOORAS
President of the American Greek Chamber of Commerce

Net Profit $253.26

1. In 1946 the owners of Union Oil Company made a total net profit of $8,867,023. Most of us will admit that almost 9 million dollars is a lot of money. But what many of us fail to consider is that those profit dollars were divided among a lot of people.



2. For Union Oil Company is owned not by 1 man or 2 but by 35,012 individual Americans—enough to fill a good-sized ball park. Divided among that many owners, the net profits actually averaged just $253.26 per common shareholder.



3. Even this sum wasn't all paid out in dividends. $4,200,753 was left in the business. So dividends paid out—money that actually went to the owners—averaged just $133.28 per shareholder, or $11.11 per month. Wages paid out, plus the cost of retirement and other benefit plans, averaged $3,522.70 per employee, or $293.56 per month.

4. In other words, while Union Oil Company looks pretty big from the standpoint of all its oil wells, refineries, service stations, etc., the company is actually owned—and the profits shared—by ordinary Americans like you and your neighbor next door. 70% of these owners live in the West.

5. There are 56 in Spokane, Washington; 10 in Grants Pass, Oregon; 177 in Bakersfield, California, etc. 2,150 are Union Oil employees. The average shareholder owns 133 shares—about $2,900 worth on today's market. Some own less than this, some more; but the largest owns only about 1% of the total shares outstanding.

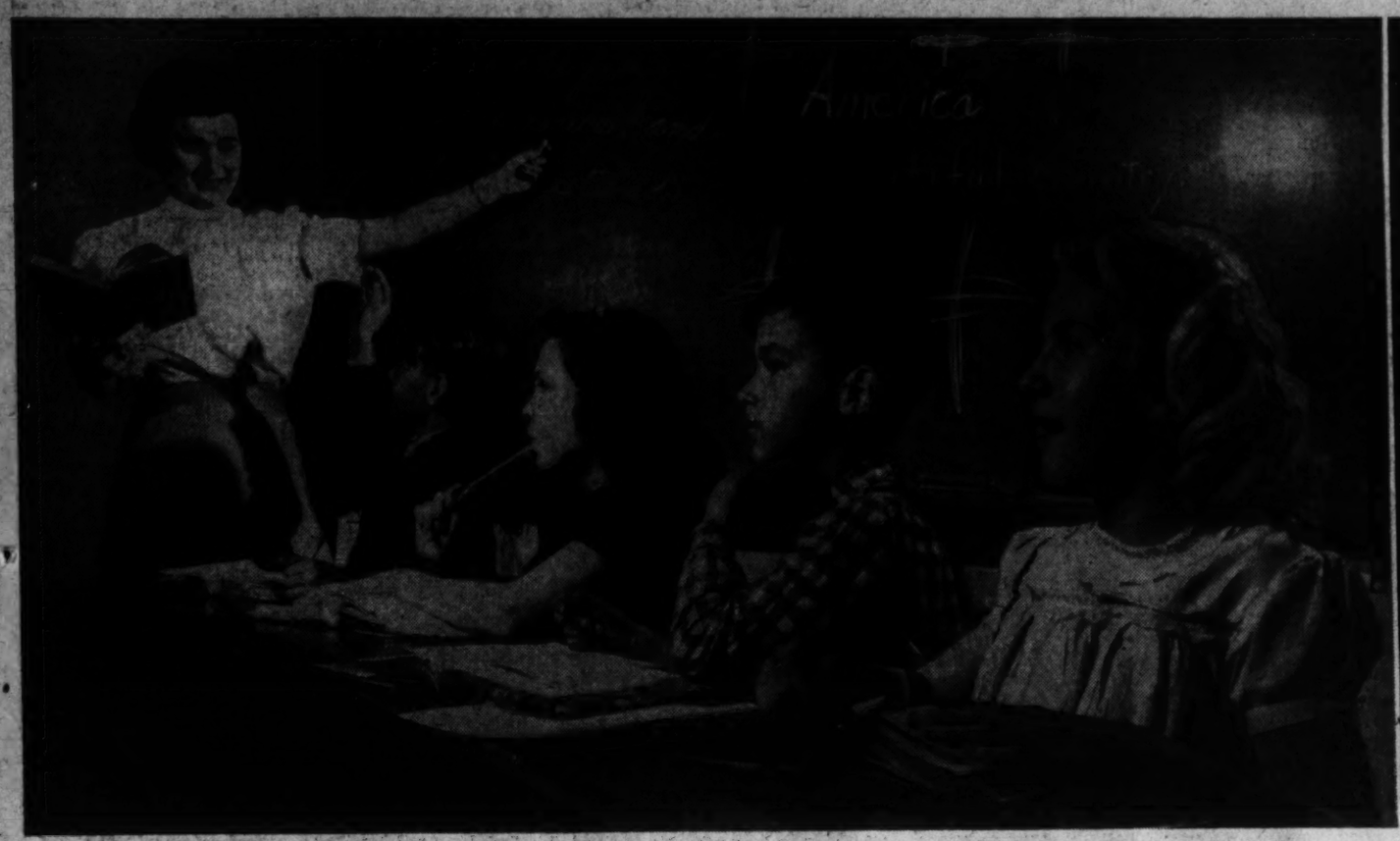
6. So it is not the investments of a few millionaires, but the combined savings of thousands of average citizens, that make Union Oil—and most American corporations—possible, and without some such method of providing the necessary tools, American mass production which is based on *free competition* could never have been accomplished.

UNION OIL COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

AMERICA'S FIFTH FREEDOM IS FREE ENTERPRISE

German Scientists' Children Learn America's Three 'Rs' at Indian Head



"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE . . ." The little German visitors at Indian Head are learning Americanism along with their reading. Miss Norma Mezick (left) a 4-year teacher at Indian Head, uses the Oath of Allegiance as a reading lesson. Her students are (from left) Horst Peucher, 11 (German); Jane LeGales, 10 (American); Ulrich "Oolie" Kurzweg, 10 (German) and Frances Warder, 11 (American.) Horst seems to know the answer—his hand is raised. Some day, officials say, these children may be given a chance to become Americans if they wish

Post Staff Photo—Jones

A LESSON IN PEACE—Osakowecz, 11, an American boy whose parents came from Poland, shares a big ice cream soda with his pal, Oolie—Ulrich Kurzweg—who arrived two weeks ago from Jena, Germany. The German children were amazed at all the shining chrome gadgets around the Potomac cafe fountain

Virginia News

Mary Washington College Girls Seek Freedom to Ride to Town With 'Dates'

Fredericksburg, Va., March 22.—The girls at Mary Washington College here want a little more freedom—such as riding to and from town at night with their dates.

That is one of a number of points which the students have talked over with the student council and the faculty in an effort to obtain a relaxation of some of the school's rules. The college administration will be asked to approve the changes.

Night riding is a "shipping" offense, but the girls term it a "matter of convenience." All they're asking is the privilege of riding to and from town to attend the movies or for dinner. As it is now, the young man has to leave his car on the campus and walk his date to the theater or restaurant.

The girls also wish to abolish the rule which keeps them under college jurisdiction during weekend liberty; want chapels limited to one a week and convocations to three a month; propose a 'draw" for rooms in the overcrowded dormitories instead of seniority, and would let room lights burn all night, if necessary for study, instead of being compelled to put them out at 11 p. m.

Pastor to Speak

Luray, Va., March 22.—Rev. Olden Mitchell, pastor of the Nokesville Church of the Brethren for the past five years, will speak at the pre-Easter service of the Luray Church of the Brethren Sunday night, and continuing through the week with the final service on March 30.

Rabies Care Urged

Richmond, Va., March 22 (AP). Virginians have been warned by Dr. W. A. Browne director of the bureau of communicable disease control, to use care in dealing with animals suspected of having rabies, since the incidence of the disease has increased slightly during the last two and one-half months.

Dr. Browne said yesterday that already this year 30 cases have been identified, mostly in the western part of the State.

Hope Herd Leads Again

Leesburg, Va., March 22.—For the fifth consecutive month, the dairy herd of C. R. Hope & Son, Bluemont, led the Loudoun Dairy Herd Improvement Association with February production averaging 1180 pounds of milk and 51.8 pounds of butterfat.

The Hope herd led all four groups in the County Association. High herd in Group No. 1 was the grade Guernsey herd of the J. R. Clemens estate with an average production of 741 pounds of milk and 32.9 pounds of fat. Leading in Group No. 3 was the herd of W. H. Cockerill with an average of 601 pounds of milk and 32.9 of fat. High herd honors in Group No. 4 went to Otto Kelley with 760 pounds of milk and 33.8 pounds of butterfat.

Two Are Candidates

Leesburg, Va., March 22.—Attorneys Albert F. Anderson and Stirling M. Harrison today announced their candidacies for Commonwealth Attorney, subject to the August Democratic primary.

Harrison was appointed acting Commonwealth attorney by Circuit Court Judge J. R. H. Alexander in May, 1946, when his father, Commonwealth Attorney Charles F. Harrison became ill. He is a veteran of World War II and a graduate of the National Law University in Washington.

Anderson is a resident of Purcellville with offices in Leesburg. A veteran of World War I, he was educated at George Washington University and National Law University and was admitted to the Virginia bar in February, 1933.

School Change Hit

Fredericksburg, Va., March 22. The Frederick Chamber of Commerce was asked last night to oppose State financial control over public education in Virginia.

Arthur R. Kirby, president of the Quantico, Va., Chamber of Commerce, said he feared "regimentation" of the schools would result if the State assumed all costs of operating the schools. Kirby attacked what he declared was a campaign in Richmond for legislation to turn public education over to State control.

Kirby said that some groups had already taken action which might lead to State control of schools, citing a resolution of a parent-teacher association in Caroline County recommending State financing of schools and a 2 per cent sales tax to pay the costs.

Tuck on EST

Richmond, Va., March 22 (AP).—So far as Governor Tuck is concerned in the controversy over daylight saving time, localities may do as they see fit providing they don't interfere with legal standard time.

This the Governor made plain yesterday when he indicated he had no objections to localities setting earlier going-to-work and quitting hours this summer, but called to the attention of all concerned that "the correct official time in Virginia will remain Eastern standard time."

Bank Case to Continue

Richmond, Va., March 22 (AP).—Federal attorneys, delving into the financial operations of Hugh N. Rakes, Leesburg dairyman, who, with eight others, is charged with aiding and abetting in the misapplication of more than $435,000 from the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Fredericksburg, will continue interrogation of witnesses regarding "gifts" of money made to them and detailed aspects of alleged check kiting when the trial reconvenes Monday morning in Federal District Court here.

Judge J. Waties Waring, presiding jurist, adjourned court late yesterday afternoon after two Government witnesses were questioned regarding "presents" of $500 each.

Food Course Ends

Front Royal, Va., March 22.—Ten hotel and restaurant operators were awarded certificates this week after completing a course in food preparation sponsored by the Front Royal Restaurant Association. The certificates were presented by Q. D. Gasque, superintendent of schools.

The recipients were C. R. Clare, Irving Briggs Clark, S. H. Cooksey, Miriam Jordan, Mrs. Miriam Lee, Everett S. Miller, Hugh E. Naylor, Mrs. Hugh E. Naylor, M. F. McDonald and C. R. Wine.

Mrs. Nancy D. Elliott, food instructor from the Virginia State Department of Education, supervised the course. The local public school system and the Chamber of Commerce cooperated.

Road Plan Is Topic

Manassas, Va., March 22.—Plans for the proposed Monticello highway will be discussed by the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce at a meeting here Tuesday noon, Russell Cullen, program chairman, announced today.

N. T. McManaway of Manassas has been elected executive secretary of the Monticello Highway Association, sponsors of the campaign for the new highway.

Couple Become Citizens

Luray, Va., March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Braunschweig, formerly of Luray, now of Pennsylvania, became American citizens this week in Federal Court in Harrisonburg. They came here from Germany.

Special Rites Set

Woodstock, Va., March 22.—Celebrating the completion of extensive renovations, special services will be held in the Woodstock Methodist Church tomorrow. Rev. D. N. Calvert, pastor, announced today. The Rev. W. E. Thomas, superintendent of the Winchester district will preach.

German Youth Finds U.S. Way In Nearby Md.

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

Fifteen German children, ranging from 5 to 15, are learning what makes America tick at the public schools of Indian Head, Md.

They are the children of German scientists who were brought here by the Navy to install and teach the operation of German war machines.

Only one speaks English. He is the eldest, Ralph Peucher, 15, the only one old enough for Lackey High School. The rest go to Indian Head Elementary School, through a financial arrangement between the Navy and the school board.

Altogether there are seven families residing at the Indian Head Naval Powder Factory. Another is expected soon. The 18 children, three under school age, are members of five families.

Learning English Rapidly

To watch the kids playing on the school grounds one must be close enough to hear their German accents to tell they are different from their playmates. The 14 younger ones are learning English rapidly—the teachers say slang is easiest for them. But the world-old sign language is learned faster.

Ralph's English makes him valuable to the others. He speaks almost without accent, having studied in German schools. At the movies, which they are permitted to attend on the Naval base, Ralph whispers a running account of the plot.

He occasionally visits Washington with American kids. Last week he saw the film Henry V.

The children have been fully accepted, the teachers report. Ralph attends school dances, while the German mothers are taking a keen interest in parent-teacher association affairs.

Mrs. Stanley Cook of Indian Head, legislative chairman of the National Congress of P-TA, reports that the mothers have added much to the meetings.

The chief difference between the Indian Head schools and those in Germany that the children notice, Ralph asserts, is that "discipline is less rigid."

Boy is Chess Expert

Ralph is a chess expert, his teachers report. He learned it during the war when American bombers kept German schools closed. Because of the war, many of the children are having their first school experiences now.

Mrs. Mildred S. Rice, principal of Lackey High, says Ralph has "adapted himself very well."

"He likes the children here, and they are fond of him," she reports.

Their arrival at Indian Head has been well received. At the Potomac Grill, just opposite the school, where they drop in for ice cream and cokes, E. G. Gillilan reported them "well-behaved."

Friday a veteran stood across from the school watching them play.

"I was a prisoner in Germany for a year," he remarked. "I thought I never would forgive them. But who can hold a grudge against a kid?"

Like everyone else, they are victims of the housing shortage. The families are in quarters at Government Hotel at the powder factory. But there isn't room for the fathers—who are still separated from them in barracks several miles away.

Doctor's Carriage of 50 Years Ago Found

Charles Town, W. Va., March 22. Rescued from oblivion, a carriage owned by the late Dr. Gerald F. Mason more than 50 years ago has been added to the collection of motor cars and horse-drawn vehicles of ancient vintage owned by Joe Sutton.

The small, single-seated vehicle with high sides and top was the regulation doctor's carriage of its day, Sutton said. The vehicle had been parked in the Mason carriage house here for more than 50 years, but was still in good condition.

Md. Senate Unit Backs Hike In Individual, Corporate Tax

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP).—Increases in the individual and corporate income tax rates—the other half of Governor Lane's proposed revenue program—were approved without dissent by the Senate Finance Committee today.

The increases would not become effective until next year, delaying until 1949 the State's actual benefit in higher revenues.

The projected rates would be:

1. On earned individual income, 2½ per cent.
2. Net corporate income, 4 per cent.

The rate on individual investment income would remain at the present 5 per cent.

Those were the rates advocated by the Governor in his revenue message.

The Governor's 2 per cent sales tax, which has faced stormy weather since its introduction, was in the House with a favorable committee report. The delegates were scheduled to act on the report today.

The sales tax is estimated to raise $18,400,000 and the income levy increases $6,500,000 annually.

The Senate had passed a tax bill of its own, fixing new beer and liquor rates, and setting up tobacco and soft drink taxes. The bill also proposed reduction in income tax exemptions.

The House rejected the Senate plan last night in adopting an unfavorable committee report.

Eleven members of the committee were present when the income tax bill was considered. Senator Carter (D., Balto. 3d) was in the chair, while Chairman Sothoron (D., Prince Georges) kept an appointment in the executive office.

The bill, however, was already on Sothoron's calendar for the committee meeting.

Carter said he questioned the wisdom of the increases, but noted that they were part of the administration's fiscal program.

If a different revenue program emerges from the present legislative tangle (in which the House has killed the Senate's alternate proposals but has yet to take final affirmative action on the sales tax), the Governor could still veto the income tax boost if he wished.

2 GOP Md. Senators Suggest Revenue Bills

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP).—Two Republican Senators suggested today a new program designed to raise a total of $18,750,000 per year in place of revenue bills offered by the Administration and Senate Democrats.

The Administration is seeking a 2 per cent sales tax estimated to raise $18,400,000, and the Senate has passed a bill which sponsors estimate would produce $21,000,000.

Senators Hoff of Carroll County and Kimble of Allegany County said they would not offer a bill. They merely placed copies of the suggested plan on desks of legislators.

Hoff said that actually only $16,308,000 would go into the general fund from the sales tax, because of collection and administrative costs totaling $892,000 and an estimated $1,000,000 reduction on seed, feed, livestock and poultry.

The Republicans said existing agencies could collect the tax they propose with slight cost, mainly for stamps.

They proposed the following:

1. Corporation tax of 5 per cent, instead of an increase to 4 per cent asked by the Governor, $1,600,000.
2. Reduced income tax exemptions to Federal level, $5,000,000.
3. Increased income tax rate from 2.5 per cent asked by the governor to 3 per cent, $2,000,000.
4. Cigarette tax, 2 cents on 20, $4,000,000.
5. Beer tax, 6 cents a gallon, instead of 3 cents at present and 14 cents asked by Senate Democrats, $1,600,000.
6. Cigar tax, 1 cent each, $650,000.
7. Smoking tobacco, 15 cents per pound, $500,000.
8. Amusement tax, 5 per cent (Federal tax now 10 per cent), $1,800,000.
9. Soft drinks tax, 3 cents per gallon, $1,600,000.

Hoff said that liquor taxes already were too high, and it would be harmful to dealers, especially in Baltimore, to increase them.

Building Loan, Co-op Bills Go To Md. Senate

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP).—Controversy over bills to tax farm cooperatives and building and loan associations was turned over to the Senate as a whole today by its Finance Committee.

After a 7-5 vote to report the coop bill unfavorably, Senator Stromberg (D., Howard) moved that the building and loan measure be advanced favorably, to give the Senate an opportunity to register itself on the taxing principle involved in both cases.

Committee sentiment on both measures was sharply divided, but after the decision to release the coop bill, members voted 8 to 3 to send along the building and loan proposal.

Senator Carter (D., Baltimore Third) who voted against the unfavorable report on coop taxing but urged its release "so that this can be settled one way or the other on the floor," balked at favorable consideration of the other bill.

Although he said he favored the one-tenth of 1 per cent tax on building and loan deposits "in principle," he objected to committee action without a hearing.

Stromberg, on the other hand, said he wanted to tax cooperatives, but not to single them out without touching other mutual associations.

The tax would be on cooperative profits, but would exclude dividends returned to farmers in cash and would not affect purely marketing cooperatives.

The building and loan levy, according to Stromberg, would put those associations on a par with mutual savings banks and would more than make up the difference in revenue should savings bank deposits be reduced from one-fourth to one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The committee talked over the savings bank franchise tax cut today, but took no action.

Md. Public Service Board Calls Strike Request Unusual

Cumberland, Md., March 22 (AP).—Chairman Charles B. Bosley of the Maryland Public Service Commission says a request by Cumberland's mayor that the commission investigate a bus strike at the Potomac Edison Co. is without precedent and "very unusual."

Mayor Thomas S. Post dispatched a telegram to Bosley yesterday asking him to order the company to show cause why it cannot furnish bus service, requesting further that if the company fails to show cause for the cessation of service that it "suffer such penalties or forfeitures as the commission may prescribe, including the revocation of permits to operate."

Bosley declared the company could be penalized only if it was found to have violated orders of the commission. Since no orders have been issued in the present controversy, he explained, there is no reason at present for any penalties.

Women to Whistle

Shenandoah, Va., March 22.—Women are expected to do the whistling next Thursday when Shenandoah businessmen model what the well-dressed woman will wear in the Easter parade. The showing will be held at a meeting of the Norfolk & Western Better Service Club. The fashion show will be followed by a movie and a talk by A. E. Hackley, Luray attorney.

U. V. Librarian Flies to Reich, Seeking Heirs

Charlottesville, Va., March 22 (AP).—A young assistant librarian at the University of Virginia left Washington for Germany by plane today in an effort to obtain legal confirmations of leads developed by his soldier-brother a year ago on possible heirs to the fabulous snuff fortune—now worth about 33 million dollars—left by Mrs. Henrietta Edwardina Shaefer Garret.

William H. Gaines, jr., an assistant in charge of manuscripts and trained to the task of delving into old documents, is making the flight for his father and other counsel representing about 75 Schaefers from the Scranton area of Pennsylvania in the court fight for the fortune.

The Scranton area Schaefers, however, are only a comparative few of the folks who want to help the Philadelphia Orphans Court settle the most complex estate case in the Nation's history. More than 25,000 "cousins by the dozens" put in their claim since the death in obscurity in Philadelphia of the childless widow of Walter Garrett in 1930.

Originally Was $17,500,000

The Garrett fortune, product of a colonial snuff-making firm, was valued at $17,500,000 at Mrs. Garrett's death, and was left unbequeathed except for gifts to servants and a few friends amounting to only $62,250. The amount has grown to more than 33 million dollars by wise investments.

Gaines' younger brother, McPherson Gaines, now a student at the University of Virginia, investigated at Frankfurt and Bad Neuheim while abroad with the Army last year leads through which he hopes his librarian brother can establish as proof that some of their father's clients are direct descendants of Mrs. Garrett.

"Bill will only have about three weeks in Germany," the elder Gaines said, "because our case will be heard in Philadelphia April 29. He's well equipped for that sort of research, though, and I believe we will be able to establish the direct relationship. He'll be in Germany tomorrow and go right to work."

Will Barred 'Scalawags'

The thousands of claimants to the fortune have included some of those Walter Garrett wrote about in his will. The testament that left all his money to Mrs. Garrett in 1890 adjured her.

"Do not let the scalawags get any."

Claimants here and abroad flocked in with their claims after Mrs. Garrett's death and from then on the case was splotched with touches of scandal, murder and fraud. Some claimants were jailed for falsifying records to "establish" relationship. Even Adolf Hitler was reported backing the claim of a German "relative."

The only States in the Union without candidates in court were Vermont and New Hampshire.

Paper Workers Accept 8-Cent Pay Compromise

Cumberland, Md., March 22 (AP). Approximately 4800 workers at three plants of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. have voted to accept a compromise 8-cent hourly wage increase offered by the firm, union officials reported today.

Harry McGowan, president of local 676 of the United Paper Workers of America (CIO), said the 1714 employes at Luke, Md., and approximately 900 at Williamsburg, Pa., had accepted the offer at membership meetings.

Covington Union Accepts

Covington, Va., March 22 (AP).—Temple Kessinger, president of local 675, United Paper Workers of America, said today union members voted last night to accept a blanket 8-cent increase to all workers employed on an hourly basis at the Covington Plant of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. He said 2185 employes would be affected.

Maryland News

Butcher Killed by Skidding Automobile As Snow Blankets Area Near Frostburg

Frostburg, Md., March 22 (AP).—A four-inch snowfall overnight made highways slippery in Western Maryland today and a local resident was killed on United States Highway 40 by a skidding Ohio car.

Clarence Whitaker, 68-year-old butcher, was injured fatally as he walked along the highway to his work. State trooper William McElfish identified the driver of the car as Robert J. Graves, 40, operator of a Columbus, Ohio, automobile drivers' school.

McElfish said Graves was descending Big Savage mountain when his car skidded, struck Whitaker, and crashed into a pole. No charges were filed against Graves.

The snowfall began late Friday and quickly blanketed the area west of here. The State Roads Commission ordered out 11 trucks before midnight to spread cinders on slippery spots.

Highway officials reported today all roads are open, but recommended use of chains.

No Cannon Crackers

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP). Maryland's kids can look forward to some possible good news from the General Assembly even if the State's taxpayers can't.

A bill introduced in the State Senate last night would wipe out most of the prohibitions—on the statute books for the last six years—against fireworks.

The measure would legalize what it terms "safe" fireworks. Included under the head were skyrockets, roman candles, star shells, helicopter rockets, fusees, pinwheels, Vesuvius fountains and sparklers. No cannon crackers.

Md. Senate Gets Bird

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP). The Senate of Maryland formally got the bird today.

Or birds, rather.

As an expression of appreciation that the Legislature had named the Baltimore Oriole as the official State bird, the Maryland Historical Society presented a mounted tree twig on which were perched a male and female oriole.

It also presented a large painting of the two birds, and Senator O'Neill (R., Harford) arose to offer the society's thanks for Legislative action.

Tavern Bomber Foiled

Baltimore, March 22 (AP).—A policeman early today stamped out the sputtering fuse of an "amateur" bomb attached to a basement door of "Little Willie's Tavern" in northwest Baltimore.

A similar lead pipe and shotgun powder bomb exploded at the tavern in 1938, rocking the neighborhood and shattering windows.

Patrolman Bernard Wagner reported he was walking his beat testing locked doors when he noticed a glow at the bottom of a stairway leading to the tavern's basement. He stamped out the fire in a twisted cloth fuse attached to the bomb.

Md. Cash Is Less

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP).—Maryland's cash on hand during February was $25,585,079, or three million less than during the same month in 1946, State Comptroller James J. Lacy reported today.

In his monthly fiscal statement, the comptroller disclosed that February receipts had totaled $6,904,231, compared with $5,587,503 during February, 1946.

Disbursements rose to $6,322,957 during February, 1947, against $4,589, 239 for the same month in the previous year.

School Tests Set

Leonardtown, Md., March 22. High school equivalence tests for the evaluation of training received outside of school will be given here on April 10 and 11, the St. Marys County Board of Education announced today. Application forms may be obtained from the board office here.

Irene Bullard Dies; Retired Physician

Charlottesville, Va., March 22.—Dr. Irene B. Bullard, 70, retired physician, who had practiced in Charleston, W. Va., for 45 years, died last night at the University of Virginia, where she had resided for the past 10 years.

She was born in Pulaski County, daughter of the late Daniel O. Bullard, of Worcester, Mass., and Margaret Gernon Bullard, of Cloverack, N. Y. Surviving are a niece, Mrs. William Gernon Wall, and nephew, Edward Emmett Shanklin, both of Radford.

Funeral rites will be held here at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, with interment Monday afternoon at Radford.

Duncan H. McCulloch

Woodstock, Va., March 22.—Duncan Henry McCulloch, 70, retired insurance solicitor who lived near Mount Jackson, was buried today at the Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Washington, after funeral services held near his home.

Mr. McCulloch, a first lieutenant in the Spanish-American War, lived in Washington for many years before retiring and moving here. He died Thursday in the Cora Miller Memorial Hospital here.

Mrs. Lucy Lee W. Turner

Blacksburg, Va., March 22 (AP).—Mrs. Lucy Lee Wells Turner, wife of the Rev. C. Ambrose Turner, pastor of Whisner Memorial Methodist Church, Blacksburg, died early this morning in a Christiansburg hospital.

She is survived by her husband, her mother, Mrs. George H. Wells of Suffolk; three brothers, Herman O., Jack E., and George I. Wells, all of Suffolk, and a sister, Mrs. C. C. Rowe of Newport News.

Llewellyn E. Lookabill

Roanoke, Va., March 22 (AP).—Llewellyn E. Lookabill, 77, pioneer Roanoker and authority on local history, died early last night at a convalescent home near Salem.

Proprietor of printing business until ill health forced his retirement a few months ago, Mr. Lookabill was founder of the Virginia State Firemen's Association.

Banker Urges Fuller Service To Agriculture

Natural Bridge, Va., March 22 (AP).—Edward A. Wayne, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, said today that banks could well borrow the slogan of the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America—"Learn by Doing"—in rendering a complete financial service to agriculture.

Wayne, final speaker at a joint banker-farmer conference here, said that during the sessions bankers, county agents, agriculture teachers and others had found they had a community of interest.

Many of the bankers, he said, had been convinced that "we must enlarge our staffs by the addition of men trained in agriculture to serve as full-time outside representatives."

Carnice E. Mannon, State president of the FFA, and Gordon A. Elcan, State Boys' Club agent, also spoke on the final program, which was devoted to problems of youth in agriculture.

MOSCOW

From Page 1.

in some western areas since it did not receive 10 per cent of the vote and consequently aroused Soviet ire.

Marshall Gives Views

Immediately after Molotov had presented the Soviet proposals, Marshall declared:

"My impression at this stage of the discussion is that there is much in common in the four views presented. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Molotov spoke so strongly against federalization in Germany, as I hoped we may be able to avoid arguing over words to which each of us may attach a different meaning.

"The proposals of Mr. Molotov, for example, would be regarded in America as suggesting a federal form of government as we understand the term.

"It seems to be important that we should avoid debate confused by slogans. We should concentrate on reality and seek agreement on the substance of proposals and avoid disagreement about words."

In attacking the Soviet proposals, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault declared that "the ghost of the Weimar Republic will not find favor with the French people."

Molotov had proposed that "we take the Weimar constitution as a basis on which to work."

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin pointed out immediately that the Weimar Republic provided many bad features, including the power of the President to suspend the constitution, which was one of the stepping stones of Hitler's rise to power.

"Federalization" Hit

Molotov opened his proposal with a severe attack on "federalization" plans of the western powers. He declared they were a plot "to dismember Germany."

Molotov suggested that the Russians might agree to a plebiscite for the Germans to decide for themselves, saying "if the German people decide on federalization, the occupying powers must accept this."

Points made by Molotov on the German government structure included:

1. A decentralized system which was in force before Hitler came to power should be reestablished and Landstag (state assembly) system and the old two-chamber system be revived.
2. The German provisional government should assume responsibility for fulfilling obligations to the Allies.
3. The first step should be to set up German central departments of finance, industry, transport and foreign trade which would be formed according to the Potsdam agreement.
4. The Allied Control Council should draw up a provisional democratic constitution, enlisting the aid of democratic parties, trade unions and other anti-Nazi organizations.
5. Elections should be held in accordance with the constitution thus provided and a provisional government formed as a result of these elections.
6. A permanent constitution for Germany should be approved by the German people.
7. Germany should be reestablished as a single peaceful state with a two-chamber parliament.
8. The president of the republic should be elected by parliament.
9. All German constitutions adopted by Parliament should come into force throughout Germany along with Laender (state) constitutions.
10. The national constitution and Laender constitutions should insure freedom of formation and activity of all democratic parties and trade unions.
11. The constitution should guarantee all citizens freedom of speech, press, religious worship and assembly.
12. Parliament and Landstag assemblies should be elected by universal, equal and direct suffrage, with a secret ballot and proportional representation.
13. Local self government bodies should be elected on the same basis as state assemblies.

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POLICY

From Page 1.

Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Barkley said this would not alter the congressional hearings on Greek aid much. He said he had seen the texts and had no new questions to ask the State Department.

Objections Advanced

Some Republican Congresmen raised the possibility that a quick emergency loan to Greece by the RFC might be construed as advance approval of the entire Greek-Turkish aid program.

They also said such a plan would fail to provide economic advisers and counsellors which, they said, the Greeks appear to need more than money.

The survey of the Greek crisis was believed to be similar to a report studied earlier this week by the House Foreign Affairs Committee during its hearings.

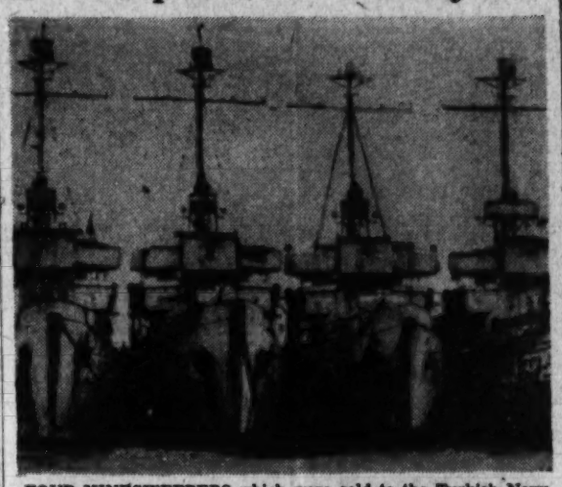
Factors in Need

The report said Communist guerillas recently had "increased their activity" against the moderate Greek government, disrupting internal communications and undermining the confidence of Greek businessmen. This guerilla action was said to have thrown the Greek economy further out of balance by requiring large expenditures for the 100,000-man Greek army.

The report said other factors contributing to the Greek crisis were virtual exhaustion of gold and dollar exchange holdings; the Greek tax system, "thoroughly disorganized during enemy occupation," has not been reestablished on a comprehensive basis; Greek industrial recovery has been "exceedingly spotty" and ranges from 29 to 70 per cent—in a few instances—of 1939 levels.

"Greece came out of the war with her productive capacity greatly reduced, a transport system in ruins, the health of the people seriously undermined, the public finances disrupted, and a seriously weakened currency," the report said.

U. S. Ships Sold to Turkey



FOUR MINESWEEPERS which were sold to the Turkish Navy ride at anchor in Plymouth, England

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

CREW MEMBERS in England to return the vessels to Turkey pose with 6-year-old Cigdem Erdinc, daughter of Turkish diplomat

DIARY

From Page 1.

every office in the department to make demotions on a fixed formula. Furthermore, the order would have compelled firing of a higher proportionate number of employes in the middle and upper brackets. The proposed demotion order—rumored to have been stopped in the last day or so—would have forced, for example, 90 per cent of the CAF-15's and P-8's to drop back to CAF-14 and P-7.

Lined up against Royall is said to be an equally imposing array of top military and civilian officials, including nearly every operating bureau chief.

The chief weapon of this group is the Classification Act of 1923. This law fixes the salaries of per annum employes on the basis of their responsibilities and functions. It was designed to stop precisely, they argue, what Royall proposes—mass demotions on a pre-conceived quota system. They also make the point that demotions can't be made unless the duties of the jobs involved are lessened, and besides, it would be totally unfair to take out the firings and demotions on any set of employes.

The controversy is reported to have been dropped into the lap of War Secretary Patterson, who must make the decision—and it will likely be against Royall.

What part, if any, members of Congress have played in the cutback and demotions plans couldn't be learned immediately as the department's appropriation bill hasn't been reported to the House. There's suspicion, however, the department is preparing itself for further cut-backs to be ordered later on by Congress. The House Appropriations Committee has criticized departments and agencies for the number of employes in the middle and upper brackets.

Strangely enough, the upper-bracket employes are the only Government group whose salaries haven't been raised since the war. The $10,000 ceiling on the Classification Act still stands, as well as the fixed salaries of executive branch officials.

A year ago President Truman asked Congress to lift the Classification Act ceiling to $15,000 and to boost the salaries of members of Congress and Cabinet members to $25,000. Congress raised the salaries of Federal judges and themselves, but ignored officials in the executive branch.

One able official after another has left the Government because he couldn't afford to work in it. Now it appears that more of the campaign to beat down their salaries.

LYDIA

From Page 1.

body when Oakland County officials released Thompson.

The original probe disclosed that Mrs. Thompson was violently jealous of her husband, and once threatened to kill herself in the presence of Thompson and his former secretary.

Thompson married his former secretary in February, 1946, five months after the slaying. A baby boy was born to them five months ago.

There was no connection between Judge Murphy's assignment to investigate labor rackets and the Thompson case.

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PLUNGE

From Page 1

Pettis walking slowly on the east sidewalk.

Pvt. P. J. Daniel, a mounted patrolman in Rock Creek Park, said a passing citizen called his attention to the body. The man was dead, he said, when he arrived at the scene.

Lived in Rooming House

Pettis lived alone in a room he rented at the Columbia rd. rooming house where his former wife and her mother also live. The wife said they were divorced in 1937 and that he had been living at the Columbia rd. address about a year.

A sister, Mrs. Dorothy McCauley, Glen Echo, Md., said Pettis served two years in the Merchant Marine during the war and was discharged about a year ago.

He was a graduate of Holy Trinity School.

He is survived by his father, Benjamin F. Pettis of Glen Echo; a brother, Benjamin F. Pettis, jr., and six sisters, Mrs. B. F. Rogers, Mrs. W. K. Rollinson, Mrs. George Rogers, Mrs. John Parsons, Mrs. Milan Zupunski and Mrs. McCauley, all of Washington and vicinity.

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The benefit payments distributed by The Equitable Society over the years, together with the funds held to fulfill present policies, *exceed* by 1300 million dollars the total amount of premiums received by the Society since its founding. This year alone nearly 52 million dollars has been set aside for payment to policyholders as dividends, *thus reducing the net cost of their protection.*

By investing more of their earnings in life insurance than ever before, the American people are achieving a two-fold objective. Aside from the primary purpose of providing systematically in advance for their future security, *they are helping to combat the inflationary forces at work in our economy.*

Preserve Value of Dollar

The decline in the "real" value of the dollar continues to be a matter of major concern to all thinking Americans. In the interest of its policyholders and all other people of our country, the management of The Equitable Society will continue to urge *the adoption of a national fiscal policy which will preserve the "real" value of the savings of the American people.*

THOMAS I. PARKINSON, President

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Assets		Reserves, Other Liabilities and Surplus	
Cash	$ 60,877,443	Reserves for Policy and Contract Liabilities (Interest assumed averages 2.85%, in computing reserves requiring interest)	$3,802,133,202
Bonds (including $6,827,072 on deposit with public authorities) United States Government Bonds	1,639,767,000	Premiums Paid in Advance	62,076,339
Other Bonds	1,765,971,506	Reserve for Taxes	8,415,000
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	26,087,999	Miscellaneous Liabilities	7,568,979
Common Stocks	3,157,058	Provision for 1947 Dividends to Policyholders	51,950,634
Mortgage Loans	494,482,710	Total Reserves and Other Liabilities	$3,932,131,154
Real Estate	32,349,598	Surplus Funds: Reserve for Unrealized Appreciation in Value of Non-Amortizable Bonds and Stocks	12,845,113
Loans on Society's Policies	114,345,896	Contingency Reserve for Group Life Insurance	6,215,000
Premiums Receivable	29,853,673	Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	241,326,862
Interest and Rentals Due and Accrued And Other Assets	25,635,246	Total Reserves, Other Liabilities and Surplus	$4,192,528,129
Total Admitted Assets	$4,192,528,129		

In accordance with requirements of law, all bonds subject to amortization are stated at their amortized value, and all other bonds and stocks are valued at the market quotations furnished by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners

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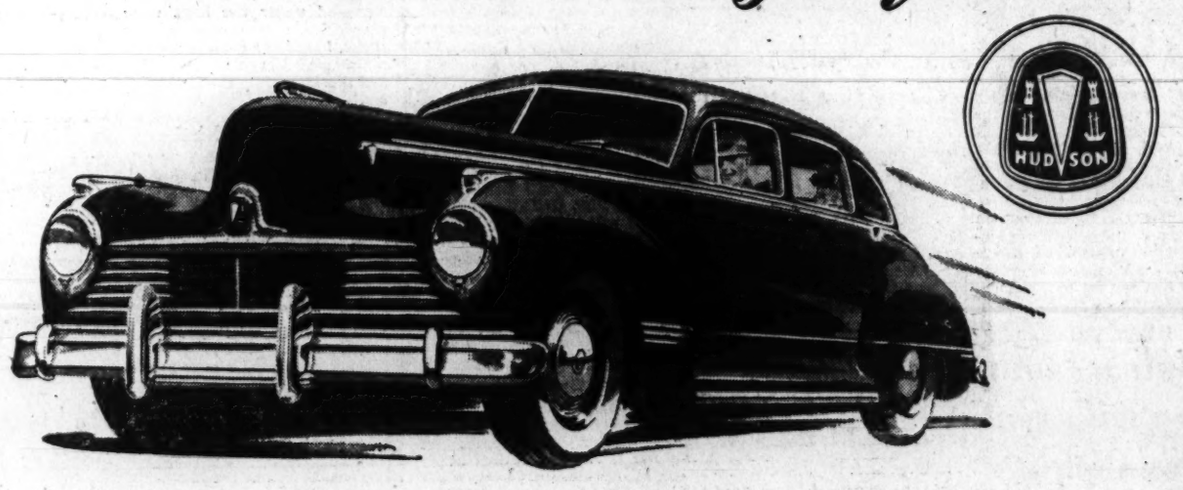

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PURGE

From Page 1

visions of the Hatch Act, designed to prevent "pernicious political activity" and asked no further legislation.

The President pointed out that "each employe of the Government of the United States is endowed with a measure of trusteeship over the democratic processes which are the heart and sinew of the United States," and said he was taking this drastic action because:

"The presence within the Government service of any disloyal or subversive person constitutes a threat to our democratic processes, and . . . maximum protection must be afforded the United States against infiltration of disloyal persons into the ranks of its employes, and equal protection from unfounded accusations of disloyalty must be afforded the loyal employes of the Government."

Sets Up Standard

His order established one standard for loyalty in contrast to the wide variety of standards which have prevailed in different agencies. He ordered that:

"The standard for the refusal of employment or the removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty shall be that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal to the Government of the United States."

Grounds upon which "reasonable doubt" might be based included commission of sabotage or treason, advocacy of force in altering the form of government, deliberate disclosure of classified documents "under circumstances which indicate disloyalty," and performance of official duties in such a way as to "serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States."

Criteria of Disloyalty

The President detailed criteria for determining disloyalty in a paragraph under which most cases are likely to be brought.

It established such criteria as:

"Membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons, designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States."

Report Went Further

Mr. Truman's order was based on a 40-page report by his "Temporary Commission on Employe Loyalty," submitted a month ago. The commission was headed by A. Devitt Vanech, Assistant Attorney General, and included one representative each from five Cabinet departments and the Civil Service Commission.

The report, released simultaneously with the President's order, went somewhat beyond the White House directive. In addition to the action taken by Mr. Truman, it recommended:

1. Counteresplonage within the Government service to detect "the venal employe selling secrets to foreign agents" as well as the disloyal worker motivated by foreign ideology.

2. That attention be given to the "resurgence of native Fascist movements."

3. That the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission be authorized by law to remove any employe summarily in the interest of national security, without the need of proving him disloyal.

Follows Court Decision

The President's order came at a time of mounting congressional demands for ridding the Government of Communists before attempting to halt the progress of communism elsewhere in the world.

It also followed closely a Supreme Court decision giving the Government firm legal grounds for firing employes on the basis of "reasonable doubt." Last Monday the court declined to interfere in the case of Morton Friedman of New York, discharged from the War Manpower Commission in 1944 on grounds of sympathy with communism. His dismissal was based on a Civil Service Commission finding of reasonable doubt growing out of his connection with the American Peace Mobilization, which opposed American aid to Britain prior to the German attack on Russia.

Others on the commission, in addition to Vanech, were Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service Commission; Undersecretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan; Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edward H. Foley, Jr., and John E. Peurifoy, Acting Assistant Secretary of State.

Affects 215,000 Here

More than 215,000 of the 220,000 Government employes in Washington will be affected by the President's order, since all those in executive agencies must undergo loyalty checks. Mr. Truman pointed out, however, that "the loyalty of by far the overwhelming majority of all Government employes is beyond question.

Much of the tenor of the commission's report was revealed last Wednesday by Jerry Kluttz in the Federal Diary. Kluttz said many firings in Government departments were being held up pending issuance of the President's order which, in turn, awaited the Supreme Court ruling in the Friedman case.

Stone Mason Accused Of Shooting Daughter

Pittsburgh, March 22 (AP).—A 71-year-old retired stone mason was held by police today following the death of his 31-year-old daughter in a dinner table tragedy at their Brentwood home last night.

District Attorney Artemas C. Leslie said Salvatore Vitale had admitted firing a shot from a .32 calibre revolver that killed his daughter, Philomena, almost instantly. Leslie quoted the aged man as saying the shot was intended for his 60-year-old wife whom he accused of "nagging" him.

Red Cross Drive Leaders

VINCENT GINGERICK, of 120 Albany ave., Takoma Park, Md., is chairman of the Takoma Park Red Cross Drive. An attorney, he is president of the Takoma Park Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Lions Club. The Takoma quota is $1900

WILLIAM K. HODGES of 135 Kinsley ave., Bethesda, is chairman of the business area in the Bethesda Red Cross fund drive. Vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, he is manager of the telephone office in Chevy Chase

ALFRED M. RINAUDOT of 8611 Lancaster dr., Bethesda, is fund chairman for the Bethesda area. An architect, he is a member of the Bethesda Kiwanis Club, second vice president of the Chamber of Commerce. The Bethesda quota is $10,095

Moscow Detains 2 U. S. Newsmen In Picture Taking

Moscow, March 22 (U.P.).—Reginald Kenney, an Acme News photographer, was detained 30 minutes today along with Cecil B. Dickson, Gannett Newspapers' Washington correspondent, for taking unauthorized pictures of the Moscow market place.

They were released after a long harangue in Russian which neither understood and after Kenney had removed the film cartridge from his camera at the Russian's request.

The film was not damaged and was returned to Kenney before his departure. It pictured peasants buying and selling in the market place.

Church of Nativity Looted of Jewels

Jerusalem, March 22 (U.P.).—By the feeble light of oil lamps which threw their dim rays over the grotto where tradition says Christ was born, thieves tore priceless jewels from the statue of the Virgin Mary last night.

The statue, was in a glass case in the Church of the Nativity. The jewels were the gift of pilgrims to the church which is never closed day or night and is practically unwatched by guards.

4 Killed in Mine Blast

Silver City, N. M., March 22 (AP).—Four men were killed early today in an underground explosion at a small mine near Fierro, 18 miles northeast of Silver City.

CONTROLS

From Page 1

gressional action was urgently needed on extension of the rent and sugar programs. Such legislation now is pending.

The House has passed a bill to continue sugar rationing until October 31, but vests it in the Agriculture Department. Senate Republicans are split on the issue of continuing sugar rationing, with one group demanding that rationing be allowed to die March 31 and the other backing an extension until March 31, 1948.

Rent Action Stymied

Neither House has acted on rent control, which is scheduled to expire June 30. A Senate Banking Subcommittee has approved a bill to continue rent control until March 1, 1948, with no general rent increase.

The bill signed by Mr. Truman carries deficiency funds for the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Treasury.

"My principal concern at this time," the President said, "is not what agency of the Government shall be entrusted with the administration of these (sugar-rent) programs. My present concern is that these programs be continued effectively until such time as they are no longer necessary."

Mr. Truman said that a $2,400,000 cutback in CPA funds would require that agency to terminate its housing activities by March 31. CPA controls nonresidential construction and administers priorities on critical building materials.

Chairman Alexander Wiley of the Senate Judiciary Committee urged at a meeting of GOP Senators yesterday that stop-gap legislation be enacted to extend the expiring powers for three months so there would be more time to deal with separate pending bills on sugar, rubber and other commodities.

But the GOP conference did not act on Wiley's suggestion, nor did it make any decision on individual legislation to extend sugar rationing.

The conference likewise sidetracked, perhaps until midweek, Senate consideration of David E. Lilienthal's nomination as atomic commission chairman.

The conference discussed a bill by Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) to continue some other controls. Taft agreed to confer with members of the Agriculture Committee on a move to continue controls over tractors for export, fertilizers, rice, seisal and some other products.

The conference reached general agreement to support a bill continuing allocation and priority powers over rubber. The Republicans later probably will offer legislation requiring manufacturers of automobile tires to use a specific percentage of synthetic rubber in their product.

The House already has passed legislation to continue rubber allocation powers for one year. Under the bill the Government's exclusive authority as purchaser of foreign rubber will be allowed to end March 31. A similar bill has been approved by the Senate Banking Committee.

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Deafened People May Now Hear Clearly

Science has now made it possible for the deafened to hear faint sounds. It is a hearing device so small that it fits in the hand and enables thousands to enjoy sermons, music and friendly companionship. Accepted by the Council on Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association. This device does not require separate battery pack, battery wire, case or garment to bulge or weigh you down. The tone is clear and powerful. So made that you can adjust it yourself to suit your hearing as your hearing changes. The makers of Beltone, Dept. 1030, 1450 West 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill., are so proud of their achievement that they will gladly send free descriptive booklet and explain how you may get a full demonstration of this remarkable hearing device in your own home without risking a penny. Write Beltone today.

Views on Highway Plan to Be Aired Here Wednesday

Public hearings on the District's multimillion-dollar transit-highway proposals will begin at 10 a. m. Wednesday in the District Building.

The District Commissioners have asked local residents to voice their views on the over-all plan for modernizing Washington highway and transit systems during the next 20 years.

The transit- highway "blueprint" was presented to the Commission by Highway Director H. C. Whitehurst last December. It was drawn up by J. E. Greiner Co. and DeLaw, Cather & Co., consulting engineers, who combined elements of previous studies by the District, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and private planners.

Proposals for a downtown subsurface streetcar system, a series of high-speed highways, additional bridges over the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, and expanded "express" bus service are included in the plan.

NEW... Easy way makes
BUTTON HOLES
with your own sewing machine!
TWO ROWS OF STITCHES
FOUR LONG STITCHES TO PAD BUTTON HOLE
SIDE-WAY FINISH STITCH
MEND TEARS, DARN STOCKINGS, ATTACH ZIPPERS, SEW ON BUTTONS
2 FOR 1 OFFER NOW ONLY $1.

Sensational new invention makes button-hole making as easy as basting a hem. Twice as neat results in half the time, too! Fits any sewing machine . . . attaches in a moment. In our wonderful offer you get not one . . . but TWO of these valuable attachments in each kit. Simple to use. Complete with hoop for darning stockings, button-hole guide and easy directions in pictures. Test at our risk. EXTRA . . . NEEDLE THREADER. Prompt action brings you marvelous time-saving, eye-saving needle threader. Write today! SEND NO MONEY — ORDER NOW. Just send your name. When you receive your new improved button-hole attachment and gift needle threader, deposit only $1.00 plus C.O.D. charges thru postman on guarantee if you aren't delighted, you may return for one dollar refund. Or send cash with order, we pay postage. Special . . . 3 kits for $2.50 NOW. Mail your name and address to:

LONDON SPECIALTIES . . . Dept. 15-N
8505 S. Phillips Ave. Chicago 17, Illinois

Tired, "All-In"— Listless Feeling Brought To Halt

As Vibrant Energy is Released To Every Muscle, Fibre, Cell

Do you get up in the mornings still tired, feel down-and-out all day? Have you checked-up on your blood strength lately? Overwork, undue worry, cold, flu or other illness often wears down the red-blood-cells.

Every day—every hour—millions of tiny red-blood-cells must pour forth from the marrow of your bones to replace those that are worn-out. A low blood count may affect you in several ways: no appetite, underweight, no energy, a run-down condition, lack of resistance to infection and disease.

To get real relief you must keep up your blood strength. Medical authorities, by analysis of the blood, have by positive proof shown that S.S.S. Tonic is amazingly effective in building up low blood strength in non-organic nutritional anemia. This is due to the S.S.S. Tonic formula which contains special and potent activating ingredients.

Also, S.S.S. Tonic helps you enjoy the food you eat by increasing the gastric digestive juice when it is non-organically too little or scanty—thus the stomach will have little cause to get balky with gas, bloat and give off that sour food taste.

Don't wait! Energize your body with rich, red-blood. Start on S.S.S. Tonic now. As vigorous blood surges throughout your whole body, greater freshness and strength should make you eat better, sleep better, feel better, work better, play better, have a healthy color glow in your skin—firm flesh fill out hollow places. Millions of bottles sold. Get a bottle from your drug store. S.S.S. Tonic helps Build Sturdy Health.

IT HAPPENS WITHIN **TWO SECONDS**

Within two seconds after starting, racing skaters speed along the icy course at upwards of 1600 feet per minute!

Test shows how fast Bayer Aspirin acts in your stomach!

And as this glass-of-water test proves, within two seconds after you take Bayer Aspirin, it's ready to go to work, to bring **FAST PAIN RELIEF**

Thanks to three steps taken in manufacture . . . instead of only one . . . genuine Bayer Aspirin *is* fast. And the fact that it's ready to go to work within *two seconds*, to bring you really quick relief from ordinary headache, neuritic or neuralgic pain, *is* important.

But its effectiveness and gentleness are *also* important. And records show that Bayer Aspirin's single active ingredient is so effective doctors regularly prescribe it for pain relief . . . is so gentle to the system mothers give it even to small children on their doctors' advice.

Keep these points in mind whenever you buy anything to ease pain. And don't forget—no other pain reliever can match Bayer Aspirin's record of reliability . . . its record of use by millions of normal people—without ill effect. So always ask for Bayer Aspirin.

Always ask for genuine **BAYER ASPIRIN**

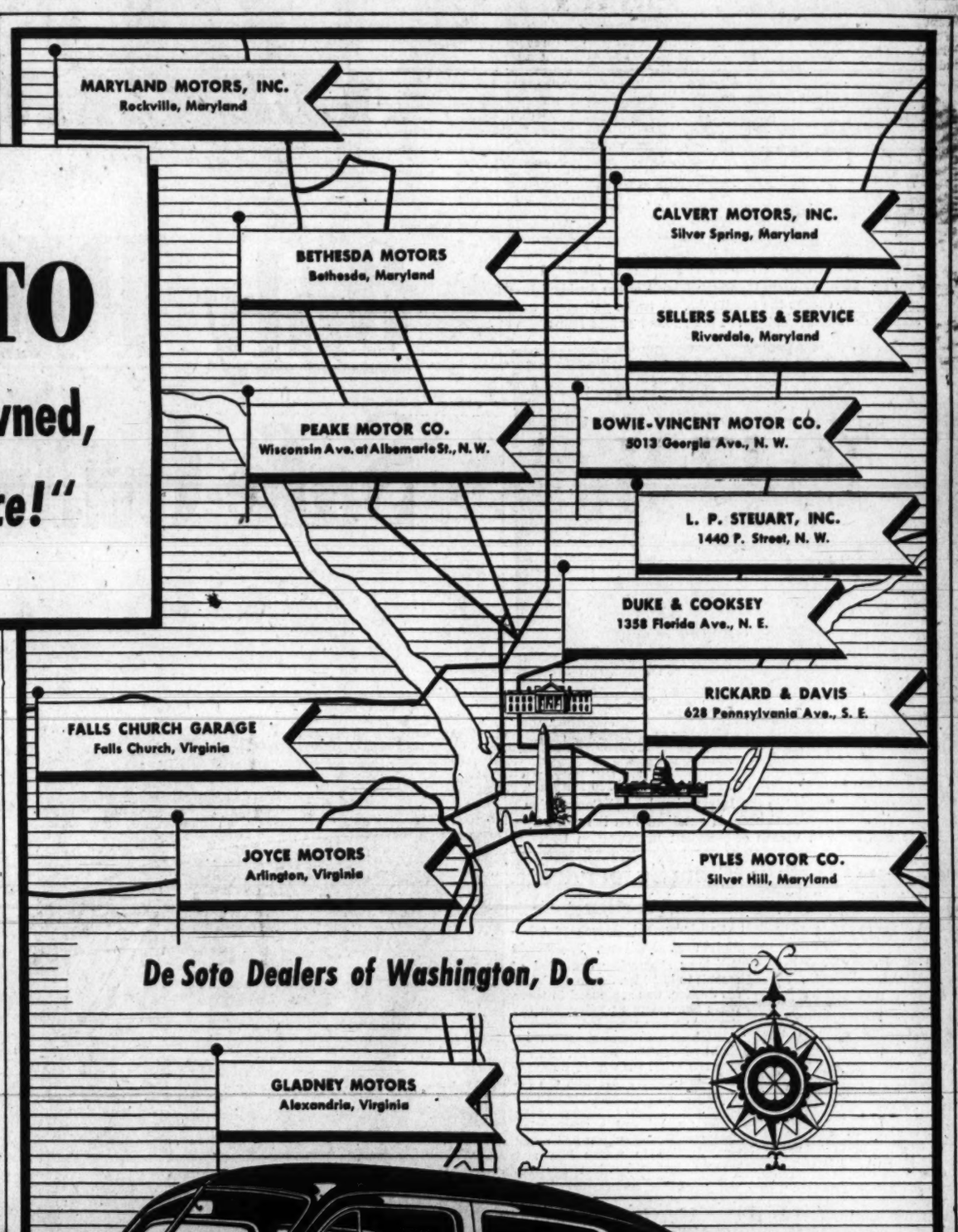
"**DE SOTO** best car I ever owned, regardless of price!"

THAT TRIBUTE, paid by the overwhelming majority of new De Soto owners in a nationwide poll, is one reason why De Soto is worth waiting for.

When you buy a De Soto, you buy a great product. But in Washington, you enjoy *more than a fine car*. You also assure yourself of *splendid service facilities*, so conveniently located that no matter where you live, there's a De Soto-Plymouth Dealer never more than a few minutes away.

Trained mechanics, working with modern equipment and factory engineered and inspected parts, will keep your De Soto always operating at the same high standards set on the day you take delivery.

Lets you drive without shifting.



The DE SOTO - PLYMOUTH DEALERS of Metropolitan Washington

"OUR SERVICE IS AT YOUR SERVICE"

GREAT CARS
FINE SERVICE
A SQUARE DEAL

Traffic Victim . . .

1. STRUCK DOWN at 9th and F sts. nw., yesterday, the injured Lois Donnelly, 34, of 1818 4th st. nw., lies on the streetcar tracks awaiting the arrival of an ambulance. She was removed to Emergency Hospital in a serious condition

2. AUTO INVOLVED in the traffic accident is inspected by police. Lieut. William Liverman (right) of the Accident Investigation Unit, checks the handbrake. A traffic policeman examines damaged headlight. Police found brakes faulty

Post Staff Photos—Ellis

3. DRIVER of the car, Jesse B. Ellis (right), of 110 Maryland ave. ne., a secretary to the International Joint Commission for the United States and Canada, is questioned on the scene by Police Pvt. John C. Vinson of Accident Investigation Unit

C. D. Warfield Killed in Fall In Baltimore

C. Dorsey Warfield, former Washington newspaper executive and publisher of the Baltimore News-Post, was killed in a fall from a twelfth-floor window of his apartment in Baltimore early yesterday, Baltimore police reported.

Warfield.

In 1932, Warfield was general manager of the Washington Times and the Washington Herald. In 1936 he became publisher of the Washington Times and the following year was made publisher of the Baltimore News-Post and the Sunday American.

The body was found on the lawn back of the apartment house by a porter. Edward Fraser, switchboard operator at the apartment, told police Warfield apparently struck a 3-foot iron railing along a concrete ramp.

Fraser said Mrs. Warfield was asleep at the time of the death.

Martha Fields, a maid employed on the fifth floor, said that about 6:50 a. m., she heard "a noise as if someone had fallen" and looked out a window to see a man's body on the lawn.

She summoned Lee Hope, janitor, who called police. Warfield was pronounced dead on arrival at nearby Union Memorial Hospital.

Police said Mrs. Warfield told them she and her husband returned home last night after dining at the Baltimore Country Club and that he retired about 11:30 p. m.

Warfield, a native Baltimorean, was 49. He was educated at City College of Baltimore and served for two years in the Navy during World War I. He joined the Baltimore Sun, where he was mechanical superintendent and later assistant business manager before coming to Washington.

He was a member of the National Press Club.

Col. Durant Wins Adjournment To Map Defense

Military counsel yesterday won its fight for more time to prepare the defense of Col. Jack W. Durant, accused looter of the $1,500,000 Hessian crown jewels.

The eight-colonel court-martial trying the former Washington attorney announced a one-week adjournment in the Pentagon proceedings on repeated pleas of Maj. Joseph D. Bryan and Capt. Glenn V. Brumbaugh.

Adjournament was made over the protests of Maj. Joseph S. Robinson, trial judge advocate, who said the defense had ample time to prepare its case and only wished "to further delay the day of justice."

Defense counsel told the court it had about 20 witnesses to call, but had insufficient time to study the trial record and question its prospective witnesses "to determine which ones to put on the stand."

Millville Couple Welcome 16th Child

Charles Town, W. Va., March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Painter of Millville have welcomed their sixteenth child—a girl weighing 9¾ pounds born Thursday. Nine of the 16 are living.

St. Luke's Recital

The Choir Guild and Progressive Club of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 15th and Church sts. nw., will present Stanley Brooks, tenor, in a recital there tomorrow at 5 p. m. Brooks will be accompanied by Wilber Northington, of Howard University.

House Votes Revised Job Bill for Md.

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP).—A revised unemployment compensation act for Maryland won approval of the House by a 73-32 vote today and was returned to the Senate for concurrence in two minor amendments.

Although several House members favorable to labor had predicted a final battle on the measure, there was no debate when it was called up after being laid over from last night.

The measure calls for a general "tightening up" of provisions of the law and provides that to be eligible for jobless benefits, recipients must be "actively seeking work."

It also reduces the minimum weekly benefit and increases the maximum for applicants.

From Delegate Mrozinski (D., Balti., First), a vigorous opponent of the bill, said it was "drawn to save employers millions of dollars."

'World's Biggest' Machine Sale Set

Norfolk, Va., March 22 (AP).—What the War Assets Administration terms "the world's largest retail sale of business machines and typewriters," will open at the Norfolk Naval Supply Depot next Tuesday at 7:30 a. m.

More than 3000 adding machines, typewriters, cash registers, calculators, duplicating and stencil-cutting machines and other types of office equipment will be offered to veterans of World War II Tuesday through Friday.

All machines remaining in stock at the close of the sale on Friday will be offered to veteran dealers

Moro's Chief Surrenders On Mindanao

Manila, March 22 (AP).—Military police reported today the surrender of Datu Mampao, Moro chieftain, an event more important to the hill people of southern Mindanao than the capitulation of Japan.

Police said a drive against him and other Moros in the wild back country has resulted in recent release of more than 300 Christian slaves and harem inmates.

For more than 30 years this wily little chieftain and his dagger-wielding followers led authorities on a bitter chase through their rugged homeland around Cotabato. The war meant nothing to these men of the Moslem faith except a better chance to capture Christians who had fled from the cities.

With the end of the war, however, the new government set out after them in earnest. Mampao always got away, but he had increasingly narrow escapes, and the old game of hare and hounds lost its savor.

Cut His Way Out

Last November 600 policemen cornered him in a cotta (stone defense work). Mampao cut his way out in a savage 24-hour battle, but he left behind nine dead followers—small recompense, under the Moro code, for three slain policemen.

Again a month ago the police were closing in, and again he got away, but hunger finally did what direct assault could not. The Datu (chief) arranged to surrender through the local sultan, Sa Ramain, to face charges of sedition and murder.

What his fate will be is uncertain, but when he came in to Dansalan last week he was proud as ever. His almond eyes still glittered under an elaborate silk turban. Hunger had made his high cheek-bones seem more prominent.

Son Surrenders Too

Beside him was his fez-wearing son and heir, Kolangka. Whether his henchmen followed the old man's lead, the police did not say, but they were optimistic that their combined campaign of harassment and persuasion would result in more surrenders and more liberations of enslaved Christians.

As a typical case of enslavement, police cited the experiences of Beatriz Primental, an attractive young woman of Cagayan, Mindanao:

She and her family fled to wild Bukidnon Province to escape the Japanese. They were captured July 3, 1943, by Moros under the Sultan Sa Ragat. A Moro named Baratamo drew her as his share of the loot, but traded her to another Moro for a rifle.

She was sold twice, once for 280 pesos ($140) and once for 380 pesos ($190) before a police patrol freed her in the Lanao hills last September. The rest of her family is still missing.

Fire Insurance Firm Reports Loss in Year

New York, March 20 (AP).—The Home Insurance Co. today reported an underwriting loss for 1946 of $4,236,150 and a net decrease in surplus of $6,139,788, reflecting the substantial increase in losses by fire throughout the country in that year. In 1945 the company reported an underwriting gain of $2,012,844.

Discussing the Nation's losses from fire, which rose from $413,538,000 in 1944 to $561,487,000 in 1946, Harold V. Smith, Home Insurance President said:

"Deterioration of the physical condition of industrial plants, multiple use of apartments and homes as a result of the country-wide housing shortage, widespread lack of new equipment of multiple fire departments, and perhaps a general letdown from the exhaustion of war, all were factors contributing in some degree to increased exposure and larger losses."

'COME TO BRITAIN'
Under the patronage of Their Majesties The King and Queen
EDINBURGH 24 AUG — 13 SEPT
The International Festival of Music and Drama
In association with the Arts Council of Great Britain
Glyndebourne Opera (Verdi, Mozart); Old Vic Theatre Company; Compagnie Jouvet; Paris; Sadler's Wells Ballet; British and Foreign Orchestras incl. Vienna Philharmonic, Orchestre Colonne; Conductors, Bruno Walter, Paray, Barbirolli, Sargent, Szell, Susskind, Ian Whyte; Soloists and Chamber Music; Lotte Lehmann, Schnabel, Szigeti, Fournier, Primrose, Kathleen Ferrier, Peter Pears, Todd Duncan, etc.
Tickets now available. All information from Cook's, Dean & Dawson or American Express Company
Issued in conjunction with The British Travel Association

Support the Red Cross

Security Offerings In 1946 Totaled $6,500,000,000

Philadelphia, March 22 (AP).—New corporate securities offered for cash in 1946 totaled $6,500,000,000, approximately a half billion dolars more than the previous year's total.

A study made by the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed today the increase despite the sharp break in the stock market last September.

The survey covered unregistered as well as registered issues and only those actually offered.

The commission reported there was a steady flow of new issues in the first five months of 1946 as stock and bond prices generally advanced, culminating in more than 800 million dollars of offerings in May.

Offerings in the summer months were at a slightly lower level, the SEC said. With the break in the stock market in September, they declined to less than 300 million dollars in that month.

New York Central Will Honor C. & O. Credit Cards

Cleveland, March 22 (AP).—Beginning April 1 the New York Central will honor at its depot and city ticket offices the Chesapeake & Ohio credit cards for rail and pullman tickets, from cities served by joint through-car lines to destinations on the C. & O.

The C. & O. also reported its credit card system would be honored by Chesapeake's companion lines, the Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette, beginning Monday.

The arrangement with New York Central will provide added service on C. & O. through-car lines between St. Louis and Cincinnati, Chicago and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, Chicago and Toledo, and Detroit and Toledo, the announcement said.

Term Suspended In Md. Killing

Salisbury, Md., March 22 (AP).—Melvin E. Hitchens, 35-year-old Salisbury shoemaker convicted of assault to kill Mrs. Jeannette Vickers Justice, was sentenced to three years imprisonment today, but the sentence was suspended.

Hitchens was permanently crippled by infantile paralysis, and before the court suspended sentence a medical expert reviewed the defendant's physical and mental condition.

The court heard a prosecution statement that Hitchens had asked Mrs. Justice to marry him and became incensed when she refused.

Science Session Set

Charlottesville, Va., March 22.—Virginia high school science students will attend Science Open House, Saturday at the University of Virginia.

Students will compete in essays and displays.

In addition a science talent contest is being conducted by the Virginia Academy of Science in connection with its twenty-fifth annual meeting at the university on May 8, 9 and 10.

High school students may receive open house invitations by writing to Dr. James W. Cole, at the university.

Serving wth Dr. Cole on the committee are five other faculty members, Raymond S. Edmundson, Joseph L. Vaughan, Edward P. Ney, Francis G. Langford and B. F. D. Runk.

Red Cross Aide Hired

Leesburg, Va., March 22.—Mrs. Harry Sommers, chairman of the Loudoun Parent-Teacher Association, has been employed by the Loudoun County Red Cross to replace Mrs. Raymond R. Rodrick, as head of the Red Cross nutrition services in the county including supervision of school hot lunch programs. Aiding Mrs. Sommers for two months will be Miss Rita M. Flick, nutrition field representative for eastern area headquarters of the Red Cross.

ALL CARS HAVE BRAKES
BUT IN THE LOW-PRICED FIELD
Only PLYMOUTH has Safe-Guard Hydraulic Brakes

THE greatest improvement in automobile braking since the introduction of hydraulic brakes!

That's what engineers say about Plymouth's new Safe-Guard Hydraulic Brakes. This great safety development lightens pedal effort by 25%. It gives you 33% more braking effectiveness.

No other low-priced car offers Safe-Guard Hydraulic Brakes. No other low-priced car gives you Safety-Rim Wheels to reduce tire-failure hazards.

And these are only two of the basic advantages and 52 new refinements you get in the newest Plymouth. Your dealer will be glad to show you the chart that *proves* Plymouth has 20 of 21 quality features found in high-priced cars. See for yourself that Plymouth's top value.

PLYMOUTH Division of CHRYSLER CORPORATION

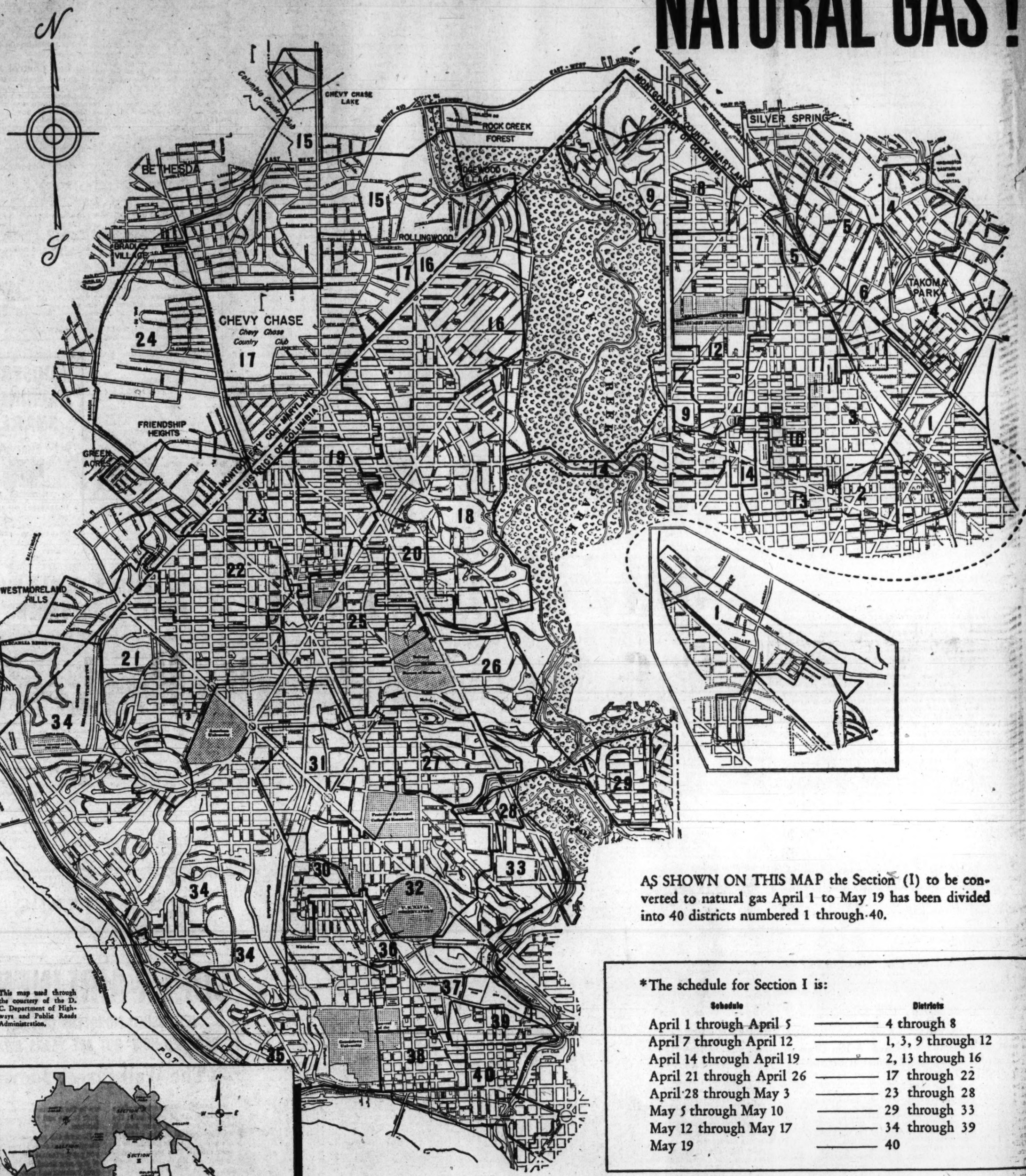
If it's VALUE you want It's PLYMOUTH you want

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

YOUR NEARBY PLYMOUTH DEALER WILL TAKE YOUR ORDER. AND HE'LL TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR PRESENT CAR WHILE YOU'RE WAITING FOR YOUR NEW PLYMOUTH

TO ALL GAS CUSTOMERS...

Notice of Changeover to NATURAL GAS!



This map used through the courtesy of the D. C. Department of Highways and Public Roads Administration.

AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP the Section (I) to be converted to natural gas April 1 to May 19 has been divided into 40 districts numbered 1 through 40.

*The schedule for Section I is:

Schedule		Districts
April 1 through April 5	———	4 through 8
April 7 through April 12	———	1, 3, 9 through 12
April 14 through April 19	———	2, 13 through 16
April 21 through April 26	———	17 through 22
April 28 through May 3	———	23 through 28
May 5 through May 10	———	29 through 33
May 12 through May 17	———	34 through 39
May 19	———	40

As shown on this sketch the city has been divided into four sections in the order in which they will be converted. Additional maps showing Sections II, III and IV will appear in the newspapers well in advance of the changeover.

*This schedule is an estimate based on a normal work week of Monday through Saturday. Every effort will be made to complete the districts within the periods shown. In some instances it may become necessary to vary this schedule by a few days. However, you will be individually notified approximately one week and then again two days prior to the actual changeover of your gas appliances. In each notice you will be furnished with complete instructions for the operation of your gas appliances during the changeover period. For additional information call REpublic 4500.

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

These are mixed-up times. You can prove that business is wonderful and is going to be more so. Or you can prove that business has started to skid and that the ways have been greased. What compounds the confusion is that the evidence cuts two ways. It proves that business is good and also that business is going to be bad. You take your facts and you use them to suit your mood or predilection or position in the stock market.

Livingston

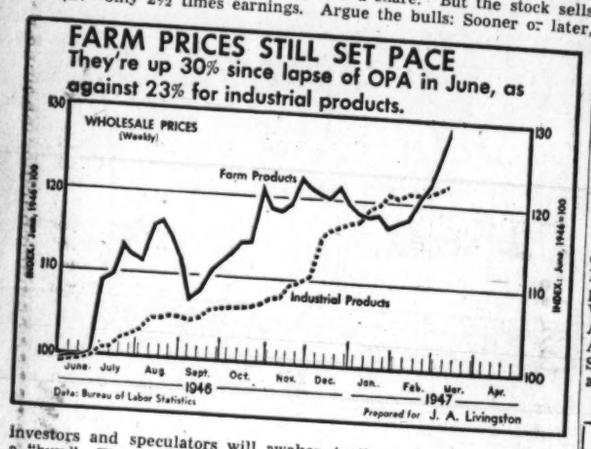
Consider the rise in commodity prices—in wheat, hogs, lead, copper, steel scrap, etc.—over the last few weeks. One side tells you that it merely goes to prove that world-wide requirements for American goods and services had been underestimated, that World War II was a longer, tougher war than the previous one, that therefore pentup demand is greater and will take longer to fulfill.

The Bearish Side

To the other side, the upswing is a further maladjustment in a price structure already maladjusted. Farm prices continue to outpace industrial prices (see chart). From the start of the war, farm commodities are up 165 per cent as against 58 per cent for industrial products. The disparity extends to competing items. Thus in yarns, rayon is up about 20 per cent since 1939, wool 58 per cent, and cotton 200 per cent.

Now consider inventories. They're up from $26,600,000,000 to $35,800,000,000 in a year—an unexampled increase. The bulls argue that stocks on hand constitute only a one month's supply at current sales, that they're no greater relative to sales than they were in 1939 and 1940. But the bears take the viewpoint that consumers are being priced out of the market, that pay envelopes are not stretching as far as they have been, and that already the volume of goods moving into consumer hands has begun to decline. Witness: Department store volume. Though dollar sales continue to run ahead of a year ago, price rises more than account for the increase.

And now consider the antics of the stock market. Right now, you can buy earnings "cheap." Publicker Industries, Inc., is this week's example of high 1947 earnings—$11.75 a share. But the stock sells for $27—only 2½ times earnings. Argue the bulls: Sooner or later, investors and speculators will awaken to the fact that earnings are a "buy." Then investment will come into the market. Argue the bears: Publicker made 24 million dollars in '46 versus four million dollars in 1945. Can such a year-to-year increase—500 per cent—be taken as permanent? Or should 1946 be put down as a sport year, an industrial happenstance based on record sales in a seller's market?



Top Speed Economy

Finally, consider general business. Steel operations are at another new postwar top—96.4 per cent of capacity. Cotton consumption continues at a record-breaking rate. Electric power consumption is 19 per cent ahead of last year, carloadings 4 per cent, and crude oil production 10 per cent. The figure that sums it all up is employment: 55,500,000 persons were at work in February—highest ever for the month and 4,300,000 above last year. All of that is indisputable evidence that the economy is pushing along at top speed.

What's more, slow but sure internal adjustments are taking place. Back in January, Ford made a nominal reduction in the price of cars. International Harvester a week ago announced a 20 million dollar-a-year cut in agricultural machinery and motor trucks; Pullman has just scaled down the price of freight cars, and Carnegie-Illinois Steel has eliminated certain extras on steel products. Here is an industrial anomaly: Prices go down on hard goods, yet demand is far from sated. The implication is clear: As production gets rolling, as productivity per worker increases, corporations are able to pass on part of their higher profit margins to purchasers in the form of lower prices. And that, for the long pull, is decidedly bullish.

But again, there's the other side: Things are just too good. After a six-year uphill ride on the inflation roller coaster, price rises are now outrunning wage increases. Since VJ-Day weekly wages of factory workers are up 12 per cent, whereas the cost of living is up 18 per cent. And any new wage boosts will probably be followed by further price boosts, thus intensifying the consumer squeeze.

U. S. vs. Europe

That's not all. Ours is the sole major industrial economy in the world to operate far above prewar. According to Thomas C. Blaisdell, jr., of the Department of Commerce, Germany and Austria are producing at about 50 per cent of prewar; Italy 65 per cent; France and Belgium, 85 per cent; Holland, 90 per cent; Switzerland and Sweden, 105 per cent, and Great Britain—despite great efforts—110 per cent. That as against this country's 170 per cent. Right now, because European countries are producing in middle gear, demands for United States goods are heavy. But as Europe works its industrial plants and mines into shape, dependence on this country will diminish. Europe's production still can move up, whereas our is already close to overstrain.

At This Juncture: Caution

The one fact that stands out, however, is that production continues to ride roughshod over all predictions of a recession. Manufacturers and wholesalers are still stocking goods. Business loans are rising week after week. Those are indicators of good business but at the same time they are indicators of business at a turning point. Wide swings and agitation in prices and demand often precede a change in the business tempo.

At this juncture the key to the future is Easter. What will retail sales show? For the time being, caution would seem to be in order, both as to industrial and investment commitments.

Va-Carolina Dividend

New York, March 22 (AP).—Directors of Virginia - Carolina Chemical Co., today declared a dividend of $4 a share on the 6 per cent preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record April 3.

The dividend, on account of accumulations which total $92 a share, compared with $5 paid last August. In the previous three years $3 was disbursed in each year.

Over the Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered.

Bonds	Bid	Asked
D C Paper Mills 4s, 1956	65	
Federal Storage 3s, 1967	70	
Radiator Club Otf&Ext 3s, 1965	81	87
Washington Aud 6/1944 stpd	84	
Stocks		
American Co of	87½	
American Co comm	20	
Anacostia Natl Bank	200	
Barber & Ross pfd	80	
Barber & Ross comm	19	
Briggs Filtration Co Units	5	6
City Bank	60	
Columbia Mtge Co Units	52	
Consolidated Title Co pf	49	
Consolidated Title Co comm	20	
Dist. Natl Securities pfd	65	
Fidelity Storage Co	8¾	10¼
Financial Credit Co Units	108	
Griffith Consumers Corp com	53	56
Hamilton Natl Bank	52½	
Mayflower Hotel	12	13½
Merchants Trans&Stge pfd	111	
Merchants Trans&Stge comm	2½	
Mount Vernon Mtge Corp pfd	80c	
Mount Vernon Mtge Corp comm	5	
Nat'l Metro Bank	152	
National Storage Co	80	
Nat'l Press Bldg comm	19½	22
Nat'l Press Bldg pfd	12½	
Raleigh Hotel stpd	7¾	10½
Real Estate Mtge & Gty comm	25	
Seaboard Finance Co pfd	33½	35½
Seaboard Finance Co comm	15½	16½
Second Natl Bank	116	125
Security Sav & Comi Bank	210	
Southern Oxygen Co	42	46
Suburban Natl Bank	22½	
Washington Baseball Club	55	
Washington Properties	53	59
Washington Sav & Elec Units	18	19½
Washington Sanitary Housing	120	
Washington Sanitary Improv	35	

Denver & Rio Grande Expansion Planned

Salt Lake City, March 22 (AP).—Details of improvement and expansion of Utah facilities of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, at a cost of more than four million dollars, were outlined today by Wilson McCarthy, co-trustee of the company.

McCarthy told reporters these projects are scheduled:

Purchase of 500 new 50-ton all steel gondola cars for hauling Utah coal at a cost of $2,259,000.

Expansion of trackage at a cost of $1,188,000.

Rehabilitation of facilities of the old Salt Lake & Utah Railroad property in Salt Lake City, Spanish Fort and Provo, Utah, $100,000.

More Mills Expected To Raise Newsprint

Montreal, March 22 (AP).—Canadian paper quarters hinted and United States forces flatly predicted today that paper companies both here and in the United States soon would follow the lead of a big Canadian dealer who boosted the price of newsprint $6 a ton yesterday, to the highest level since 1920.

Commodity Index

New York, March 22.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index of 35 commodities today advanced to 183, a new 1947 high; previous day, 182.68; week ago, 182.72; month ago, 172.78; year ago, 115.80.

	1947	1946	1945	1944
High	*183.00	169.72	112.81	108.73
Low	164.05	112.02	107.90	106.03

(1926 average equals 100.)
*New 1947 high.

Stocks Rise Irregularly In Dull Trade

New York, March 22 (AP).—The stock market today concluded its first recovery week since early February, although the slowest in about two years, with irregularly higher tendencies persisting.

Professional buying and short covering throughout the six sessions was based mainly on the idea that five successive losing weeks called for a technical revival. Action of the House on tax relief also was helpful and a batch of good earnings statements provided a prop. Most brokerage customers, however, held aloof because of bearishness over wage-price situations, foreign complications, gyrating commodities and business trends.

Dealings were sluggish from the start of the final session but advances predominated at the close. Transfers of 340,000 shares were a low since March 1 and compared with 370,000 last Saturday. The week's turnover of 3,738,860 shares was the smallest since the period ended April 7, 1945. The total last week was 4,808,150.

Airlines enjoyed a mild flurry today following the granting of a passenger fare boost by the CAB. Pennsylvania-Central was up ⅜ at 12, TWA ⅜ at 20⅜ and Eastern ¼ at 21¼.

Eastman Kodak added 2½ at 240, U. S. Gypsum 1¼ at 104 and Norfolk & Western 1 at 241½. Modest plus marks were retained by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, Air Reduction, Anaconda, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Great Northern Railway, Paramount Pictures, Loew's and Texas Co.

The day's losers included General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Bendix Aviation, American Telephone, North American, American Water Works, General Electric, American Can, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Woolen, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio.

Bonds were steady.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, March 22.—

	Open	High	Low	Close	
30 ind.	177.34	177.51	177.01	177.27	+0.37
20 rails	49.08	49.16	48.68	49.08	+0.13
15 utils	35.86	35.98	35.68	35.74	—0.01
65 stocks	63.73	63.79	63.54	63.65	+0.11

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 27,190; rails, 13,470; utilities, 18,800; 65 stocks, 59,370.

Sales	Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
Acme Stl	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
Adams Exp	1	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Admiral Corp	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	4	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Allegheny pf	1	35	35	35	
Allen Lud Stl	2	43½	43½	43½	
Allied Mills	2	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	31	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Allied St pf	4	103	103	103	
Allis-Ch Mfg	11	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Alpha p Cem	1	28	28	28	
Amal Leather	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	63	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines pf	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ 1¼
Am Bank Note	1	27	27	27	
Am Cable & R	6	6½	6½	6½	
Am Can	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	6	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf	1	109	109	109	
Am Chain Cab	1	24	24	24	
Am Distill	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Am European	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Am Export L	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am & For Pow	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am & F P 2 pf	1	21	21	21	
Am-Hawaii	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Am Home Pd	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice	1	28½	28½	28½	
Am Investment	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Am Locomotive	9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Am M & Fdry	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Am Pow & Lt	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Am P&L 1st pf	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	4	108¾	108½	108½	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St S	31	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
Am Seating	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Am Smelt & R	5	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Am Stores	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Am Stove	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Am Sugar Ref	2	41½	41½	41½	
Am Sugar pf	1	144¼	144¼	144¼	
Am Tel & Tel	6	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco	1	73	73	73	
Am Tob B	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	
Am Viscose	4	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	19	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Am Wat Wks pf	1	104½	104½	104½	
Am Woolen	29	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Anaconda Cop	11	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Ander-Prich Oil	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
A P W Prod	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Armour & Co	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Armstrong Ck	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
Artloom Corp	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Assd Dry Gds	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Atch T & S F	3	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line	4	54	54	54	
Atl G&W Indies	1	30	30	30	
Atl Refining	3	31½	31½	31½	
Autocar Co	1	23½	23½	23½	
Autom Cant	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Aviation Corp	15	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Bald Loco	1	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	3	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Barnsdall Oil	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Bayuk Cigars	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft	1	9½	9½	9½	
Belding-Hem	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Bell Aire	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Bendix Aviat	13	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Best & Co	1	31	31	31	
Best Foods	2	43½	43½	43½	
Beth Steel	5	121½	120¾	120¾	— ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Birming Elec	1	47	47	47	
Black & Decker	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Blaw-Knox	1	21½	21½	21½	
Bliss (E W)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl	3	21½	21½	21½	
Bohn Al&Brass	1	49½	49½	49½	+ 1
Bond Strs	10	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
Borden Co	3	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	1	45½	45½	45½	
Braniff Airw	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Bridgeport Br	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Briggs Mfg	4	36⅜	36	36	— ⅜
Bristol-Myers	3	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	1	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Brown Sh pf	1	105	105	105	
Brunswick-Bal	1	25	25	25	
Bucyrus-Erie	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Budd Co	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Buf Niag El pf	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Bullard Co	1	20	20	20	
Bulova Watch	2	32	32	32	
Burling Mills	12	18½	18½	18½	
Burling Mills pf	1	101½	101½	101½	
Burr Add Mach	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Bush Terminal	1	7	7	7	
Butler Bros	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Butte Cop &Z	1	5	5	5	
Byers (AM)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
Calif Packing	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Calumet & Hec	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Can Dry G Ale	1	8	8	8	
Canad Pacific	16	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Cannon Mills	1	34½	34½	34½	
Capital Adm A	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Carriers & Gen	1	13	13	13	
Case (J I) Co	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Caterpil Tract	3	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Celanese Corp	24	19½	19½	19½	
Celanese 1st pf	1	106½	106½	106½	
Celotex Corp	8	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Cent Foundry	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cent R & BG	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Cerro de Pas	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
Cert-Teed Prod	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Champ Pap&F	1	23	23	23	
Checker Cab	3	16	16	16	
Ches & Ohio	7	49⅜	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅛
Chicago Corp	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	5½	5½	5½	
Chi & E Ill A	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Chi Grt West	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Chi Ind&L Act	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Ch M SP&Pac	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Ch MSP&P pf	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & NW	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Chi&NW pf	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	4	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
Chi Rock Isl	4	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	18	18	18	
Chrysler Corp	16	97½	97	97	— ⅛
Cin G & E	6	27	27	27	
Cin Mill Mch	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Cin T Finan	8	42	42	42	+ ⅛
City Invest	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Clark Equip	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
Clev El Illum	13	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
Clev El Ill wd	11	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Clev Graph Br	1	69	69	69	
Climax Molyb	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Cl Peabody	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Coca-Cola	1	154	154	154	+ ⅛
Colgate-Pm-P	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	16	16	16	16	
Col F & Ir pf	1	19	19	19	
Colum Brcast A	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Col Brcast B	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Col G & El	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Colum Pict	3	19½	19½	19½	
Colum Carbon	3	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Col & S Oh E	1	45	45	45	— ⅛
Comml Credit	4	41	41	41	
Coml Solvents	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Comwlth Edis	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Comwlth & So	18	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Com & Sou pf	5	121½	120¾	120¾	— ⅝
Con Edison	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	1	47	47	47	
C RR Cuba pf	3	27¾	27	27	
Cons Vultee	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
Consum Pow	1	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
Container Corp	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Bak	1	17½	17½	17½	
Cont Bak pf	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can	4	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Cont Ins	5	51	51	51	
Cont Motors	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	4	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
Copperweld Stl	7	14	14	14	
Corning Glass	10	30	30	30	
Coty Inc	1	7½	7½	7½	
Coty Internat	1	3½	3½	3½	
Crane Co	9	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S	4	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller	1	29½	29½	29½	
Crucible Steel	2	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	3	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishg	1	10	10	10	
Curtis Pb pr pf	1	66	66	66	+ ½
Curtis-Wright	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Dana Corp	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Davison Chem	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Dayton P & L	1	32	32	32	
Dayton Rub	1	20	20	20	
Decca Records	10	17½	17½	17½	
Deere & Co	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Del Lack&West	5	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
D&RGW pf wi	1	8	8	8	
D&RGW pf stwi	5	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
Detroit Edison	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Dr Pepper	3	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
Doehler-Jarvis	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Dome Mines	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr	3	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
D W G Cigar	1	17	17	17	
Eagle-Pich	1	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	47	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Eastman Kod	3	240	240	240	+ 2½
Eaton Mfg	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ 2¼
Edis Bros Strs	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Edis Br St pf	1	104½	104	104	
Ekco Prod	2	25⅛	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Elastic Stop N	1	7	7	7	
El Auto-Lite	3	59½	59⅜	59½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind	1	7	7	7	
El Pow & Lt	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
El P & L $6 pf	1	148	148	148	+ 5
Elgin Nat Wat	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Emerson El M	1	14	14	14	
Emer R & Ph	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Eng Pub Serv	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Equit Off Bldg	25	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Erie RR	11	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Eureka Wms	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Evans Prod	3	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Eversharp	7	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor	2	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Farns-Tel & R	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Fed Mot Truck	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs	1	54	54	54	—1
Firth Carpet	3	18⅛	18	18	
Flintkote	1	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Flintkote pf	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Florida Pow	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Follansbee Stl	34	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Foster Wheel	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Francisco Sug	1	23	23	23	
Freeport Sulph	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gair Robert	2	32	32	32	
Gatrin Mfg	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gar Wood Ind	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Gen Am Invest	1	28	28	28	
Gen Am Trans	1	52	52	52	
Gen Cable	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable 2 pf	1	84	84	84	
Gen Elec	10	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Gen Mills	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
Gen M 3¾ pf	1	117½	117½	117½	— ½
Gen Motors	37	60	60	60	
Gen Motors pf	1	128⅛	128⅛	128¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig	1	27	27	27	
Gen Pub Util	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Gen Refract	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛

Sales	Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Tel	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Gen T & Rub	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R	12	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
Gliddden Co	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Goodrich (B F)	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛
Goodyr T&R pf	1	33	33	33	
Graham-P Mot	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
Granby C Min	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Granite C Stl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gt N Ir Ore ctf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gt North Ry pf	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Green (H L)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Greyst P & D	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Cp	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Grum Aircraft	17	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Guantan Sugar	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Gulf Mob & Oh	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Gulf Oil	40	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Hart Sch & M	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Heinz	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Heime (G W)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd	1	61½	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
Homestake Min	6	57	57	57	
Houd-Hersh	6	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
Household Fin	8	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
Houston Oil	12	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Howe Sound	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Hunt Foods	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Hupp Corp	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Illinois Central	10	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Indpls Pw&Lt	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+

110 New Voters Are Registered In Fairlington

Arlington County officials set up shop for three hours in Fairlington yesterday to do a rushing business in registering new voters.

Mrs. Molly Shelton, Arlington precinct registrar, and officials from the treasurer's and commissioner of revenue's offices explained Virginia's complicated election laws, accepted payment for the poll tax and signed up 110 persons as voters.

On hand to assess persons who had not previously been assessed with the capitation (poll) tax was Commissioner of Revenue Harry K. Green himself.

Accepting payment of the $1.50 tax was Mrs. Ruby Simpson, deputy treasurer. After completing these two procedures, the Fairlington residents stood in still another line where they officially became eligible to cast a ballot.

The registration, which took place in the Fairlington Administration Building, was a departure from customary routine. Normally, prospective voters must call their precinct registrar and arrange an appointment at the home of the registrar.

An alternative is to register with the general registrar at the Court House. Mrs. Mary Moore McIntosh, the general registrar, said yesterday she had registered 42 new voters before closing at 1 p. m.

Mussolini Slayer Disclosed as Italian Communist

Rome, March 22 (AP).—The man who slew Benito Mussolini was identified by the Italian Communist Party today as Walter Audisio, 37, a bookkeeper and member of the anti-Fascist underground.

Audisio, a Communist since 1931, was asked to appear tomorrow in a Rome theater to describe the dictator's execution, but the Communists tonight postponed his appearance for a week "in a place still to be decided" because the theater hired for tomorrow was "too small to accommodate the extraordinary crowds expected."

The Communists' announcement said that Audisio, known to the underground as "Colonel Valerio," had killed Mussolini at Dango on April 28, 1945, "under orders of his superiors."

The party praised Audisio for having kept his identity a secret up to now "at the advice of his party."

What's Going On and Where

Activities for Servicemen

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., games and refreshments, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Army and Navy USO, 1911 H st. nw., Java Club, 9:15 a. m.; sightseeing, 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.; voice recordings, 3 p. m.; tea dance, 3:30 p. m.; snack supper, 6:30 p. m.; showboat and sing, 7:30 p. m.; dance, 8:30 p. m.

Salvation Army USO, 801 Market sp. nw., (6th st. and Pennsylvania ave.), sightseeing, 2 p. m.; buffet supper, 6:15 p. m.; games, 8:30 p. m.

Penthouse USO, 17th and K sts. nw., buffet supper, 6:30 p. m.; Penthouse Presents, 8:30 p. m.

Art Galleries and Exhibits

Library of Congress, 1st and East Capitol sts., open 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

National Gallery of Art, 6th st. and Constitution ave. nw., open 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Smithsonian Institution, 10th st. and Independence ave. sw., open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p.m.

Barnett Aden Gallery of Art, 127 Randolph pl. nw., open 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Station WFMD—Sunday

Frederick 930 KC.

7:30 a. m.—Christ for the Crisis.
8:00 a. m.—Community Hymns.
8:30 a. m.—Organ Reveries.
8:45 a. m.—Save the Children Federation.
9:00 a. m.—Rev. Anna Buff Bryant.
9:30 a. m.—W. E. Marquis.
10:00 a. m.—Church of the Air.
10:30 a. m.—Full Gospel Church.
11:00 a. m.—Warren Sweeney.
11:30 a. m.—Baltimore Gospel Tabernacle.
12:00 noon—Music for Sunday.
12:15 p. m.—Church of the 4-square Gospel.
12:45 p. m.—Old Familiar Hymns.
1:30 p. m.—Lutheran Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour.
3:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic.
4:30 p. m.—Hour of Charm.
5:00 p. m.—Family Hour.
5:30 p. m.—Hoagy Carmichael.
5:45 p. m.—W. L. Shirer.
6:00 p. m.—Ozzie and Harriet.
6:30 p. m.—Kate Smith Sings.
7:00 p. m.—Gene Autry Show.
7:30 p. m.—Blondie.
8:00 p. m.—Adventures of S. Spade.
8:30 p. m.—Crime Doctor.
8:55 p. m.—Ned Calmer.
9:00 p. m.—Hildegarde.
9:30 p. m.—Eddie Bracken Show.
10:00 p. m.—Take It or Leave It.
10:30 p. m.—We, the People.
11:00 p. m.—News With Ned Calmer.
11:10 p. m.—Feature Story.
11:15 p. m.—Report from U. N.
11:30 p. m.—Music You Know.
12:00 p. m.—News.

Tall and Short Talk . . .

Post Staff Photo

VARIETY AMONG ALABAMANS—Six-foot 8-inch Gov. (Big Jim) Folsom of Alabama looks down to chat with two pretty guests at the Alabama State Society ball in the Wardman Park Hotel. They are Bettye Byrd (left) of 3288 Wellington rd., Alexandria, Va., and Catherine Chapman, of Alban Towers, a Capital Airlines hostess, formerly of Grove Hill, Ala.

Soldier Is Accused In Boys' Bike Deaths

Weirton, W. Va., March 22 (AP).—An automobile driver, identified by police as a soldier absent without leave, was being held today in the deaths of James P. Reed, 12, and his brother, Robert, 10.

The boys were killed by an automobile last night as they rode their bicycles homeward from a movie in New Cumberland.

Corpl. A. B. Dodrill of the State police said the driver abandoned his car and later was arrested in a Weirton night club. He identified the man as Pfc. John M. Wilson, 23.

Livestock and Produce

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, March 22 (AP). (USDA).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts 500 (estimated), total not given; compared week ago market 1.00 to 1.75 lower, most declines on weights above 230 lbs. and on sows.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts 300 (estimated), total not given; compared week ago, following fairly active markets early in the week at fully steady prices; fed steers and yearlings broke sharply at close; compared late last week, choice steers and yearlings 50 lower; medium and good grades 25 to 75 down; good grades showing maximum loss; all grades fed heifers finished 25 to 75 under week's high time and generally 50 lower than last week.

Largely steer run with killing quality noticeably improved, proportion good to average choice offerings showing marked increase; strictly medium grades, both steers and heifers, small, hence light stock cattle fresh; receipts very scarce; canner, cutter and common beef cows closed steady, but medium and good beef cows lost early advance, uncovering net declines for week at close; bulls weak to 50 lower, and vealers unevenly 1.00 to 2.00 off.

Extreme top choice fed steers with weight 29.50; several loads 29.00; increased supply choice steers and yearlings 26.50@28.50 and better; very few light yearlings above 26.00, but heifers scaling 1054 lbs. made 26.50; most choice heifers 24.00@26.00, and good grades 21.50@23.50 at close; outside strictly good beef cows 18.00, most good kinds 16.00@17.00; bulk beef cows 13.50@15.50; canners and cutters in highly competitive trade at 11.00@13.75; heavy sausage bulls closed at 16.75 after having reached 17.25; practical late top beef bulls 16.50 at close; extreme outside vealers 26.00, mostly 25.00 down; stock calves weak to 25 lower at 21.50 down to 18.00; best fleshy light feeders 21.75.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts 100 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago, slaughter lambs closed 40 to 75 lower after making mild early gains; late trade dull and at lowest point in four weeks; fed wooled Western lambs from Corn Belt feed lots predominating; comparatively few choice choice rados offered; quality largely good and choice with bulk of lambs scaling 105 to 112 lbs.; week's bulk good and choice fed wooled lambs 23.00@23.75; top 23.75 for around 10 cars including two doubles of 111 lbs.

Colorados, few late sales good and choice wooled lambs 22.50@23.75, including 116-lb. averages at inside price; medium and good woolskins, 21.00@23.00; deck good and choice 90-lb. fall shorn to nearly full wooled slaughter ewes scarce, steady; small lots good and choice, 10.00@10.25; culls good and choice fed ewes quotable to 10.50.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, March 22 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—Receipts, none. Compared with week ago: Largely steer run for week with low to top good grades predominating; slaughter steers active, strong to 25 cents higher; she stock slow, steady to 25 cents lower; calves active, steady; stockers and feeders active, strong to 25 cents higher; odd head lots choice fed steers 23.00, week's high; bulk top good and choice 910 to 1235 lbs. 23.00@24.00; medium to average good short feds, 20.00@22.65; few medium downward to 16.50; common down to 15.00; odd choice fed heifers 24.00; medium and good, 15.00@22.00; sprinkling good young heifer-type cows 17.00@18.00; mostly common and medium cows of dairy breeding, 11.50@13.50; top medium bulls to 16.50; canners and cutters, 9.00@11.00; strong weight canners 9.50 up; few good beef bulls 19.00@20.00; bulk 17.00@18.00; medium and good weighty sausage bulls 15.00@16.50; light and medium weight 12.00@14.50; choice 550-lb. feeder steers 21.10; medium and good stockers and feeder steers 16.50@20.25; load lot around 650 lbs. at latter price.

CALVES—Receipts, none. Compared with week ago: General trade fairly active; good and choice vealers 1.00 lower; lower grades steady to weak; mixed lots good and choice 150 to 220 lbs., largely 20.00@24.00; strictly choice 25.00; common and medium 8.00@15.00; culls downward to 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, none; compared with week ago hog prices declined sharply the fore part of the week and held steady after the decline to sell 1.00 lower than a week ago on all classes; late market on good and choice 120 to 140 lbs., 180 lbs. and 240 lbs. unknown.

Station WCHV—Sunday

Charlottesville, Va. 1240 KC.

7:30 a. m.—News.
8:00 a. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
9:00 a. m.—Sunday Musicale.
9:15 a. m.—Latter Day Saints Service.
9:45 a. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
9:55 a. m.—News.
10:00 a. m.—Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 a. m.—Music for Sunday.
11:00 a. m.—Church Service.
12:00 noon—News Summary.
12:15 p. m.—Vagabond Songs.
12:30 p. m.—Sunday Strings.
12:45 p. m.—Freddy Martin's Music.
1:00 p. m.—Charlottesville Choir Festival.
1:30 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Sunday Serenade.
1:55 p. m.—Fact or Fiction.
2:00 p. m.—Longines Symphonette.
2:30 p. m.—Fred Waring.
2:45 p. m.—Eyes on the Future.
3:00 p. m.—Lest We Forget.
3:30 p. m.—Parade of Stars.
4:00 p. m.—Are These Our Children?
4:30 p. m.—This Week Around the World.
5:00 p. m.—Darts for Dough.
5:30 p. m.—David Harding, Counterspy.
6:00 p. m.—Drew Pearson.
6:15 p. m.—Monday Headlines.
6:30 p. m.—Greatest Story Ever Told.
7:00 p. m.—Court of Missing Heirs.
7:30 p. m.—The Clock.
8:00 p. m.—Sunday Evening Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Walter Winchell.
9:15 p. m.—Louella Parsons.
9:30 p. m.—Jimmy Fidler.
9:45 p. m.—Fellowcraft.
10:00 p. m.—Theater Guild.
11:00 p. m.—News of Tomorrow.
11:15 p. m.—Set to Music.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Music.

Station WEPM—Sunday

Martinsburg, W. Va. 1340 KC.

8:00 a. m.—A. P. News.
8:15 a. m.—Sunday Morning Melodies.
8:30 a. m.—Gypsy Airs.
8:45 a. m.—Sacred Heart Program.
9:00 a. m.—A. P. News.
9:05 a. m.—Salute to the Hits.
9:30 a. m.—For Listening Only.
10:00 a. m.—A. P. News.
10:05 a. m.—Organ Reveries.
10:30 a. m.—It Happened During the Week.
10:45 a. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 a. m.—Mt. Zion Methodist Church.
12:00 noon—A. P. News.
12:15 p. m.—Tunes at Noon.
12:30 p. m.—Dave Rose Show.
1:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
1:05 p. m.—Interlude.
1:15 p. m.—Book Review.
1:30 p. m.—The Foisal Trio.
1:45 p. m.—Leaders of Tomorrow.
2:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
2:05 p. m.—Symphony Hour.
3:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
3:05 p. m.—Your American Music.
3:30 p. m.—My Song.
3:45 p. m.—Rockville Chapel.
4:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
4:05 p. m.—Dream Train.
4:30 p. m.—Music for Sunday.
5:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
5:05 p. m.—Religious News.
5:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's Hits.
6:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
6:05 p. m.—Today's Hits.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Special.
6:30 p. m.—Ray Bloch Presents.
7:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
7:05 p. m.—Artistry in Ivory.
7:15 p. m.—Daniese Flottner.
7:30 p. m.—Mt. Zion Methodist Church.
8:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
8:45 p. m.—Record Shop.
9:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
9:05 p. m.—Rep. Snyder.
9:15 p. m.—Harry Morlett.
9:30 p. m.—Golden Album.
10:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
10:08 p. m.—Request Hour.
11:00 p. m.—A. P. News.

Walk, Sewer Construction Cited in Report

A total of 8½ miles of sidewalks and 5 miles of storm sewers were constructed in Arlington during 1946.

Of this total, the county highway division constructed 2¾ miles of sidewalks and almost 2 miles of storm sewers, Clifton G. Stoneburner, highway engineer, said in his annual report yesterday.

Stoneburner said the State built 1.3 miles of sidewalks and 3 miles of storm sewers, and private developers constructed almost 5 miles of sidewalks and 3 miles of storm sewers.

Stoneburner's report came less than a week after his request for $948,265 in the 1946-47 budget to be used for capital outlay was pared down by County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan to $76,000.

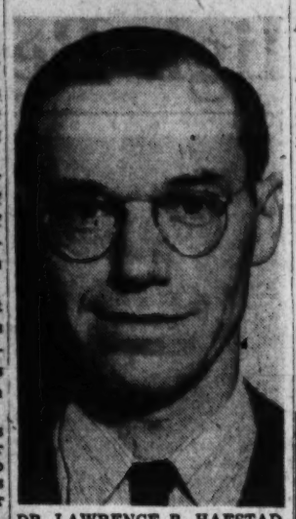
Of the funds he requested, Stoneburner said, approximately $500,000 was for sidewalk construction which he considered "most essential."

When the budget was submitted to the County Board, Hanrahan explained there were insufficient funds to approve the highway engineer's recommendations.

In his report yesterday, Stoneburner also pointed out that the county's highways have grown from approximately 42 miles in 1930 to 248 miles in 1946.

Reporting on the expansion of street lighting since 1930, Stoneburner said that 17 years ago there were only 1037 lights with an average candlepower of 42.6 and last year's total was 2189 street lights with an average candlepower of 178.3.

New Hopkins Research Head



DR. LAWRENCE R. HAFSTAD, has been named director of the newly created Johns Hopkins University Institute for Cooperative Research. Dr. Hafstad, who has been director of the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory in Silver Spring, Md., will, in his new post, coordinate the administrative activities of governmental and industrial projects undertaken by the university. A bachelor scientist, Dr. Hafstad developed the radio proximity fuse (VT) for antiaircraft and artillery shells

Arlington County Fire Chief Nearly Falls Into Well

Fire Chief A. C. Scheffel, of Arlington County, narrowly escaped falling down a 22-foot well in the process of fighting a fire yesterday.

Firemen called to a fire at the home of Jacob Steinman, 1818 N. 17th st., quickly extinguished the blaze. The fire chief fell through the well covering while inspecting the damage.

Scheffel said he fell through the well covering, which was hidden by debris, and saved himself by extending his arms outward. His body from his arms down was dangling in the well, he said.

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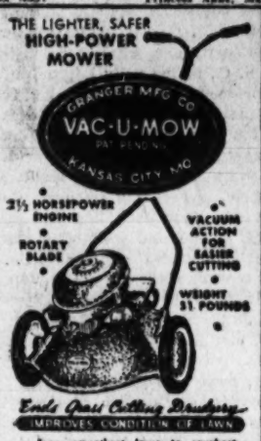

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or Dutch Iris. These are not like the common roadside Iris. They are the aristocrat of the IRIS family. Bulbs are large and hardy outdoors. Flowers extremely exquisite resembling orchids. Long keeping qualities and frequently used by florists in corsage work. Grow 10" high, fine for border, rock garden. Great Variety of all colors. Just arrived from Holland. To move a large quantity quickly, they are reasonably priced at.....3 for $1
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THE FAULTLESS 3
Unusual offer, strong 2-yr.-old, first grade American Beauty Red, Talisman Yellow (Two Tone) PINK. This is a $5 offer 3 for $1. No C.O.D.'s. Must be ordered now, for delivery in the Spring.

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PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS. New sweet flowers, easy to grow. Plant in water and pebbles....20 for $1
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Pink Beauty (Patented) True Pink, 1 for $1
Blue Boy Blue Flower.....2 for $1
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We have large TRILBY PLANTS in full bloom for call and carry only.
MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Light shade of pink with dark eye.....1 for $2.50
FOR DELIVERY LATER
Tuberous Rooted Begonias
Camelia Flowering Immense—3 to 5 inches across. Bloom perpetually.
5 bulbs $1
Plant ½" deep in rich garden ground. Place in sunny window, not much water.
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NOTE: Add 10c to each dollar purchase for packing and postage up to $5.00 $5.00 and over, free. No C.O.D.
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HOUSE PLANTS FROM SEED IN FEW WEEKS
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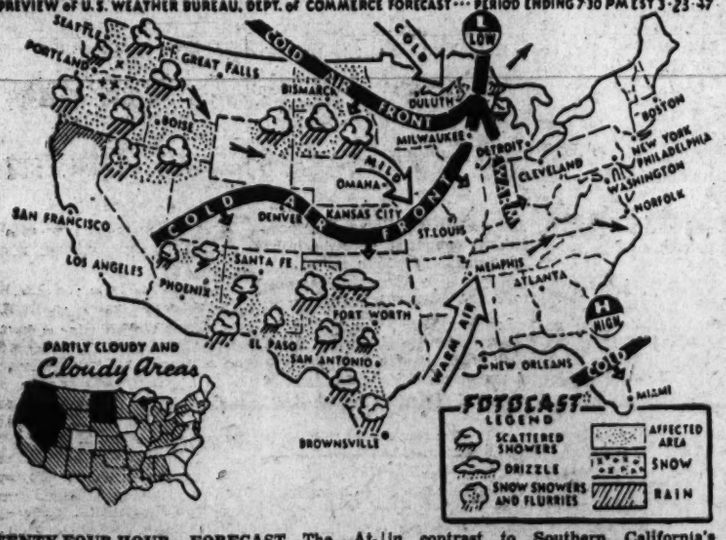
National Weather Summary

Copyr. 1947 Rev. L. A. Warren

PREVIEW of U.S. WEATHER BUREAU, DEPT. of COMMERCE FORECAST··· PERIOD ENDING 7:30 PM EST 3-23-47



TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR FORECAST—The Atlantic States will have warmer weather and cloudiness, sunny skies, Sunday and it will be mild in most areas east of the Mississippi Valley. Partial cloudiness is forecast in sections west of the Atlantic Seaboard.

Snow or rain are indicated for northern Michigan, this Sunday, while the Plains States, central and western Texas will have scattered rain showers, as will many other parts of the West.

The drizzle pictured for southwest Oklahoma is expected to occur during Sunday forenoon only.

C

Washington Post Sports
Sunday, March 23, 1947 10 M

Armed Wins $25,000 Race, Sets Record; All-High Beats All-Prep in 29-28 Thriller

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

ORLANDO, FLA., March 22.—Connie Mack, whose Athletics lack a first baseman among other things, now is rueing the day when, two years ago, he turned down Rudy York who was offered by Detroit in an even swap for Infielder Irving Hall. . . . Hall has since passed out of the majors, unwanted by any club. . . . Gerald Walker, former Washington outfielder who is managing Columbia, S. C., in the Sally League, indicated the problems of a minor league manager when he walked into the Nats' dressing room the other day and asked, "Does anybody know where I can get an outfielder who can drive a bus?" . . . In the six times they have met as starting pitchers, Bob Feller has won four decisions over Hal Newhouser, lost one, and their other start saw both of 'em knocked from the box. . . . The higher scoring of the pro golfers, compared to the 66's and 67's shot by Byron Nelson and Jug McSpaden in wartime tournaments, is attributed to the fact that those two dominated the field so widely they didn't face the pressure of current tournaments. . . . Comdr. O. O. Kessing, newly appointed assistant to Admiral Jonas Ingram in the commissioner's office of the All-America Football Conference, was Navy boss at the Pacific island of Ulithi from where the American Fleet took off on the Okinawa invasion.

POVICH

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE doesn't like its umpires to receive too much individual publicity and calls them on the carpet if they submit to too many newspaper interviews. . . . A ballplayer in his third season is supposed to be a veteran, but an umpire is rated as a rookie until he has put in five years in the majors. . . . The oft-repeated statement that there never has been a betting scandal involving an umpire is not true. Before the turn of the century, four umpires were booted out of baseball for conspiring to "fix" games. . . . The most fireworks will be heard at the MacPhail vs. Rickey-Durocher inquiry Monday when Charley Dressen, Yankee coach, is called on to testify against his old Brooklyn bosses. It will be the most-covered Florida event since Gargantua, the circus ape, took a bride in the same town of Sarasota. . . . The golf pros' tournament committee won't think of entering their stars in a tournament unless a minimum of $10,000 in prizes is offered. . . . Muddy Ruel hired Earl Coombs, the old Yankee, as coach of the Browns on the recommendation of Art Fletcher who was offered the job and declined with the suggestion that the Browns "get Coombs if they want a smart baseball man."

DANNY KAPILOW, a Washington favorite, is matched for a fight with Jimmy Doyle at Cleveland and the winner will get a shot at Ray Robinson's welterweight title. . . . The three best bunters on the Washington team are Buddy Lewis, Mickey Vernon and Pitcher Milo Candini. . . . Pitcher Ray Scarborough is in demand as a leather carver among his Washington teammates after producing several fancily-carved wallets for his friends. . . . Venezuela fans paid 46 Bolivars, or $15, for box seats when the Yankees played in Caracas on their South American trip. Six games netted the New York club $37,000. . . . Charley Justice, North Carolina's All-America halfback, is one of five football-playing brothers. The other four starred or are starring for Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla. . . . Ed Roush, the old Cincinnati and Giant outfielder who is now 53, donned a glove and worked out with the Cardinals the other day. In the years when the $10,000 baseball salary was a rarity, Roush signed a Giant contract that called for $70,000 for three years. . . . The latest baseball figure to become a member of Alcoholics Anonymous is the former pitcher of the Athletics who is trying a comeback with Cleveland and doing very well.

BABE RUTH, who used to be a pitcher before he went to the outfield but always had a secret desire to play first base, once declared that Joe Kuhel was the finest fielding first baseman he had seen . . . The allegation by Mrs. Ty Cobb in her divorce action against the old Detroit star put Cobb's wealth at seven million dollars, recalling that he got in on the ground floor of the auto industry in Detroit and added to his wealth by accumulating Coca Cola stock . . . The Washington ball club for the first time in its 47-year history is now free from debt, having paid off the final $50,000 of the sum it borrowed to install a quarter-million-dollar lighting system six years ago . . . Lou Worsham, Washington golf pro who penalized himself a stroke that cost him the Jacksonville Open first money a few days ago, hewed to the letter of the rules. In his effort to remove a bit of Spanish moss from the ball, he moved his ball a fraction of an inch and immediately reported it despite the fact the infraction was not visible to the official scorer . . . Rivaling the scoreboard in interest at Griffith Stadium this season will be the newly-constructed signboard that flashes hit and error signs from the official scorer for all to see.

Guiffreda's 2 Foul Shots Win Benefit

By Herb Heft
Post Reporter

Eastern's Al Guiffreda, the smallest player on the court, came through with two foul baskets in the last 50 seconds to give the High School All-Stars a 29-28 victory over the Prep All-Stars yesterday at Uline Arena.

Guiffreda's game-winning tosses capped a whirlwind rally which saw the High's score 15 points in the last period, one more than they had tallied in all of the first three quarters.

The game, sponsored by the Big Brothers Club of the Georgetown Branch Boys Club for the club's work fund, was played before a disappointing crowd of 1300.

It was a dull affair up until the last four minutes, with the Preps leading all the way.

The Preps, with George accounting for five points, were on top, 7-4, at the first quarter. They extended their edge to 11-7 at the half, and plodded into a 17-7 lead, their biggest of the game, midway in the third stanza before the Highs started to whittle away.

Brown Sets Pace

Little Buzzy Brown of George Washington of Alexandria started it off by pitching in a foul goal and two long looping field goals. A lay-up by Coolidge's Bob Kleinknecht cut the Prep lead to 19-14 just as the third quarter ended.

The three Woodward representatives, Jack Castro, Dick Harlow and Johnny Walsh collaborated to push the Preps back to a 26-19 lead with 5 minutes to go.

But the Highs were undaunted. Coolidge's high scoring pair, Bob Kleinknecht and Dick Taylor, came to life, each netting a field goal to cut the gap to 26-23, before Castro fired in another for the Preps. That was the last Prep basket.

Kleinknecht Scores

With 2:20 left to play, the lanky Kleinknecht flipped in his sixth field goal of the game to cut the High deficit to 28-25. Brown brought the Highs to within one point of a tie with a minute to go on a field goal from the foul line. With 55 seconds left, Guiffreda fouled Prep's Jack George, but the St. John's star missed his shot and the Highs took possession of the ball.

Five seconds later, Billy Martins shoved the 5 foot 5 inch Guiffreda, who was trying to advance the ball toward the basket. Al made good from the foul line to tie the score at 28 all.

The Preps tried desperately to work the ball in again, but in the process, Dick Harlow committed a foul, and Kleinknecht had a chance to win the game. He missed his foul shot, and the Preps took over. After getting the ball into scoring position, Castro let go with a corner shot that bounded off the rim and was recovered by Kleinknecht of the Highs.

Guiffreda Fouled

The Highs jockeyed into position and, with 10 seconds remaining, Guiffreda thought he saw an opening. He took a pass from Taylor and cut straight through the middle. Martins, anxious to stop him, once more committed a foul.

Guiffreda stepped to the foul line, took a deep breath, and swished the nets with the winning basket.

Kleinknecht, whose 12 points took high scoring honors for the game, was named the Highs' outstanding player and will be awarded the Betty Rothgeb Trophy at a banquet on March 27. Jack Castro, who played an outstanding floor game, was chosen the Prep's best player, and will be awarded the E. K. Morris Trophy.

In a 90-pound league preliminary game, Eastern Branch Boys Club defeated Georgetown Branch, 22-15. Pete Dwyer of Eastern was awarded the Dave Keppel Trophy as the outstanding player of the game.

All-Prep.	G	FT	PF	P
George,f.	3	2	3	8
Amussen,f.	0	1	0	1
Castro,f.	2	0	2	4
Griffin,f.	0	0	0	0
O'Keefe,c.	2	1	0	5
Walsh,c.	0	1	2	1
Harlow,g.	3	0	3	6
Fuser,g.	0	1	0	1
Dean,g.	0	0	0	0
Martins,g.	1	0	2	2
Totals	11	6	12	28

All-High.	G	FT	PF	P
O'Neill,f.	0	0	0	0
Schroeder,f.	0	2	1	2
Brit'cine,f.	0	0	0	0
Garber,f.	0	2	0	2
Kl'knecht,c.	6	0	3	12
Dean,c.	0	0	0	0
Guiffreda,g.	0	2	2	2
Brown,g.	3	2	2	8
Taylor,g.	1	2	0	4
Pacini,g.	0	1	0	1
Totals	10	9	11	29

Score at half—11-7, Preps. Officials—Keppel and Fox.

Denton Renamed Pilot

Martinsburg, W. Va., March 22. Lee Denton was renamed manager of the Blair Baseball Club at the annual organization session last night when plans for putting a team into the field for the coming season again were initiated.

Tables Turned!

Cincinnati (N.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Usher, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Frey, 2b.	3	0	0	3	4	1
Durrett, rf.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Haas, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Mueller, c.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Kluszewski, 1b.	4	0	0	9	2	0
Vollmer, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Wahl, ss.	4	0	0	4	2	0
Blackwell, p.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Lively, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Adams	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	7	24	13	2

*Batted for Lively in ninth.

WASHINGTON (A)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Case, lf.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Coan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, rf.	0	2	2	1	0	0
Wosten, rf.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Spence, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Vernon, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1	0
Travis, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2	0
York, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Priddy, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	0
Sullivan, ss.	3	0	0	1	3	1
Ferrell, c.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Madjeski, c.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Hudson, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Haefner, p.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	7	27	8	2

Cincinnati	000	000	010—1
WASHINGTON	102	000	10x—4

Runs batted in—Travis (2), Vernon, Vollmer. Two-base hit—Travis. Three-base hit—Vernon. Double plays—Sullivan to Priddy to Vernon; Haas to Frey to Kluszewski. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Washington, 8. Base on balls—Hudson, 1; Haefner, 3; Blackwell, 3; Lively, 1. Strikeouts—Hudson, 3; Haefner, 3; Blackwell, 1. Hits—Hudson, 3 in 5; Haefner, 4 in 4; Blackwell, 6 in 1; Lively, 3 in 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Haefner (Wahl). Wild pitch Lively. Winning pitcher—Hudson. Losing pitcher—Blackwell. Umpires—McKinley, Jurda, Barry. Time of game—1:53.

Post Staff Photo—Goodwin

JOHNNY O'KEEFE (NO. 20), ALL-METROPOLITAN end in football, apparently is stiff-armed by Bob Kleinknecht of the All-Highs (picture at left) in the scholastic all-star basketball game yesterday at Uline's Arena. Kleinknecht scored 12 points, was named the outstanding player of the game. At the right, almost enough arms for an octupus reach for the ball with Pat O'Neill in the middle. Others are, left to right, Jack George, No. 14, Preps; Kleinknecht, No. 5; O'Keefe, peering over O'Neill's head; Al Guiffreda, Highs and Jack Castro, No. 7, Preps. Guiffreda's two foul goals in the last 50 seconds enabled the Highs to win, 29-28

Pot O' Luck Second to Stablemate

Gulfstream Park, Fla., March 22 (AP).—Armed, the greatest attraction ever offered at this young seaside track, set a new track record as he easily captured the $25,000 added Gulfstream Park Handicap today—and his stablemate, Pot o' Luck, was second, a length behind.

Barney Murphy's Concordian, conqueror of Armed in last year's McLennan Handicap at Hialeah, finished third in the surprisingly large field of 10, two additional lengths back, with R. N. Ryan's Talon another length behind.

A track record crowd of 21,878, topping the previous high of 19,200 dating back to opening day, saw Armed add $23,000 to his earnings, third highest in all turf history, and boost his total to $482,775.

Easily Sets Mark

Armed's time of 2:01 2-5 for the mile and a quarter, set under top-weight of 129 pounds, easily smashed the old mark of 2:05 4-5, established by the comparatively ordinary Golden Mowlee on December 6, 1944.

The Calumet entry paid $3.20, $3.70 and $2.60 across the board.

Although there had been well-circulated reports that certain horsemen would refuse to race against Armed in protest of the weights, feeling the Calumet barn had been favored, only one horse—Statesman—was scratched from the overnight field, and he simply to await more advantageous opportunities to come. It was learned that the reported attempt of some horsemen to make this a one or two horse race failed when unity could not be realized among all the owners concerned.

Shows Real Form

The size of the field wasn't the only surprise. Although Armed won, reports of his latest morning trials were discouraging and it had been hinted he might not start, particularly if the track was "off," which it wasn't.

The leading money-winning gelding of all time remains unbeaten in Florida this season, having captured four other races this winter, including Hialeah's Widener and McLennan Handicaps. He subsequently ran out of the picture in Santa Anita's $100,000 Handicap, being flown there and back.

Had All His Speed

The little brown champion performed even better than anticipated by his own barn. He had been believed not as "sharp" as before he flew to the Coast and back, but the 6-year-old son of Bull Lea had all his speed today. And Pot O' Luck proved that rival stables would again have failed to "keep up with the Joneses"—Papa Ben, the stable manager, and his trainer-son, Jimmy, even had Armed been kept in the barn.

Kingarvie was rushed into a wide early lead and Doug Dodson had Armed far in front of the others, under wraps, as they raced to the first turn. The others remained a dozen or more lengths behind on the backstretch. Kingarvie began to weaken nearing the far turn.

Armed, killing any possible apprehension on the part of his backers, just breezed ahead around the bend. He opened up eight open lengths in the front straightaway and Dodson was looking around, easing up, in the late stages when he saw Pot O' Luck nearest in pursuit. The latter, sixth early, closed gamely and easily outfinished the forward running Concordian. Talon made up some ground, while his partner, Miss Grillo, never was prominent.

Stage All Set For Hearing on MacPhail Case

By Gayle Talbot

Sarasota, March 22 (AP).—Organized baseball is getting set here this weekend to wash an accumulation of its soiled linen.

From all over, the leading figures of the game were arriving at the behest of Commissioner Albert B. Chandler to attend Monday's hearing, at which President Larry MacPhail of the Yankees will press charges of defamation against President Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers and members of his organization.

News of the training camps will play a decided second fiddle for the next few days to the accounts of the biggest family quarrel in which baseball has indulged itself for many a day. It can be said that virtually every baseball man is sorry the thing ever started.

"Everybody" Called In

Chandler, determined that "everybody who might know anything about the matter shall be present," has sent out a considerable number of summons—just how many he has not disclosed.

President Ford Frick of the National League, for instance, was asked to come down from New York, and it was learned today that Scout Ted McGrew, formerly with the Dodgers and now with Pittsburgh, has been ordered to report here Monday.

"I haven't the foggiest idea what the commissioner wants with me, but I'll be on hand," Ted said.

The hearing, scheduled to start at 2 p. m. Monday, will be closed to newsmen. Earl Hilligan, public relations director for the American League, has been appointed by Chandler to advise the press of what takes place in the commissioner's suite.

Harridge Denies Report

Whether Hilligan's report will be censored at the source was not announced.

Contrary to one published report, President Will Harridge of the American League has denied that he joined MacPhail in lodging his complaint against the Dodgers.

MacPhail's chief complaint against Rickey concerns the alleged statement by the Brooklyn president that two known betting commissioners sat in MacPhail's private box during a recent exhibition game at Havana.

He also is gunning for Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodgers, under whose name articles somewhat critical of MacPhail have appeared in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

No matter what the outcome of Monday's hearing, it is not anticipated that Chandler will hand down a decision before he returns to his headquarters at Cincinnati.

27 Army Air Force Golfers Battle for Berths at Augusta

Twenty-seven Army Air Force golfers yesterday began a two-day, 36-hole medal play tournament at the Army-Navy Club for places on the four-man team which will represent the AAF and Bolling Field command in the Inter-Service Invitational at Augusta, Ga., next Saturday and Sunday.

Low medalist in the Augusta tourney will participate in the masters' tournament April 3.

M. Sergt. Thomas E. Bursch has already gained one spot on the four-man AAF team. The 27 entries competing for the three other berths are.

Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Power, Col. Clyde Boz, Col. William P. Fisher, Col. Charles H. Pottenger, Col. Gordon G. Bulla, Col. Robert S. Israel, Col. Harvey C. Dorney, Col. Winston R. Close, Col. John B. Montgomery, Col. Willard W. Smith, Col. Elliott Van Devanter, jr., Col. Douglas M. Cairnes, Col. Forrest O. Rieske.

Col. Jack D. Dale, Col. Bernard A. Schriever, Col. Bennie R. Leach, Col. Clarence C. McPherson, Col. Robert W. Paulson, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Tatum, Maj. Charles W. Griffin, Maj. John G. Gross, Maj. Raymond G. Boyd, Maj. Harry B. Blacksten, Capt. Jonathan H. Gilmore, Capt. Austin S. Hall, First Lieut. Marvin M. Stanley and Sergt. Robert H. Caldwell.

Chevy Chase to Hold Amateur Qualifying

Sectional qualifying rounds for the 1947 National Amateur Championship will be held at the Chevy Chase Country Club August 26, it was announced yesterday.

Amateurs from parts of Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia will qualify here for the September event.

WDGA Meets Monday

The 1947 tournament schedule of the Women's District Golf Association will be announced at a luncheon meeting of the group March 31 at the Broadmoor Hotel.

The meeting begins at 2 o'clock, preceded by a luncheon at 1 p. m.

Yankees Score 6 in 3d, Romp Red Sox, 13-5

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 22 (AP).—Eleven New York Yankees went to bat in the third inning today and six runs scampered over the plate as the Yanks romped over the Boston Red Sox, 13 to 5.

The big inning was marked by a two-run single off the bat of Larry (Yogi) Berra's bat and a double by Tommy Henrich that also brought in a pair of tallies.

Jack Albright and Eddie Pellagrini each hit home runs for the Sox, the former's coming in the seventh frame and the latter's in the ninth.

Boston (A)	000	100	301	5	9	2
New York (A)	106	510	00x	13	15	2

Widmar, E. Johnson (4), Zuber (7) and Partee; D. Johnson, Wight (7) and Robinson.

Phils "Squeeze' A's

West Palm Beach, Fla., March 22 (AP).—The Philadelphia Phillies put on the squeeze play with two out in the ninth inning to score the run that gave them a 2 to 1 decision over the Philadelphia Athletics in the first exhibition game of the season between the Quaker City nines.

Lamar Newsome was on third as the result of a double and an infield out when Jim Tabor laid down a perfect bunt to send Skeeter scurrying home.

Philadelphia (N)	000	100	001	2	6	0
Philadelphia (A)	000	000	100	1	11	1

Leonard, Rowe (6) and Seminick; Fowler, Coleman (4), Flores (7) and Rosar.

Yank B's Beat Buffalo

Bartow, Fla., March 22 (AP).—Vic Raschi, a big, promising right-hander, blanked the Buffalo Bisons for six innings today to pace the New York Yankees "B" squad to a 4-0 victory over the International Leaguers.

New York (A.) (B)	022	000	000	4	6	3
Buffalo (Int.)	000	000	001	1	4	0

Raschi, Karpel (7) and Lollar, Houk (7); Hurst, Hausbauk (5) and Richards, Young (7). Winning pitcher—Raschi. Losing pitcher—Hurst.

Dodgers Add Insurance

Havana, March 22 (AP).—The Brooklyn Dodgers today purchased the contract of Ed (Duke) Snider, 20-year-old outfielder, from their Fort Worth farm club. Snider has worked out with the Dodgers all spring. He is a left-handed hitter.

In making the announcement, President Branch Rickey said that Snider's promotion "was only indirectly connected with the injury of Centerfielder Pete Reiser."

Bredin Racing Head

Lansing, Mich., March 22 (AP).—Lewis L. Bredin of Oxford, Mich., wealthy sportsman and socialite, was appointed State racing commissioner today by Gov. Kim Sigler.

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Armed's time of 2:01 2-5 for the mile and a quarter, set under top-weight of 129 pounds, easily smashed the old mark of 2:05 4-5, established by the comparatively ordinary Golden Mowlee on December 6, 1944.

The Calumet entry paid $3.20, $3.70 and $2.60 across the board.

Although there had been well-circulated reports that certain horsemen would refuse to race against Armed in protest of the weights, feeling the Calumet barn had been favored, only one horse—Statesman—was scratched from the overnight field, and he simply to await more advantageous opportunities to come. It was learned that the reported attempt of some horsemen to make this a one or two horse race failed when unity could not be realized among all the owners concerned.

Shows Real Form

The size of the field wasn't the only surprise. Although Armed won, reports of his latest morning trials were discouraging and it had been hinted he might not start, particularly if the track was "off," which it wasn't.

The leading money-winning gelding of all time remains unbeaten in Florida this season, having captured four other races this winter, including Hialeah's Widener and McLennan Handicaps. He subsequently ran out of the picture in Santa Anita's $100,000 Handicap, being flown there and back.

Had All His Speed

The little brown champion performed even better than anticipated by his own barn. He had been believed not as "sharp" as before he flew to the Coast and back, but the 6-year-old son of Bull Lea had all his speed today. And Pot O' Luck proved that rival stables would again have failed to "keep up with the Joneses"—Papa Ben, the stable manager, and his trainer-son, Jimmy, even had Armed been kept in the barn.

Kingarvie was rushed into a wide early lead and Doug Dodson had Armed far in front of the others, under wraps, as they raced to the first turn. The others remained a dozen or more lengths behind on the backstretch. Kingarvie began to weaken nearing the far turn.

Armed, killing any possible apprehension on the part of his backers, just breezed ahead around the bend. He opened up eight open lengths in the front straightaway and Dodson was looking around, easing up, in the late stages when he saw Pot O' Luck nearest in pursuit. The latter, sixth early, closed gamely and easily outfinished the forward running Concordian. Talon made up some ground, while his partner, Miss Grillo, never was prominent.

Phantom Wins At Middleburg

Middleburg, Va., March 22.—The Phantom proved he has all the speed the name implies today when he won the Middleburg Bowl, the featured event of the annual point-to-point meet here.

Ridgley White, son of Arthur White, prominent Virginia owner and rider, piloted The Phantom over the grueling, wind-swept course in time of 18:18.2 Jag, with John Maloney up, was second, and Sun Wonder, ridden by Beverly Boyd, was third.

The ladies' race proved a thriller, with Best Time, ridden by Mary Davy, the winner by a close margin over Duke of Windsor, handled by Sally Roszel. Third position went to Whoopee, with Mrs. Francis P. Sears, jr., in the saddle. The winning time was 17:40.

The events, staged over a five-mile course, started from the Fred Warburg estate.

Bears Play Here Today Against Atlantic City

The Washington Bears will try to avenge two previous defeats at the hands of the Atlantic City pros when the teams meet today at 3:30 p. m. in Turner's Arena.

The Atlantic City team will be led by Reds Klotz, high scoring star who appeared here a few weeks ago with the Philadelphia Sphas and scored 23 points. Two preliminary games will precede the main contest.

Middlecoff Leads Field

Greensboro, N. C., March 22 (AP).—Amateur Frank Tranahan, Toledo, Ohio, took the 36-hole lead in the $10,000 Greensboro Open Gold Tournament today, scoring a four-under-par 67 for a 140 total.

Vic Ghezzi, Kansas City, Kans., first-day leader, dropped to 72 and a second-place tie at 141 with Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., a 70 shooter today.

Dick Chapman of Pinehurst, former national amateur champion, shot another 73 for a two-day 146.

Next at 147 were Herman Keiser of Akron, Johnny Palmer of Badin, N. C., Fred Furgol of Detroit.

In fourth place at 149 were Dutch Harrison of York, Pa., and Willie Goggin of White Plains, N. Y. Each added a 72 today to his opening 77 yesterday.

Court Tournament

The Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Association Baskeball Tournament will be held March 28 and 29 at Turner's Arena. Teams from the District and New York are entered in the tournament.

Colonial Riflemen Win

The George Washington High School riflemen defeated the Potomac Rifle Club, 1325-1269, yesterday at the Potomac range. Edgar Lee and David Gates were high guns for the winners with 277 and 270, respectively.

Keeping Up With Jones Is Job Facing Harris Here Tomorrow

Keeping up with Jones, an assignment only two fighters have been able to do with any success in the last eight months, is the job facing Leslie Harris at Turner's Arena Monday night.

The Jones boy he'll be after is Herbie Jones, the slugging southpaw from Southeast. Harris and Jones boxed here once before, last October, in a six-round preliminary to the Bee Bee Washington-Oscar Boyd shindig. The bout was called a draw, but there were more than a few in the arena that evening who thought the Baltimorean had scored a victory.

This time they'll swap punches over a 10-round distance.

Herbie has built up a large rooting section of late. The former Eastern High flailer is a comer and has his sights set on a match with Champion Willie Pep. This match has been promised him by Matchmaker Gabe Menendez this summer, provided Herbie eliminates the opposition supplied for him between now and then.

In 34 professional excursions Herbie has triumphed 28 times. His last outing was a fifth-round knockout of Jackie Floyd, a seasoned Philadelphia boy who made the mistake of trying to slug it out with the Biffer.

Harris is a shifty, fancy-dan kid whose style proved very confusing to Jones in their previous meeting. Seconding the Baltimorean will be that old indestructible, Tommy Mollis. Harris, looked upon in Baltimore as an up-and-coming 126-pounder, gained a draw with Harry Jeffra, the one-time feather king, his last time out three weeks ago.

Frank Sweeney, the hard-punching light-heavy who has won six in a row since his discharge from the Army, tops the supporting card. He meets Georgie Brooks in a special six.

Other bouts pit Jimmy Davis against Walter Lanahan in a six; Charlie Toler against Bobby Suma in a five, and Tex Kilroy of the Greene-McMahon stable against Sammy Thompson in the opening four.—MORRIS SIEGEL.

NATS

From Page 1

run. Singles by Mueller and Volmer got it home.

In their own eighth, the Nats came up with a sort of gift run after Travis singled to center and was wild-pitched to second with two out. Shortstop Wahl muffed Sullivan's hard drive and Travis scored.

The Nats put a new shortstop-second base combination on display, with Sullivan at short and Priddy back in his old role at second base . . . It may be the combination with which they will start the season, a throwback to 1943 . . . Case gave the fans a thrill and Hudson a lift in the second inning when he raced almost 100 yards to make a sensational catch of Mueller's short foul fly in the second inning . . . The Nats faced the best pitching they have seen all spring in the five innings the tall, slender Blackwell worked for the Reds . . . Only a one-handed pickup by Third Baseman Haas kept a hit away from Case in the first inning . . . The veteran Rick Ferrell is seeing heavy duty behind the bat with Al Evans called to his home by the illness of his father for a second time, and Frank Mancuso suffering from a sacroiliac condition . . . Tomorrow, the Tigers come to Tinker Field and will meet up with Early Wynn and Walter Masterson pitching for the Nats.

Old Dominion Dog Show April 26

The Old Dominion Kennel Club will hold an outdoor all-breed show on April 26 at the Alexandria Municipal Park. This show will benefit the Children's and Alexandria hospitals.

Entries for the show close on April 13. Entry blanks may be secured from Mrs. Arthur Forbush, 5404 Galena pl., Washington.

Squash Tournament

The annual District AAU squash, handball singles and handball doubles will be held at the Central Branch, YMCA, Monday through Saturday. The squash matches will begin at 5:30 p. m., while the handball starts at 7 p. m.

The Scoreboard:

Pittsburgh (N)	010	000	000—1	1	1
Baltimore (Int.)	000	400	00x—4	6	1

Soriano, Tate (4), Holcombe (7) and Salkeld; Podgajny, Pennington (4), Cave (7) and Kahn, Lenz (6). Winning pitcher—Pennington. Losing pitcher—Tate. Home run—Wilson.

Brooklyn (N) "B"	000	001	000—1	7	1
Boston (N)	010	001	01x—3	9	2

Gregg, Ramsdell (8) and Hodges; Sain, Wright (6) and Camelli.

Cuban All-Stars	010	000	001—2	4	2
Brooklyn (N)	201	101	00x—5	5	2

Marrero and Noble; Branca, Casey (7) and Bragan.

St. Louis (N)	001	200	015—9	15	2
Detroit (A)	000	000	000—0	4	2

Brazle, Hearn (5) and Caraglola, Wilber (7); White, Hutchinson (6) and Swift.

Stage All Set For Hearing on MacPhail Case

By Gayle Talbot

Sarasota, March 22 (AP).—Organized baseball is getting set here this weekend to wash an accumulation of its soiled linen.

From all over, the leading figures of the game were arriving at the behest of Commissioner Albert B. Chandler to attend Monday's hearing, at which President Larry MacPhail of the Yankees will press charges of defamation against President Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers and members of his organization.

News of the training camps will play a decided second fiddle for the next few days to the accounts of the biggest family quarrel in which baseball has indulged itself for many a day. It can be said that virtually every baseball man is sorry the thing ever started.

"Everybody" Called In

Chandler, determined that "everybody who might know anything about the matter shall be present," has sent out a considerable number of summons—just how many he has not disclosed.

President Ford Frick of the National League, for instance, was asked to come down from New York, and it was learned today that Scout Ted McGrew, formerly with the Dodgers and now with Pittsburgh, has been ordered to report here Monday.

"I haven't the foggiest idea what the commissioner wants with me, but I'll be on hand," Ted said.

The hearing, scheduled to start at 2 p. m. Monday, will be closed to newsmen. Earl Hilligan, public relations director for the American League, has been appointed by Chandler to advise the press of what takes place in the commissioner's suite.

Harridge Denies Report

Whether Hilligan's report will be censored at the source was not announced.

Contrary to one published report, President Will Harridge of the American League has denied that he joined MacPhail in lodging his complaint against the Dodgers.

MacPhail's chief complaint against Rickey concerns the alleged statement by the Brooklyn president that two known betting commissioners sat in MacPhail's private box during a recent exhibition game at Havana.

He also is gunning for Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodgers, under whose name articles somewhat critical of MacPhail have appeared in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

No matter what the outcome of Monday's hearing, it is not anticipated that Chandler will hand down a decision before he returns to his headquarters at Cincinnati.

Late Friday Sports Results

NATIONAL VFW TOURNEY

Arlington 46		Baker 44
Dunkirk 45		Logansport 42
Omaha 43		Lead (S.Dak.) 34
Youngstown 40		Wilmington (Del.) 26
Menominee 35		Omaha 32
Wilmington (Wash.) 43		Pueblo 41

NCAA TOURNEY

Texas 42		Wyoming 40
Oklahoma, 56		Oregon State, 54

AAU TOURNAMENT

Bartlesville Oilers 47		Seattle 23

PRO BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Oshkosh 53		Sheboygan 45

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Chicago 99		Toronto 83

HOCKEY

AAU TOURNAMENT

Boston A. A. 7		Clinton 2
Detroit 5		Lewiston 2
Hanover Indians 15		Buffalo 3
Cranston Dunnes 10		Middlebury 6

EASTERN LEAGUE

New York 5		Washington 4

BASEBALL

WASHINGTON 8		Chattanooga 2
Brooklyn 5		Panama 0
N. Y. Yankees 3		Cincinnati 2
St. Louis Cards 5		Philadelphia Phils 4
St. Louis Browns 5		Baltimore 4
Boston Red Sox 4		Detroit 2
Pittsburgh 5		Philadelphia A's 9
Chicago White Sox 2		Cleveland 1

Saturday Classes Start April 19

Kids' Baseball Clinic Lists 5 Dates

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS were made yesterday so that every boy in Washington between the ages of 8 an 14 will be able to participate in the Walter Johnson memorial baseball clinics, beginning April 19.

Representatives of various agencies decided to leave Saturday morning open for five weeks—April 19 and 26, May 3, 10 and 17—so that all of the youngsters can attend classes on the finer points of play.

Classes will begin at 9:30 a. m. each Saturday and be concluded by 12 noon.

This will make the entire afternoon available for league games scheduled by the Police Boys Club, CYO, Boys Club of Washington and other groups.

To make up for forenoon time devoted to clinics, these leagues will use additional diamonds in the afternoons.

THIS ARRANGEMENT was worked out by the various groups, the District Recreation Department, the Junior Board of Commerce and The Post, co-sponsors of the Walter Johnson memorial clinics.

Boys who belong to CYO, Boys Clubs and similar groups will play in those leagues. Boys who do not belong to such groups will form teams for play in the Walter Johnson championships.

This will eliminate duplication and overlapping of effort and make it possible for more kids to compete in league games on a city-wide basis.

At the first two clinics, April 19 and 26, the opening 30 minutes will be devoted to registration. Every boy attending will fill out a card, giving his address, telephone number, and age.

Clinics will be conducted at 22 locations with members of the Washington Senators, former major and minor league stars as instructors.

2 District Court Teams Advance

Three Washington area teams advanced into the finals of the Maryland State high school basketball championships to be held at College Park next Saturday by winning Western Shore championships in afternoon games played in the Maryland University Armory yesterday afternoon.

Greenbelt monopolized the class "C" playoffs, as the boy's team ran away from Brunswick, 52-36, and the girls defeated Boonsboro, 35-31, in an overtime game.

The Mount Rainier boys staged

Maryland Dog Racing Bill, Flayed by Horse Group, Hits Snag

Fats and Nats:

Haight Saw '25 Series, Says Here

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

Sometimes its easy to answer a sports question and on other occasions a lot or research is involved. It is a pleasure when a

fellow appeared in our sports department and asked if Buddy Myer, one-time Nats' second baseman, played in the 1925 World Series. That was Washington against Pittsburgh. As far as I know, Kilroy wasn't there, but I was.

Myer, who was to become a star, came up from New Orleans that fall and played in a few regular league games. However, with Bucky Harris, Roger Peckinbaugh and Ossie Bluege in the infield there seemed little or no chance Myer would see action in the fall classic.

I struck up a friendship with Buddy and early in the series at Pittsburgh I asked him if he would be stage struck if he were put in the game. He replied, "This is the first World Series I ever saw as you know. Well, if I get a chance to play I'm going to say to myself, 'Buddy Myer, you're back at New Orleans and this is just another ball game' and I'm going to forget the setting."

The next day Bluege was struck in the head by a pitched ball and was almost killed. Myer, warmed up only for a few minutes and was sent in at third. I really felt for him, too. It was near the end of the game and getting dark and smokey—a tough assignment for a rookie.

The first batter hit a mile-high foul over by the Pirates' dugout and my heart went out for Buddy. But he proved he was every inch a big leaguer when he ran over, reached out with his gloved hand, took in the ball and then nonchalantly whipped it to Peckinpaugh.

THAT SERIES brings back other memories, including that cold, rainy, smokey afternoon—unfit for duck hunting, let alone baseball—when Walter Johnson tried in vain to hold the Pirates in the final game. The Big Train slipped and slid on a mound slimy with mud and sawdust as he went down to defeat.

The recent announcement that the Pittsburgh Club is going to put stands in leftfield to shorten the distance and help Hank Greenberg's homer total reminds me that there were temporary stands in left field during the 1925 series. In front of the seats was chicken wire attached at the top to a piece of two-by-four lumber.

This wood probably cost the Nats the final game, or at least a tie, because Judge Landis, who sat through the dismal afternoon, probably would have called action if the score had been even in the ninth.

PECKINPAUGH was the goat of the series. He had made eight errors in the seven games. However, he came to bat in the ninth of that final struggle and came within inches of becoming the hero with a home run.

With two men on base and the Nats needing three runs to tie, Peck caught the ball on the nose for a line drive to left center. The smack had all the earmarks of a homer. But just as it appeared headed into the stands, it collided with the aforementianed 2x4, bounding back into the center fielder's hands. As a result of this freak break, only one runner scored.

If—and no wisecracks about the "if"—the ball had been an inch or so higher, it would have meant a 3-run homer and a 9-all score. If the ball had been an inch or so lower it would have struck the screening and dropped at the spot, meaning two runs and Peck at least on third with a triple. The game ended 9—7.

Some years later I was kidding a Pittsburgh fan about the Pirates being lucky on that occasion. He reminded me that the year before (1924) the Nats won the World's Championship from the Giants when Earl McNeely's routine grounder hit a pebble and bounced over the third baseman's head.

I guess baseball breaks, like the others, even themselves up—but some of them are mighty hard to take.

Committee Withdraws Its Support

Annapolis, Md., March 22 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee, reversing a previous stand, voted today against licensing dog tracks in Maryland.

The action was taken after hearing the Racing Commission express its opposition and listening to a witness declare that approval of the tracks would be "better than a license to steal."

Chairman Melnicove (D., Balto. 4th), said the committee's action would not be reported to the House pending a study of some amendments to the bill.

Hinder Horse Racing

The Racing Commission expressed its opposition through Secretary J. William Graham, on the ground that dog tracks would hurt horse racing.

The bill was sponsored by Delegate Boone (D., Balto. County), on behalf of the All-Sports Park Corp., which is seeking 90 days of dog racing. The committee voted tentative approval of the bill yesterday but held the hearing at the request of the commission.

Harry Straus, a totalizator firm representative, as an opposition witness said he considered the dog-racing bill "better than a license to steal."

"I would rather have it," he said, "than a permit to walk up and down Baltimore st. with two guns."

Boone commented, "That's pretty rough on me. After all, I am the one who introduced the bill."

Breeders Oppose

Humphrey Finney, representing horsemen's groups, said his concern "is solely on the grounds that dog-racing would jeopardize the very large investment in Maryland horse breeding."

Straus asserted that, based on Massachusetts experience, dog tracks might handle $150,000 a night. In 90 days, he said, the State would receive $540,000 in taxes while operators would make $900,000.

Thomas Tinsley of radio station WITH, Baltimore, one of the members of the sports syndicate, later disputed Straus' figures.

Oaklawn

By the Associated Press

1—¾; $1200; maiden 4-year-olds.

Lawcook	118	Prairie Diamon... 118
Lone Guard	118	Momentous ... 113
Rap Joy	118	Levire K ... 113
Knighted	118	Four Jays ... 117
Sammies Imare	118	Plymouth ... 113
Mars	118	Sunshine Lass ... 113
Delinquency	118	Stamp Duty ... 113
Kates Boy	118	Yare Boy ... 113
Springtime Gal	113	

2—5½; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Bold Cooper	112	Deauville Beau ... 107
Winding Sun	112	Fair Girl ... 105
Nano Play	112	Border Scout ... 107
Patruska	112	Ont Play ... 107
Mokup	112	Vero Lumen ... 107
Bartender	112	Nedco ... 112
In Silver	107	Toogina ... 105
Big Champ	107	Yvonnes Lady ... 108
Lancet	112	Thunder Echo ... 112

3—7½; $1200; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Manville	96	Less Your Less ... 107
Tenex	107	Good Purpose ... 107
Fox Man	109	Kentucky Son ... 112
Whiteford Tot	112	Bracket ... 112
Tanzo	106	Golden Chio ... 107
White Heels	109	Dont Wash ... 107
Tree Tot	112	Procelled ... 105
Howdy Howdy	109	

4—5½; $1300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Gold Proxy	108	Bludin ... 107
Crespin	110	Gallant Hour ... 116
Bent Brook	113	Fred Cody ... 104

5—1 1-16; $1200; 4-year-olds; allowances.

Casa Libre	112	Mobielo ... 118
Swing Maid	113	Black Tweetie ... 115
Puerto Gordo	115	Okamael ... 115
Junior Wolf	118	Wernet Al ... 116
Cherry Guest	113	Rum Runner ... 118
Sweet Kave	113	

6—Mile 70; $1200; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Cohat	115	Joes Laddie ... 115
Poloming	109	Good Enuff ... 104
Playsome	118	Judge O ... 112
Chip Handle	118	Honest Ensing ... 118

7—1 1-16; $1300; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Flower Brand	107	Powdered Milk ... 110
Dots Risk	111	†Jesting Fox ... 107
Crisis	108	Unequaled ... 100
Risky Hash	108	King Victory ... 112
Big Heidi	118	Ted Mosquero ... 112
Flo's Herbert	118	Baby Gold ... 112
Feather Bob	112	†Lightfoot Lady ... 102

†W. T. Beesley entry.

8—1 1-16; $1400; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Sun Gallahad	102	Snow Kiss ... 108
Geronimo	112	Pennypacker ... 106
Ims Pearl	110	Airy Goer ... 107
Credentials	102	

OAKLAWN SELECTIONS
1—Lone Guard, Kate's Boy, Prairie Diamon.
2—Vero Lumen, Bold Copper, Deauville Beau.
3—PROPELLED, Howdy Howdy, Bracket.
4—Bludin, Gallant Hour, Crespin.
5—Wernet Al, Junior Wolf, Cherry Guest.
6—Poloming, Playsome, Chip Handle.
7—Jesting Fox, Ted Mosquero, Flower Brand.
8—Pennypacker, Airy Goer, Ims Pearl.
—Louisville Times (AP).

GULFSTREAM SELECTIONS
1—Arthur J., Drum Fire, Furi-Jos.
2—Sandor C., Mel Indian, Hefetshit.
3—Sea Rose, Dreamful, Odd Pigeon.
4—Scotch Double, Omaha Bound, Chantoosy.
5—Sweet Taters, Rebuke, Town Betty.
6—Taters, Roccomical, Garwards.
7—Juris Nats, Shabib, Desert Rations.
8—HISTRIONIC, Molasses Bill, Markability.
—Louisville Times (AP).

Our Nats 25-1 To Take Pennant

St. Louis, March 22 (U.P.).—Betting Commissioner James Carroll today picked the Boston Red Sox as even-odds favorite to win the American League pennant, and the St. Louis Cardinals as odds-on favorite in the National League.

Carroll quoted the following odds:

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Boston	1-1	St. Louis	2-1
New York	2-1	Chicago	10-1
Detroit	3-1	Washington	25-1
Cleveland	6-1	Philadelphia	40-1
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
St. Louis	3-5	Cincinnati	15-1
Brooklyn	2½-1	Pittsburgh	30-1
Boston	5-1	Philadelphia	30-1
Chicago	8-1	New York	30-1

Sunshine Park

1—¾; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

*Burgee Boy, 129 (Wells)	5.70	5.70	4.30
*La Ouesa, 119 (Baird)		5.70	4.30
Redbug, 110 (Shirley)			5.40

Irish Echo, James Acre, Cruiser, Hanup, Flag Orland, Donald C., Pittstown, Not Alone. *Bolengrey also ran. Time, 1:16⅘.
*Field.

2—5½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Terrapiana, 120 (Jordan)	6.40	2.90	2.70
Downey B., 120 (Dashauer)		7.80	3.70
Attractive, 110 (Baird)			2.40

Rare Wings, Down Stream, Linda's Wash, Victory Maid, Roars the Rod, Dr. K. Young, Una H. also ran. Time, 1:17⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $16.10.

3—¾; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Parliarae, 110 (Baird)	15.90	9.70	5.90
Ardashir, 115 (Dashauer)		40.20	14.10
*Lady Massara, 110 (Payne)			5.20

Reeves Battle Star, Freelands Own, Imperious Fox, Capt. America, Gavillan, *Busy Edith A., Noah's Choice also ran. Time 1:15⅘.
*Field.

4—¾; $700; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Dodge City, 110 (Runyon)	18.20	6.70	3.80
Biddy Barton, 105 (Boston)		4.30	2.40
Jens, 115 (DeWitt)			3.70

Queens Light, Hi-Cee, Valdina Dust, Patriotic Fox also ran. Time, 1:16⅘.

5—5½; $800; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

†Phyllis Fancy, 110 (Boston)	13.20	5.50	3.70
Balkans, 113 (Marcus)		5.90	4.50
†Powder Blaff, 115 (Kobert)			5.50

Gallant, Marching Music, Away Yonder, Elegant Lad, James Quest, Classic Beauty, †Lucky Miss, Artillery Bob, †Frosty River also ran. Time, 1:09⅘.
†George Robinson entry.
‡W. Kendrick entry.

6—1-70; $1000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

‡Lady Discovery, 115 (Lamy)	13.50	5.50	3.90
Oldsquaw, 115 (Danhauer)		3.80	3.20
Sure Gift, 118 (W.Kirk)			3.20

Glen, *Charles Bennie, Black Thurah, †Shyshaun, Linwood Ghost, Gypsy Tears, Medge Hopper, Woodcroft, *Pretty Tiger also ran. Time, 1:49⅘.
*Field.
†Mrs. M. B. Sedberry entry.

7—1⅛; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Ariel Gift, 121 (W.Kirk)	6.90	4.60	4.10
Proud Lad, 116 (Boston)		5.70	4.30
Specialist, 121 (Jordan)			4.10

Our Mayor, Anchor Chain, Fiery Steel, Presupender, Patience also ran. Time, 1:50⅘.

8—1 1-16; $700; claiming; 4-year-olds up.

Early Riser, 111 (Runyon)	28.30	12.90	7.30
Blue Devil, 115 (Haynes)		5.50	5.90
Sunny Betty, 115 (Bush)			3.50

Pickworth, Bluebird Star, Valdina Heaven, Dr. Bones, Falkin, Cardinals Glee also ran. Time, 1:53⅘.

Tanforan

1—¾; $1800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Burgee Dancer, 111 (Valdez)	13.60	7.50	5.70
Mishira, 106 (Sherlock)		7.10	5.50
Exties, 113 (Miller)			7.50

Uncle O. L., Valdina Scare, Too Filling, Defer, Gold Power, Little Trouble, Railroader, Speedy Fan, Libero also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

2—1 1-16; $1800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Comely, 106 (Trent)	39.20	13.80	8.80
Robia Hill, 103 (Litzenberg)		44.40	17.20
Ally, 111 (Carmichael)			11.80

Magic Sword, Colecon, Epi-Queen, Valdina Rip, Vegas Street, Reighnseven, Grasshopper II also ran. Time, 1:48⅘.

3—¾; $1800; claiming; 4-year-olds up.

Cracks, 111 (Nichols)	6.50	4.40	3.20
Miss USO, 111 (Longden)		5.30	3.40
Neighs Agent, 113 (Pedersen)			3.80

Rose Tidings, Old Dad, Air Glory, Monfalcon also ran. Time, 1:13.

4—4½; $2200; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Gold Jig, 116 (Longden)	5.80	3.50	3.10
Real Star, 112 (Neves)		3.20	2.30
Major J. S., 113 (Chejnacki)			2.20

Paisanne, Wise Lass, Golden Glory also ran. Time, 0:54⅘.

AT GULFSTREAM PARK
1—Arthur J., Hard Facts, Free Speech.
2—Static, Neat and Tidy, French Lure.
3—No selection.
4—GROUND SIGNAL, Scotch Double, Penetrator.
5—Cardigan, Sun Carrier, Sweet Taters.
6—Lagrasport, Taters, Flame of India.
7—Yankee Raider, Cherry Wine, Static.
8—Merry Angel, Markability, Helen's Boy.

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Complete Chart of Yesterday's Racing at Gulfstream

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1947.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs (chute). Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $2500 to $3000. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 2:06. Off at 2:08. Winner, Ed-Bill Stable's ch. g. (3) by Infinite—Cherries by Swift and Sure. Trained by A. Godlblatt. Value, $1650. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
NITE CRIES	(Demar)	112	5	5	4½	2½	1½	1¹	$5.70
INDIAN OLIVER	(Jacobs)	112	8	6	6½	4½	3½	2½	25.55
CHRYS-DOLL	(Buxton)	118	4	1	1²	1²	2½	3³	5.80
AFRICAN SUN	(Gonzales)	112	3	2	2½	3½	4¹	4½	4.80
VALOINA PRAD	(Chaffin)	112	10	8	8¹	7½	5²	5³	44.65
CARRIGHT	(Bernhardt)	120	6	3	2½	6¹	6²	6½	9.35
W. H. KELLY	(Watson)	112	9	9	7½	7¹	7¹	7½	1.85
FLOAT AWAY	(Snider)	118	2	4	3½	5½	5²	5³	7.05
OVER ICE	(Humphrey)	114	7	7	9¹	9¹	9¹	9¹	28.00
CRAZY WHIRL	(Layton)	112	1	10	10½	10¹	10¹	10²	18.25
SMOOTH GALLOP	(Robertson)	109½	11	11	11	11	11	11	107.20

NITE CRIES, $13.40, $8.10, $6.30; INDIAN OLIVER, $17.50, $10.30; CHRYS-DOLL, $4.80.

NITE CRIES, showing marked improvement, was hustled along from the start, closed gamely in the stretch and won going away. INDIAN OLIVER closed with a good burst of speed. CHRYS-DOLL got away flying, showed good speed for 5 furlongs and then tired. AFRICAN SUN had no mishap. W. H. KELLY never was a factor.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs (chute). Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $7500 to $6000. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 2:36. Off at 2:36½. Winner, Rarco Stable's b. f. (4) by Swashbuckler—Justa Girl by Flying Ebony. Trained by M. Buxton. Value, $1650. Time, 1:12.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
O. K. RUBY	(Buxton)	112	8	1	1½	1½	1¹	1¹	$4.40
LINWOOD BLUE	(Demar)	109	6	4	2²	2²	2½	2½	3.30
VICTORY BLUE	(Snider)	117	5	5	3¹	3¹½	3½	3½	13.35
TASAJILLO	(Jessop)	117	2	6	5¹	4²	4²	4³	2.85
SWEETENA	(Jemas)	110	1	3	6¹	6¹	6½	5³	14.05
HUNCLAD	(Bernhardt)	115	7	2	4½	5½	5½	6⁴	8.70
IPSO BOUND	(Mullins)	104	9	8	9	7½	7½	7¹	37.10
RUSSIAN VALOR	(Hansman)	117	3	7	8⁴	8¹	8³	8²	7.25
NOONDAY SUN	(Scott)	115	4	9	7½	9	9	9	7.55

O. K. RUBY, $10.90, $5.30, $3.90; LINWOOD BLUE, $4.20, $3.40; VICTORY BLUE, $6.30.

O. K. RUBY broke very fast, assumed lead soon after the start, displayed good speed but went a bit wide entering the stretch and held on gamely. LINWOOD BLUE was on the inside and had no mishap. VICTORY BLUE held on gamely. TASAJILLO ran an improved race. SWEETENA flashed early speed.

Daily Double—NITE CRIES and O. K. RUBY Paid $65.90.

THIRD RACE—The Legislature. Seven furlongs (chute). Purse, $3000. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 3:05. Off at 3:05½. Winner, Rarco Stable's b. c. (4) by Bel Aethel—Glacial by Hourless. Trained by M. Buxton. Value, $1850. Time, 1:24⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ATOMIC POWER	(Buxton)	115	3	4	2⁴	2²	1½	1¹	1¹	$0.20
PRECESSION	(Dodson)	112	1	3	5½	4½	3½	2¹	2²	4.95
SIR MONTE	(Snider)	112	2	6	6²	5²	4¹	3½	3³	11.65
FLEET WEST	(Lafleur)	105	5	1	1¹	1²	2½	4²	4²	24.85
SLOWER	(Jemas)	109	4	2	3½	3½	5²	5²	5½	61.95
MIRAD	(Jessop)	112	6	3	4½	6	6	6	6	13.65

ATOMIC POWER, $2.40, $2.10, $2.10; PRECESSION, $2.50, $2.20; SIR MONTE, $2.40.

ATOMIC POWER, much the best, broke slow but moved up fast on the outside, took the lead around the turn and won nicely in hand. PRECESSION finished with a good burst of speed. SIR MONTE made up ground fast in the final furlong. FLEET WEST had good early speed.

FOURTH RACE—The Leon County. Seven furlongs (chute). Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up, fillies and mares. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:35. Off at 3:35½. Winner, Fuller and Goldblatt's ch. m. (5) by Fort au Prince—Miss Madison by Phalaris. Trained by H. J. Goldblatt. Value, $1850. Time, 1:24⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
PRINCESS RENA	(Snider)	114	7	2	1²	1²	1½	1½	1¹	$3.65
BROOM RIDE	(Jessop)	103	8	3	3¹	3¹	3½	2½	2³	1.05
ENCHANTING	(Watson)	117	6	4	3³	2½	2½	3½	3³	4.95
IN FRAGANTI	(Patanjo)	109	1	7	6⁵	5¹	4²	4²	4⁴	4.35
SUN MOSS	(Gonzales)	113	4	5	7	7	7	7	5½	30.05
DIVA	(McMullen)	108	2	8	8⁴	8¹	8¹	8¹	6½	29.00
EDIFIED	(Scott)	113	3	1	4½	6¹	6½	5³	7	4.65

PRINCESS RENA, $9.30, $4.10, $3.10; BROOM RIDE, $3.10, $2.70; ENCHANTING, $3.50.

PRINCESS RENA got away flying, opened a long lead early and just galloped in front, winning unextended. BROOM RIDE broke slow and in a tangle and then made up ground on the inside. ENCHANTING had a good race. IN FRAGANTI is sure to improve and is worth noting. SUN MOSS never was a factor.

FIFTH RACE—The Tallahassee. Seven furlongs (chute). Purse $3500. For 4-year-olds and up, in Grade D. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:03. Off at 4:05. Winner, Mr. R. McIlvain's b. h. (6) by Brilliant—Sweet Face by Atwell. Trained by R. McIlwain. Value, $2200. Time, 1:24 (equals track record).

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BRIGHT WILLIE	(Snider)	114	3	4	5hd	6²	5²	3¹	1½	$9.35
GAY MOONBEAM	(Watson)	112	5	3	1½	2hd	2½	2hd	2¹	13.70
CRACK REWARD	(Potter)	112	1	5	2¹	1¹	1¹	4²	3½	1.65
OREOALACH	(Lindberg)	113	1	6	6¹	3¹	3hd	5²	4hd	4.70
FENTY O.	(Jessop)	113	6	2	3hd	4hd	4½	1½	5hd	3.25
CASH REWARD	(Gonzales)	107	3	7	7	7	7	7	6¹⁰	9.15
WAR FACE	(Durando)	117	4	2	4¹	5½	6¹	6²	7	16.15

BRIGHT WILLIE, $20.70, $8.60, $3.90; GAY MOONBEAM, $11.90, $5.30; CRACK REWARD, $3.10.

BRIGHT WILLIE was outrun in the early part, began to move up around the turn, closed with a rush and won going away. GAY MOONBEAM was a stout factor right from the start. CRACK REWARD hand good early speed. OREOALACH closed fast. FENTY O. tired badly after getting to the front entering the stretch.

SIXTH RACE—The Gulfstream Park Handicap. One and one-quarter miles. Purse, $25,000 added. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 4:36. Off at 4:37½. Winner, Calumet Farm's br. g. (6) by Bull Lea—Armful by Chance Shot. Trained by H. A. Jones. Value, $25,000. Time, 2:01⅘ (new track record).

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ARMED	(Dodson)	129	2	1	2¹⁰	2¹⁰	1½	1²	1¹	†$0.60
POT O' LUCK	(Snider)	117	9	4	6hd	5hd	2½	2hd	2³	4
CONCORDIAN	(Jessop)	116	3	3	3hd	4¹½	3hd	3¹	3¹	4.95
TALON	(James)	120	4	9	9hd	9¹	7hd	4²	4³	13.60
TEL O'SULLIVAN	(‡Stout)	113	7	8	7½	6¹½	5²	5²	5³	45.20
MISS GRILLO	(McCreary)	120	10	5	5¹	8¹	7¹	6½	6	2
FRERE JACQUES	(Robertson)	117	6	7	4hd	3hd	4hd	6¹	7³	47.30
ETERNAL REWARD	(Roberts)	120	5	10	10	8½	8²	8¹	8¹⁰	9.20
KINGARVIE	(Lindberg)	114	8	2	1¹	1½	2²	9⁵	9⁴	32.50
DINNER PARTY	(Rogers)	113	1	6	8¹	10	10	10	10	75.00

†Calumet Farm entry. ‡R. N. Ryan-Mill River Stable entry.

ARMED, $3.20, $3.70, $2.60; POT O' LUCK, $3.70, $2.60; CONCORDIAN, $3.40.

ARMED returned to the races in splendid form. He broke good, was hustled into a contending position, followed the early pace to the far turn where the boy sent him up and, taking command, drew away, winning nicely in hand. The weight evidently never bothered him a bit getting. POT O' LUCK was allowed to drop back going around the clubhouse turn, improved his position in the run down the backstretch, was taken to the outside and closed very fast. CONCORDIAN, well up all the way, had no mishap. TALON had a rough trip. He was blocked and knocked about in the early part, was taken to the outside and finished with a good burst of speed. FRERE JACQUES had no mishap.

SEVENTH RACE—The Capital. One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:10. Off at 5:11. Winner, Spring Hill Farm's b. f. (3) by Danger Point—Argyle Lass by Tintagel. Trained by R. Milby. Value, $2200. Time, 1:45.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DUCHESS ARGYLE	(Jemas)	106	2	7	7hd	5hd	3²	1hd	1hd	$15.80
WATERPROOF	(McPhee)	112	10	4	3¹	3²	1hd	2½	2½	8.80
THE BAGEL	(Snider)	112	11	2	1½	1hd	2½	3¹	3¹	4.25
BALSAMAR	(Stout)	109	9	8	8¹	8¹	5²	4¹	4½	5.00
LOLLINO	(James)	112	8	5	4½	3¹½	4½	5¹½	5²	5.50
COUNTERSHOCK	(Jessop)	107	6	9	10¹	7½	6²	6²	6²	12.20
HELENE	(Gonzales)	103	12	3	2½	4hd	7½	7½	7½	34.00
HAIR TONIC	(Richard)	114	1	12	11	10¹	9½	8¹	8²	8.10
BULLHEAD	(Layton)	112	7	11	9hd	11	11	9¹	9¹	39.10
SURIBACHI	(Hanes)	104	5	10	6²	6½	8¹	10⁴	10⁵	37.30
CALIPER	(Roberts)	107	3	1	5hd	9¹	10¹	11	11	38.55
ILLA NOA	(McMullen)	104	4	12	Lost rider					3.80

DUCHESS ARGYLE, $33.60, $18.90, $8.60; WATERPROOF, $10.50, $6.40; THE BAGEL, $4.50.

DUCHESS ARGYLE moved up fast, got through on the inside and finished fast to win. WATERPROOF ran a good race. THE BAGEL showed a good effort. BALSAMAR performed well. LOLLINO tired badly.

EIGHTH RACE—Mile and 70 yards. Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Went to post at 5:40. Off at 5:40½. Winner, C. T. Chenery's br. g. (4) by Sun Beau—Floranada by The Porter. Trained by J. H. Hayes. Value, $1850. Time, 1:42.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
TOWNHOUSE	(Wright)	116	1	2	2¹½	2²	2²	2¹	1hd	$25.10
RATE CASE	(Rogers)	110	4	3	1²	1²	1½	1hd	2¹	7.25
HEYDAY	(Balsaretti)	112	2	8	3¹	7½	4½	4½	3½	11.05
THE PROBLEM	(Durando)	116	5	7	5½	4²	3½	3½	4³	16.25
LUSTY TIDBIT	(Jessop)	112	3	1	5¹	8²	7²	5½	5²	6.50
SANTA'S VIXEN	(Pollard)	111	8	6	6½	5½	5¹	6¹	6½	2.05
BOAT MAN	(Gonzales)	117	7	4	3hd	4hd	6¹	7¹	7¹	3.05
AZURE WINGS	(South)	117	6	9	9	9	8²	8¹⁰	8¹⁴	9.25
HONEYTOWN	(Luther)	112	9	7	7²	6hd	8½	9	9	11.65

TOWNHOUSE, $52.20, $16.40, $8.40; RATE CASE, $6.90, $5.50; HEYDAY, $5.20.

TOWNHOUSE won in the last stride. RATE CASE set a fast pace and held on gamely. HEYDAY closed very fast. THE PROBLEM ran a good race. SANTA'S VIXEN had no mishap. BOAT MAN never was a factor.

Gulfstream Entries, Odds

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs; purse, $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

P.P.	Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds
1	Albatross (No boy)	116	10-1
2	Free Speech (No boy)	119	10-1
3	Happy Prince (No boy)	115	4-1
4	My Esther (No boy)	108	10-1
5	Drum Fire (Stout)	110	10-1
6	Our Best (No boy)	103	6-1
7	Jopier (Hanes)	108	12-1
8	Contortionist (No boy)	114	8-1
9	Restless (No boy)	118	15-1
10	Dolomite (Snider)	112	5-1
11	Bottom Rail (No boy)	110	20-1
12	Sunawana (Demar)	110	12-1
13	Furi-Joe (No boy)	110	8-1
14	War Scandal (No boy)	103	20-1
15	Arthur J. (No boy)	115	8-1
16	Hard Facts (Demar)	113	6-1

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2400; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Navy Fiver (Balsaretti)	117	20-1
2	Four Queens (No boy)	107	3-1
3	Senator C. (Pollard)	117	4-1
4	Joan Elma (Zehr)	108	10-1
5	Ilefetchit (DeYoung)	110	20-1
6	French Lure (McCoy)	107	8-1
7	Mel Indian (Wagner)	110	20-1
8	Static (Bendinelli)	110	15-1
9	Three O Five (No boy)	114	8-1
10	Granlaz (Mullins)	107	20-1
11	Escort (No boy)	115	12-1
12	Set In (No boy)	107	20-1
13	Ned Canron (No boy)	119	15-1

Girl, Fiance Denied Bail in Death Trial

Collyer Mystery

Old Mansion May Shelter 2d Hermit

New York, March 22 (AP).—Langley Collyer, 71, the eccentric recluse whose disappearance has raised a strange mystery for the city's police, probably is still somewhere in the littered old Fifth ave. mansion he chose for a hermitage, his attorney said today.

John R. McMullen, the attorney, said: "My opinion is that he is still in the house." He added he would list Langley as a missing person, enabling police to enter the house at 128th st. on Monday and search for him if he did not appear tonight or tomorrow.

The body of Homer Collyer, 75, Langley's crippled and blind brother, was taken from the house by police yesterday after they forced entrance to the barricaded home and dug through a labyrinthian pile of rubbish to find him dead.

The two brothers had lived a hermit-like existence in the house for 38 years.

McMullen, who said the brothers had a fortune "well up in six figures," recalled that Langley once explained their aloof habits to him by saying:

"We like it this way. It's our life."

Dr. B. Morgan Vance, deputy chief medical examiner, said after an examination of Homer's emaciated body that he had died of "arteriosclerotic heart disease."

Police found Homer's body, answering a telephone tip.

But there was no sign of Langley. Police theorized he might be somewhere in the incredible confusion of the big old house or might be wandering dazed and overwhelmed with grief somewhere among the city's millions.

Meanwhile, two relatives of the Collyer brothers came here to consult with McMullen. They were G. William Collyer, 80, of Rutherford, N. J., their uncle, and his son, G. Douglas Collyer.

The two brothers were wealthy, well educated and aristocratic. Yet they chose to isolate themselves from the world. Newspapers in their home dated back for decades. They were without electricity and other modern conveniences.

William Collyer said today he thought the death of their parents sent the brothers into their self-imposed exile back in 1909. Langley was the only one known to leave the house and then only for night shopping forays.

On the front stoop of the house two letters were found yesterday. McMullen said they were unclaimed letters from savings banks asking the brothers to come in and collect interest on their monies.

Overell Slaying Suspects Embrace At Court Hearing

Santa Ana, Calif., March 22 (INS).—Beulah Louise Overell, 17-year-old heiress, and George R. Gollum, 21, her fiance, embraced in a dramatic courtroom reunion today as they were formally accused of murder.

A preliminary hearing was set for next Thursday on charges they killed the girl's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Overell, whose bodies were found after a time-bomb blasted their yacht in Newport Harbor a week ago tonight.

Both defendants were calm during the 45-minute hearing in Newport Justice Court.

Judge Donald J. Dodge, who issued the complaint at the request of Newport Police Chief R. R. Hodgkinson, denied an immediate hearing and also refused a defense plea that the couple be released on bail.

First Meeting Since Arrest

The hearing marked the first time Miss Overell and Gollum had seen each other since Wednesday night, when they were arrested after investigators found parts of a homemade time bomb and 31 unexploded sticks of dynamite in the shattered hold of the Overell cruiser.

Shortly before they were brought into court, authorities disclosed that a screwdriver had been found imbedded in Mrs. Overell's skull.

Col. M. B. Wellington, one of the girl's two attorneys, in asking an immediate hearing, said:

"It is exceedingly unfair to hold Miss Overell, who is without parents, or guardian, or friends in this crisis.

"The State rushed in with insufficient evidence. The State is working on a surmise."

Embrace in Court

Gollum was handcuffed when he was brought in by Sheriff James Musick, who then removed the handcuffs.

When Miss Overell arrived five minutes later she went to Gollum's side and said, "Hi."

They embraced and kissed. They kissed again as they were taken back to jail.

Miss Overell, a University of Southern California freshman, appeared in court wearing a gray jersey dress and a simple blue cloth hat, instead of the mink coat she had worn at the time of her arrest.

Police said that a maid in the Overell home told them the expensive coat belonged to the dead Mrs. Overell and that the girl took it from her mother's clothes closet shortly after her death.

Choral Groups Are 'High Note' of Virginia Music Festival

HARMONY FROM HARRISONBURG—Members of the Harrisonburg male choir seen as they might be by a note on a musical score. They are James Size, Eddy Wampler, Bill Sowers, Roller Bailey, Gene Reunion, Howard Whitmore, Jack Reunion and Wayne Garber

GIRLS' CHORUS FROM HARRISONBURG was one of the groups rated superior in Virginia Music festival. They are (front, from left) Helen Miller, Greta Garber, Betsy Shark and (rear, from left) Shirley Smith, Martha Howard, Elizabeth Burgess and Phoebe Spitzer

Choral Groups From Area Win High Ratings

Choral groups from Arlington and Alexandria won superior ratings yesterday at the second session of the Northern Virginia Music Festival contest in the George Washington High School auditorium, Alexandria.

The Arlington groups, from Washington-Lee Junior High School, included two small choruses of girls, a boys' glee club, girls' glee club and a mixed chorus. The Alexandria winners, from George Washington High School, were a girls' glee club and a small chorus of girls.

Miss Kay Perkins, Washington-Lee soprano, was the only vocalist to be rated superior in the all-day program. She was accompanied by James Perkins.

Dr. Paul W. Mathews, State supervisor of music in Alabama, judged the competing groups and individuals. Miss Lucie Landin, George Washington High School music director, was in charge of arrangements.

Other choral groups rated superior were: Brentsville District girls' glee club of Nokesville, Va.; Luray High School mixed chorus; Warren County girls' glee club; Warren County High School, Front Royal, Va.; Harrisonburg High School girls' chorus; Lane High School mixed chorus, Charlottesville, Va.

About 725 youngsters arrived in Alexandria by bus and train from all parts of the district, one of five districts in the State. The festival is part of a Nation-wide program sponsored for the past 20 years, with exception of the war years, by the Music Educators National Conference.

Last Saturday, instrumentalists and orchestral units were rated by judges at the Alexandria school.

Photos by Al Muto.

JAMES MONROE HIGH SCHOOL SINGERS prepare for their part in the musicalfestival staged yesterday in George Washington High School, Alexandria, Va. Under the direction of Margaret Rowell, music director of the school, they are (front, from left) Nancy Hall, Lucille Chandler, Virginia Brooks, Margaret Pitts, June Jones, Marlene Kendall, Carrie Nunnally, Virginia Stiles and Jackie Dagg

Phillips Gets Parole Post In Virginia

Richmond, Va., March 22 (AP).—James W. Phillips, assistant State Commissioner of Public Welfare, was designated by Governor Tuck today to become a member of the Virginia Parole Board and the Virginia Board of Pardons and Reprieves.

Phillips, whose 20 years' work in the Welfare Department has covered many problems in the probation-parole field, will fill vacancies on the two boards to be left by the resignation of William Shands Meacham, effective April 1.

Appointment of the welfare official was in the nature of a promotion for a professionally trained career man in the State service. Phillips will assume his new duties as soon after April 1 as he can wind up pending matters under his direction at the welfare department.

On the parole and pardon agencies Phillips will serve with Col. Richard W. Copeland, who was elevated to the chairmanships by Governor Tuck earlier last week to succeed Meacham, and Ralph E. Wilkins. The three-man boards direct the State's five-year-old probation and parole system, which now has some 2400 parolees and probationers under supervision of 21 district offices, and handles the granting of all pardons, reprieves and commutations of sentences of prisoners in the State penal institutions.

Phillips will move to the corrections executive position almost 20 years after he first entered the public service, in which his initial assignment was to do probation work.

A graduate of Davidson College in the class of 1922, Phillips entered the T. C. Williams Law School of the University of Richmond, qualified as a member of the State bar in 1925 and won his L.L.B. from the university in 1927. That year, through competitive examinations conducted by Frank Bane, then State welfare commissioner, he was appointed probation officer for the Richmond Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

State Welfare Commissioner Arthur W. James saluted Phillips today as a "highly intellectual, splendidly educated, versatile, imaginative, energetic and cooperative" public executive.

James said Mr. Phillips was "the chief pilot of the public welfare program during its period of greatest expansion and development."

Parole and Pardon Board members receive annual salaries of $6780.

Big New Bomber Needs Scooter for 'Subway' Travel

The Army's new bomber, the XB-36, is so big that it contains a "subway" with a four-wheel scooter to carry crew members between the pilot cabin and the waist section.

The Army Air Forces said last night the communication tunnel is 85 feet long, compared with the B-29's 34 feet. The tunnel provides a passageway along one side of the bomb bay. At high altitudes it is pressurized like the other compartments to allow the crew to move about without oxygen masks and cumbersome air supply tubing.

Phone Unions' Policy Group To Map Plans

Outcome of the telephone industry's labor-management dispute hinged yesterday on action of the powerful policy committee of the National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.), which meets here tomorrow.

The 49-member body, due to convene in Hotel Annapolis at 10 a. m., will consider:

1. Possible arbitration of their dispute with the phone companies.
2. Designation of a strike date. April 7 has been tentatively set.

The Washington Telephone Traffic Union, representing more than 3000 area operators, will be represented at the meeting by Mrs. Mary Gannon, president, and Mrs. Mildred Beahm, vice president. Delegates from the Washington Federation of Telephone Workers, covering some 3000 plant, maintenance and commercial workers, will be Helery Robinson, president, and Glen Watts, vice president.

The local traffic union has already chalked up a strong pro-strike vote. Although federation members are still voting by mail on the question of joining a Nationwide walkout, if and when it comes, union officials are confident of overwhelming support.

Local unions across the country are voting at an average of 15 to 1 in favor of a walkout, according to an NFTW spokesman. Official reports on the vote will be submitted to the policy committee.

24-Hour Walkout Set

As Maryland and Virginia affiliates continued to report marked prowalkout sentiment, a Maryland local of the NFTW announced plans for a 24-hour walkout Tuesday. President Robert R. Beveridge of the Point Breeze local reported that more than 5400 maintenance and production employes at the Point Breeze plant of the Western Electric Co. will leave their jobs for 24 hours beginning Tuesday morning.

The action will be taken in protest against the apparent failure of contract negotiations, he said. Virtually all unions have asked for a $12 weekly pay rise and other benefits.

A major question which policy committee representatives will be asked to consider is the matter of submitting the union's dispute with the phone companies to arbitration. Joseph A. Beirne, NFTW president, said last week he would "personally" lay the arbitration question before the policy committee. Spokesmen said he would not make a recommendation one way or the other "because he is not supposed to have an opinion."

Chairman of the policy committee is John J. Moran, union vice president.

Governmental Reform Plan Scored by GOP

Richmond, Va., March 22 (AP).—The new Republican State Central Committee turned a skeptical eye today on Governor Tuck's government reorganization plans, said his appointment of a study commission looked like "merely another gesture," and called for revision of Virginia's "outmoded and inefficient constitution" by constitutional convention as the prime need in any governmental reforms.

Such was the burden of a resolution adopted by the GOP group at its first meeting since it was created by the State convention in Roanoke last month, to lead Virginia Republicans into a reinvigorated bid for voters' support.

The committee elected four vice-chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer; set up a new committee on public relations, and resolved to make an all-out effort in this year's General Assembly elections.

The resolution on Tuck's reorganization plan, in part, read:

"We have witnessed the efforts of the commission to recommend election reforms; its elaborate report was buried without action. We witnessed the fine report of the Denny Commission on our educational system, and have seen that report slide into desuetude. We have seen the report on our judicial system, which followed the way of the others into peaceful sleep . . .

"Piecemeal amendments of an outmoded and inefficient constitution can only result in adding further confusion to an already hopeless situation."

Another resolution authorized State GOP Chairman Robert H. Woods of Pearisburg, to appoint a committee of five which would prepare recommendations for changes in election laws and submit them to the State Board of Elections.

The committee approved plans for a permanent State Republican headquarters, a full-time director, but left choice of location and director to th new public relations committee.

Named as chairman of this group was James P. Selvage of Madison County, a former Richmond newspaperman, now an advertising and public relations executive, who served two years as assistant to the Republican National Chairman.

Earle Lutz, of Richmond, GOP candidate for the House of Representatives in the Third District last year, was elected secretary of the central committee, and Fred W. McWane of Lynchburg was named treasurer. They, along with Chairman Woods and Curtis M. Dozier of Richmond, GOP national committeeman for Virginia, round out the membership of the public relations committee.

Miss Phyllis A. Otey of Richmond, Mrs. Charles L. Hough of Roanoke, A. B. Solenberger of Winchester and Clarence R. Ahalt of Leesburg were named vice chairmen of the central committee.

The public relations committee was empowered to draft GOP platform planks on Statewide matters, on which Assembly candidates will run this year.

Claims for Bread As Reducing Aid Branded 'False'

Claims of the Continental Baking Co. that its "Wonder Bread" will help overweight consumers trim their waistlines yesterday were branded as "false and misleading" in an injunction suit.

The suit was filed in District Court by United States Attorney George Morris Fay and his assistant, Daniel B. Maher.

"Wonder Bread" claims, the suit charged, were to the effect the carbohydrate and vitamin B content would be of effective aid in "burning off excess fat" and "bring about a loss of body weight." The suit seeks to enjoin the company from advertising such claims on wrappers.

Continental operates 82 baking plants in 78 cities throughout the United States, according to Maher. Local officials of the company were not available for comment yesterday.

Entire Estate Of T. C. Alford Is Left to Wife

The estate of Theodore Crandall Alford, composed almost wholly of securities, was left in trust to his wife, Adeline, it was disclosed in a petition for probate of the will filed in District Court yesterday.

Mr. Alford, 61, chief correspondent of the Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Times, died at George Washington Hospital March 16, after an operation.

The Alfords' two children, Theodore C. Alford, jr., of Baltimore and Mrs. Jane A. Wilson of St. Joseph, Mo., will receive the residue of the estate after Mrs. Alford's death.

Mr. Alford, a graduate of the University of Kansas, class of 1907, came to Washington as a correspondent in 1928. He lived at 3315 35th st. nw. The petition was filed by Attorney Thomas H. Reynolds. Mrs. Alford was named as executrix.

Georgetown Debaters To Argue Closed Shop

The legality of the union closed shop will be argued during the seventy-fourth annual Merrick debate at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday in Gaston Hall, Georgetown University. Debating teams of the Philodemic Society will include Rufus S. Lusk, jr., of Washington and Donald B. Hertzog of New York on the negative side, and John J. Jeibell of New York and Thomas K. Kelley of Fort Dodge, Iowa, for the affirmative.

Score Injured In S. Carolina Train Wreck

Camden, S. C., March 22 (AP).—A score of persons were injured, two trainmen seriously enough to require hospital treatment, when the Seaboard Airline Railroad's Sun Queen was wrecked at Cassatt, near here, early today while en route from Miami to New York.

J. H. Johnson of Raleigh, N. C., the engineer, and Joseph J. Cragin of Portsmouth, Va., baggage clerk, were brought to a hospital here. Their injuries were reported as not serious.

The other injured, many of them Negroes, were able to continue their journey after receiving first aid.

Seaboard employes said the Diesel-powered train ran through a switch about 3:30 a. m. and plowed into a standing boxcar, which was demolished. Two of the train's three Diesel units, three mail and baggage cars, a diner and two coaches jumped the track.

Two Injured in New York

Canandaigua, N. Y., March 22 (U.P.).—Two persons were injured today when a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train was derailed two miles east of here.

The injured are Mrs. Jessie Lyvers, of Rochester, and Mary Ely, of Elmira. Their injuries were reported as not serious. Three cars and the tender left the tracks.

Freight Crewmen Killed

Lordsburg, N. Mex., March 22 (AP).—An engineer and a fireman were killed last night in a freight train collision in the Southern Pacific rail yards here. They were in the lead engine on a 65-car double-header bound for Los Angeles. It rammed into a pusher engine at the rear of another freight train which was standing in the yards.

Slum Clearance Groups to Meet

Redevelopment Land Agency members will meet soon with D. C. Commissioners and the National Parks and Planning Commission to discuss the 20-million-dollar slum clearance program set up for the District by Congress.

This was revealed yesterday by Mark Lansburgh, department store executive, who was elected chairman of the agency at its organization meeting Friday.

Guatemala Protests Proposals on Belize

London, March 22 (U.P.).—A statement by the Guatemalan Legation said today that Guatemala protested a suggestion made in the British House of Commons to turn British Honduras (Belize) over to the United States in return for capital goods.

Gautemala also protested proposals for federations of British Caribbean possessions and the planned use of Belize as a new homeland for European displaced persons.

LEGIS

From Page 1

ter and prolonged as the controversial sales tax came up.

The roll call was slowed by proponents and opponents explaining their votes and it was not completed until 5:40 p. m.

Delegates Stromeyer, McNulty and Murray, Anne Arundel Democrats, voted for the committee report but before announcement of their votes, changed to "No." By being on the prevailing side, any one of them could seek reconsideration of the adverse vote.

The House, aside from passing with minor amendments a bill revising unemployment compensation laws, spent the entire afternoon wrestling with taxes. The compensation measure goes back for Senate concurrence in minor amendments.

As opponents of the $18,499,000 sales levy cried against its adoption, many of them waved before them a tax plan drafted today by two Republican Senate members—Kimble (R., Allegany) and Hoff (R., Carroll).

Similar to Beaten Bill

This mimeographed suggestion called for a 5 per cent corporation tax, lower income tax exemptions, a beer tax increase to 6 cents a gallon, and levies on tobacco, soft drinks and amusements.

In many respects, it was similar to the measure drafted Wednesday by Senate Democrats, passed and sent over to the House, where it lost last night.

The Senate had put its own sales tax bill back into committee before approving the substitute.

Although House Republicans, like Senate minority members, had voiced disapproval of the sales tax and offered a plan of their own, there were three Republican votes for the sales tax today.

This was far from enough to save the bill, with a great deal of opposition from Baltimore City Delegates and the border counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Wicomico and Cecil, among others.

Supporters of the tax told the House that governmental needs could not be met without it, that school teachers could not get pay raises (already voted), the school program as a whole would suffer and the road program could not be carried out.

Favor School Program

Lane said much the same thing this week in urging that a sales levy be adopted for Maryland.

Opponents angrily argued against tieing the schools and road program to the sales tax, contending that alternative proposals for revenue would do the same thing. Virtually all professed to be in full support of the school program and against any drastic cutting of the 219 million dollar budget which they must act upon sooner or later.

Two debaters did propose that reductions in the budget could be made.

The arguments followed the same lines of the last two weeks when it became evident that the sales tax was on shaky ground.

Delegate White (D., Wicomico) led off against the bill, shouting that the Senate had rejected a sales tax, that some 34,000 Baltimoreans had protested by letter against it, and that "it is time that this Legislature gave some consideration to the people.

He said that the budget had "been held over the heads" of some legislators in the last few days to force them into standing for the sales tax.

He was immediately answered by Delegate Sklar (D., Balti. 4th), with the contention that taxation should be looked upon from a State-wide standpoint, that the sales tax was not discriminatory in that rich and poor paid it within their ability to do so.

Eagles to Convene Here June 26-27

The annual convention of the State Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Virginia and the District will be held here June 26 and 27, Edward T. Young, secretary of the State Aerie, announced yesterday.

Died 1

ALLEN, HARRY A. On Thursday, March 20, 1947, HARRY A. ALLEN of 1330 Massachusetts ave. nw., brother of Mrs. George F. Ross and Edward K. Allen. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, March 24, at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

BRAY, JENNIE S. On Thursday, March 20, 1947, at her residence, 4615 Emerson st., Hyattsville, Md., JENNIE S. BRAY, beloved mother of Edwin W. Bray, Mrs. Myrtle Jones and Mrs. Maude V. Herbert and sister of Mrs. Annie Haynie. Services at Chambers funeral home, 317 11th st. se., on Monday, March 24, at 1 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

DUNFEE, MICHAEL E. On Sunday, March 16, 1947, MICHAEL E. DUNFEE. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., until 2:30 Monday, March 24. Services and interment Arlington National Cemetery.

GLENNAN, FRANCES. On Thursday, March 20, 1947 at her residence, 1882 Columbia rd., FRANCES GLENNAN, daughter of the late Dr. Patrick and Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell Glennan. Requiem mass will be offered at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 10th and G sts. nw., at 9 a. m. on Monday, March 24. Funeral services will be held at Gawler's Chapel, 1756 Penna. ave. nw., on Monday, March 24, at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

KUNKEL, Maj. FRED E. Very suddenly, on Thursday, March 20, 1947, at Lake Wales, Fla., Maj. FRED E. KUNKEL, beloved husband of Clara Schubert Kunkel. Funeral services at Draper's funeral home, Lake Wales, Fla., on Saturday, March 22, at 10 a. m. Interment private.

MULLICAN, FLORENCE B. On Thursday, March 20, 1947, FLORENCE B. MULLICAN, beloved wife of Thomas G. Mullican of White Oak, Md., and foster mother of Harvey H. Lindsay and sister of Mrs. Amy Dent, Mrs. Mary Brown, Edward, Mason D. and Bryan Lindsay. Mrs. Mullican rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., where services will be held on Sunday, March 23, at 2 p. m. Interment Colesville Cemetery.

SHILLIN, CYRENA ELIZABETH. On Friday, March 21, 1947, at Garfield Hospital, CYRENA ELIZABETH SHILLIN, beloved wife of Rudolph Shillin and mother of Richard D. and Jeri Lynn. Services at Chambers' Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., on Monday, March 24, at 2 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SICKELS, DAISY C. On Friday, March 21, 1947, at Suburban Hospital, DAISY C. SICKELS, beloved wife of Claude H. Sickels of 4412 West Virginia ave., Bethesda, Md. Funeral services at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey, Monday, March 24, at 2 p. m. Interment Rockville Union Cemetery.

THORP, ALICE B. On Monday, March 17, 1947, at Georgetown Hospital, ALICE B. THORP, beloved wife of the late Col. Frank Thorp and mother of Frank Thorp 3d and Matthew Burke Thorp. Remains resting at Hysong's funeral home, 1300 N st. nw., where prayers will be said on Monday, March 24, at 9:30, and thence to Sacred Heart Church, 16th and Park rd. nw., where mass will be said for the repose of her soul at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

WILLIAMS, REUBEN WALTER. On Thursday, March 20, 1947, at Providence Hospital, REUBEN WALTER WILLIAMS, beloved husband of Cassie R. Williams, brother of William A. Williams of Quantico, Va., Mrs. Zephyr Abel, Gaithersburg, Md.; Mrs. Stella Rigglow, Quantico, Va.; Mrs. Cassius Williams of Garrisonville, Va. Services at the W. K. Huntemann funeral home, 5733 Georgia ave., on Monday, March 24, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Washington National Cemetery.

TALCOTT, JOHN J. On Friday, March 21, 1947, at his residence, 5031 4th st. nw., JOHN J. TALCOTT, the beloved husband of Nellie R. Talcott and father of John W., Robert R. and Ellen E. Talcott and Mrs. Sumner C. Taft. Services at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Monday, March 24, at 2 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

Gray Hair?

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!

Simply wet it with Canute Water. A few applications will completely re-color it similar to its former natural shade. IN ONE DAY—IF YOU WISH. Then primp just once a month and KEEP it young-looking.

Canute Water is not a tint or rinse that washes off. Shampooing actually improves the rich, warm new color and leaves your hair fresh, clean and natural to the touch. You may even curl it or get a permanent.

Leading dealers in most of America's largest cities sell more Canute Water than all other hair colorings combined! 8 Application Size $1.25 at drug stores everywhere

CANUTE WATER

• Pure, colorless and crystal-clear. • 30 years without injury to a single user. • REALLY SAFE! Skin test NOT needed. • Proved harmless at one of America's Greatest Universities.

No other product can make all these claims

"Soaping" dulls hair—Halo glorifies it!

Yes, even finest soaps and soap shampoos hide the natural lustre of your hair with dulling soap film

• Halo contains no soap. Made with a new patented ingredient it cannot leave dulling soap film!
• Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it, leaves it shimmering with glorious highlights.
• Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, even in hardest water.

Leaves hair sweet, clean, naturally radiant and lustrous!
• Needs no lemon or vinegar after-rinse. Halo rinses away, quickly and completely!
• Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic!
• Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!

HALO REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY OF YOUR HAIR!

The Washington Post

EDITORIALS *Commentators* | SECTION II

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1947 1B

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Gallery Glimpses

Surprise Budget Surplus Starts Credit Contest

By Robert C. Albright

THE great budget mystery deepened last week into the "Who Done It? puzzler of the session.

The strange and wonderful story started a month ago when the House cut the President's budget six billion dollars.

The Senate decided that was overdoing things and trimmed it instead only $4,500,000,000.

Three weeks have passed since Republicans nearly came to blows over how deep a cut was needed to (1) balance the budget, (2) slash income taxes and (3) make a payment on the debt

The 1948 Legislative Budget, that was to solve all congressional fiscal problems, has been strangely missing since. A House-Senate conference committee, appointed to track it down, hasn't even held a meeting. A search by newsmen last week failed to locate the body.

But one startling fact was turned up. It was this: The wrong budget is about to be balanced!

In January, President Truman told Congress he would have a $2,300,000,000 debit on his hands when the 1947 fiscal year ended.

The Republican Congress happily wrote that off as the "Truman deficit." Then they set out to balance the budget in 1948—a fiscal feat four Democratic Administration's had failed to deliver.

What shocked them last week, and threatened to rob Republicans of a budget-balancing beat, was this: The "Truman deficit" for 1947 is turning into a fat kitty. In fact, the 1947 budget may be balanced to the tune of a billion-and-a-half surplus!

Now, that isn't the budget that was supposed to be balanced. All the world knows that Congress is working on the 1948 budget. While it was searching for next year's ceilings, rising revenues scored a scoop.

Who balanced the wrong budget? Republicans promptly claimed the credit.

House Appropriations Chairman John Taber, who daily warns Federal agencies to notch their belts, told reporters he turned the trick.

Democrats replied that the credit was Truman's. He beat Republicans to the draw.

Matter of fact, the taxpayers are due most of the glory. Their payments to the Treasury since the first of the year upset all estimates, crept up unawares, hit the budget-balancing jackpot.

Claghorn's Fences

KENNY DELMAR, the man who does "Senator Claghorn" on the Fred Allen program, has a strong following among Southern contemporaries at the Capitol.

Last week they bombarded him with invitations to attend the Mississippi and Tennessee State Societies' annual ball in honor of "The Maid of Cotton."

Now, Claghorn would do most anything for the South, but Delmar wouldn't. He even resisted indirect pressure from Hollywood applied by the Capitol contingent.

Finally, Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) tried his hand. He

Continued on Page 6, Column 5.

World Review

By Francis W. Carpenter

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP).—The foreign ministers of Russia, Britain, France and the United States debated Germany's future this week with some of the frankest talk yet heard in their Moscow meetings.

They reached no decisions but they left no doubts where they stood.

Now they must try to reconcile their conflicting viewpoints.

The United States and Britain, with France somewhat favorable to their views if she can get coal, want a federalized Germany. It would be fashioned somewhat along the lines of the United States Government.

Russia wants a strongly centralized government. Furthermore, Russia wants a say-so in all of Germany, particularly the Ruhr, instead of just in her own zone as at present.

The United States Congress, meanwhile, deliberated on President Truman's request for 400 million dollars military and economic assistance to Greece and Turkey. Here, too, no decision was reached but the time is pressing. Britain intends to cut away from Greece March 31, but the British indicated this week they might keep a few lines down until Comgress makes up its mind.

Elsewhere on the international scene:

1. The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission began work again on a control scheme.

2. The governments of Britain and France had trouble; Belgium formed a new cabinet.

3. Chinese government troops captured the Communist capital, Yenan.

* * * * *

The Big Four

V. M. MOLOTOV, Russian Foreign Minister, opened the week with a full economic barrage against the Western powers. He said Russia wanted Germany to be unified economically. He said the merger of the British and American zones should be nullified and Russia should have a share in the control of the industrial Ruhr. He also claimed 10 billion dollars reparations from Germany, citing a secret agreement at the Yalta conference in support of his claims.

United States Secretary of State Marshall came back with a prompt rejection of a unified

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

The People Own a Power Empire

By Tim Parker

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 22 (AP). Nebraska is the only State where all electric power facilities are publicly owned.

In this State-wide people's power empire, rates are going down—faster than they are nationally. They already are below the national average.

People are using more and more electricity. The increase in Nebraska has been more than the national average. New industries are moving in.

Finally, the people's control of hydroelectric dams has enabled them in effect to subsidize irrigation. Irrigation has created some of the Nation's wealthiest and most productive farm land.

More than 10 years old now, Nebraska's public power empire grew in a hurry when the big Nebraska Power Co. of Omaha recently passed into public hands. In its last battle in Nebraska, private power put up a vigorous fight before the public took the property under State law, which encourages public ownership.

Every step taken by those advocating public ownership of the Nebraska Power Co. was challenged in the courts by private power interests, which also carried on an extensive campaign to get their views before the public.

Savings Conceded

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Omaha attorney who represented private power in the battle, says:

"The prices paid for privately-owned companies and the cost of financing the purchases have been beyond what is fair to the public. There's been too much financing and refinancing, and altogether too much money paid out for commissions to bankers and promoters. All this money the public will have to pay back in rates."

Ritchie said he did not want to argue that public power had not brought savings for the people of Nebraska, but that he did believe the same thing could have been accomplished under private ownership.

The average cost per kilowatt-hour in Nebraska is 3.22 cents. The national average is 3.24. Ten years ago the Nebraska figure was 5.05 and the national figure 4.30. And spokesmen here claim "this is only a beginning."

Harold Kramer, general manager of the Loup Public Power District, with headquarters here, says:

"We're way behind Canada, where rural rates are only 1 cent a kilowatt hour. But Canada's public power system is about 40 years old. What Canada has done, we will do, and faster."

War Needs Met

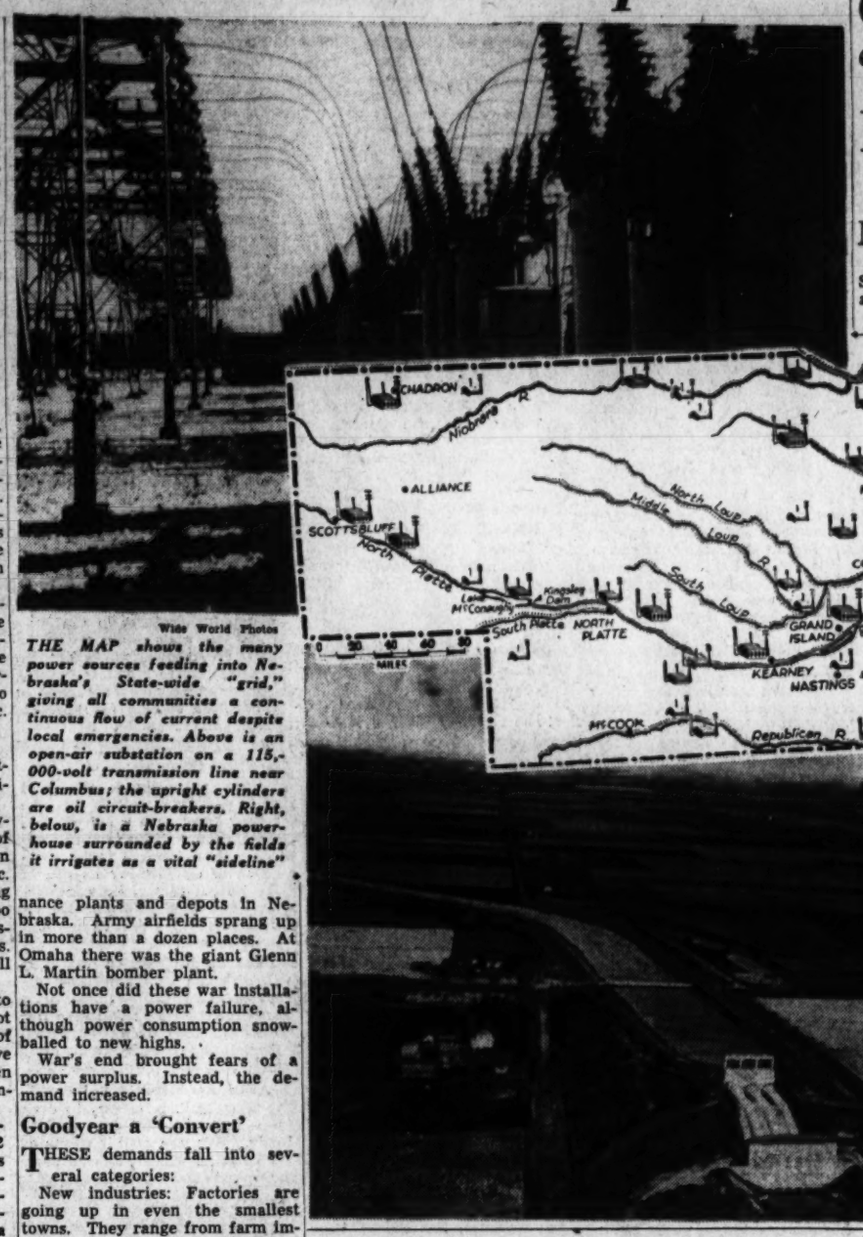
TO that end, a progressive rate reduction schedule is in effect.

As rates are reduced, the State is using more and more power. Little more than a decade ago Nebraska had a surplus of 500 million kilowatt-hours a year. Now one of the greatest problems is to keep up with consumption.

Ten years ago the average Nebraska customer used 733 kilowatt-hours a year compared with 805 for the Nation. Now the Nebraska figure approaches the national average of 1300.

During the war there was a heavy drain on power supply. The Government built four huge ord-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.



Wide World Photos

THE MAP shows the many power sources feeding into Nebraska's State-wide "grid," giving all communities a continuous flow of current despite local emergencies. Above is an open-air substation on a 115,000-volt transmission line near Columbus; the upright cylinders are oil circuit-breakers. Right, below, is a Nebraska powerhouse surrounded by the fields it irrigates as a vital "sideline"

nance plants and depots in Nebraska. Army airfields sprang up in more than a dozen places. At Omaha there was the giant Glenn L. Martin bomber plant.

Not once did these war installations have a power failure, although power consumption snowballed to new highs.

War's end brought fears of a power surplus. Instead, the demand increased.

Goodyear a 'Convert'

THESE demands fall into several categories:

New industries: Factories are going up in even the smallest towns. They range from farm implement plants to hundreds of alfalfa-dehydrating plants. There are big industries, such as Goodyear's rubber goods factory at Lincoln. Goodyear let it be known that assurance of ample cheap power was the deciding factor in locating in Nebraska.

Rural electrification: War's end gave new momentum to the campaign to electrify every farm. Not only are farm housewives cooking with electricity. Their husbands are installing electric elevators to lift grain into storage places, milking machines, home-welding shops and other devices which drain power.

Residential use in towns: The public power system also maintains attractive retail outlets for such appliances as electric stoves, irons, deep freeze units and lighting fixtures.

Irrigation is a by-product of hydroelectric power which sometimes seems to overshadow its benefits to the State. When the public power districts were

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Even Britain Is Lukewarm

Our Most Spectacular 'Security' Offer Goes Begging With Big Four

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

MOSCOW, March 22.—America's most spectacular offer of help to Europe is going begging.

This is the treaty of guarantee, first proposed by then Secretary of State Byrnes and Senator Vandenberg, to keep Germany disarmed and demilitarized for 40 years.

It is a solemn promise to bring American armed power into action instantly if Germany tries to rearm or prepare for war again. In this sense it goes further than Woodrow Wilson's proposed guarantee to France which the Senate failed to support in 1919.

KUHN

It even goes further than President Truman's request for help for Greece and Turkey and his implied offer to help any country threatened by "totalitarian" infiltration.

Yet this proposed four-power treaty has awakened little enthusiasm at the Council of Foreign Ministers here. Secretary of State Marshall is doing what he can to get it accepted, but Russia and France won't have it at the present time and Britain is friendly but lukewarm toward the idea.

Why should the American Secretary of State have to go shopping around to get such an offer accepted? Why should nations which have suffered terribly from German aggression be so reluctant to take out this insurance policy against it?

The answer lies partly in the original motivation of the proposed treaty, partly in the European state of mind toward the United States.

Obvious at the Time

THE treaty was proposed originally as an answer to what Byrnes and Vandenberg regarded as a European obsession for security against a German revival. Everything the Russians were doing in Eastern Europe in 1945, from Finland to the Balkans, was being excused as a form of protection against German aggression. Everything the French were advocating in international meetings was being justified by the need of keeping Germany permanently weak.

It seemed to Vandenberg that these fears could be put at rest and the process of peacemaking simplified if the United States could give ironclad assurances of help in case of future trouble. It seemed to him that Russia and France would have no need of such expedients and excuses if they knew in advance that American bombers would swing into action immediately in case of any future threat from Germany.

As Byrnes explained in Paris last October: "If the Allied nations will enter into the treaty which the United States proposes, to keep Germany disarmed and demilitarized for at least a generation, the people of France and the people of Europe need not fear the efforts of the German people to rebuild their devastated country and rebuild a peaceful Germany."

But he could not persuade them, and Marshall has not been able to persuade them, either.

Fateful 40 Years

THE Russians have been cool to the idea from the beginning. Although Foreign Minister Molotov once accepted the idea "in principle," he has tried to find one reason after another for objecting to it. As the Russians see it, the treaty not only guarantees American involvement in any future war with Germany; it also guarantees involvement in the control of Germany for 40 years. And Russia has no desire to see the United States stay in Europe in this sense. As the strongest of the Western powers, the United States would always be an obstacle to the reconstruction of Europe in Russia's image.

As for the French, they have been frightened by the very reasoning with which Byrnes and Vandenberg tried to reassure them. If they sign such a treaty they are afraid the United States will regard the whole job as done. They are afraid the United States will then feel it unnecessary to weaken the Ruhr, divert Germany's coal, limit Germany's population and do any of the other things France is advocating here in an effort to guard against a fourth German invasion of her soil.

Foreign Minister Bidault put it this way to the Council last weekend: "We consider that the text submitted by the United States Government should be completed by clauses referring to the control of economic disarmament, its operation and establishment, and the putting into effect of sanctions."

French Reservations

WHAT Bidault did not say openly—because he is too polite to have said it—was that the French still do not fully trust American promises, even when embodied in a treaty. They are hyperconscious of shifts that can occur in congressional opinion.

They also remember that the United States did not supply those "clouds of planes" which Reynaud begged in his last despairing message in 1940.

They remember that although

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

They're Getting Off Their High-Horse

Jap Police Can Make or Break Democracy

By Tom Lambert

TOKYO, March 22 (AP).—Policeman Watanabe, huddling miserably in his unheated corner box, may not know it, but his future is one of the Allies' most pressing problems.

When the Allies leave Japan, Watanabe and thousands like him are going to be the only law enforcement agents in this country, which has pledged never again to raise an army and navy.

If the police and police directors believe in democracy, they can be of great value in making Japan a peace-loving nation. But if they fall into the hands of the wrong politicians they can provide a trained, armed corps to drive the Japanese back into their prewar feudalism.

It still is early to judge how deep-rooted in the policemen are the ideals the Allies are urging upon them.

Eighteen months ago it was a forgetful Japanese who didn't bow and remove his hat when asking a policeman a question. One year ago a Japanese policeman would stand impassively while watching an old man trying to tug his wagon out of a rut.

Today the younger Japanese leave on their hats, and they don't bow. It is not uncommon now—but not unusual, either—to see a Japanese policeman step from his box to aid a heavily-burdened man or woman, or to play with children disporting around his station.

A Dubious Choice

THE system under which the policemen work hasn't changed materially from prewar days. Police affairs are under the Home Ministry, which appoints police chiefs in the prefectures and cities. This, of course, makes for political patronage and results in some questionable appointments, as in the case of Manabu Matsumoto, recently named principal of the Tokyo Police Central School.

Matsumoto has a wealth of police experience. He was a police instructor in 1918 and later police bureau chief in the Home Ministry, where he headed the peace preservation section and the notorious thought police. In 1942 Matsumoto was on the Japanese Board of Information, which specialized in telling the Japanese downright lies.

Matsumoto, however, is just one of the 90,000 policemen in Japan—an underpaid and understaffed force, according to Col. H. E. Pulliam of Champagne, Ill., who heads SCAP's public safety section. Pulliam thinks Japan ultimately will need 125,000 policemen for her 80 million people.

The force attracts many "farm boys," says

Wide World Photo

TWO OF TOKYO'S "arms of the law" team up in a recent safety drive. The police girl is using a throat microphone and a loudspeaker, and the policeman a megaphone, to warn jaywalkers

H. S. Eaton of the Los Angeles police force, now working with Pulliam. It also attracts some former servicemen. Of a dozen policemen queried one afternoon; all had been in the army or navy. Their military training is evident in the stiff salutes they toss to American officers.

'Modest' Graft

THE training is similar to that given police rookies anywhere. Byron Engle, Kansas City police officer on leave to direct training and personnel, says the program contains "a little more cultural emphasis" than the American plan.

They are taught criminal law, preparation of reports, English and labor relations. They are given courses in physical training, and some pistol instruction.

The salary certainly isn't the attraction. A rookie draws 320 yen monthly, with 100 yen additional for each dependent. With

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Economy Must Operate Elsewhere

President's Bodyguard Fears No Ax

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

The Republican economy ax hangs heavy over the Secret Service. Already the House has voted to lop $747,000 from its '48 budget and, unless the Senate softens the blow, Chief James T. Maloney will be confronted with a major decision.

FOLLIARD

Sixty agents of the Secret Service will have to be fired, not to mention other personnel.

The question facing Chief Maloney will be this: What function of the Secret Service is to suffer? Will the service reduce its protection of the President, or will it apply the cut to agents performing other tasks, the suppression of counterfeiting and the suppression of the forgery of Government checks and bonds?

Chief Maloney is not talking to reporters about his problem. He probably would be loath to talk to them under any circumstances, but at present he has a special reason for keeping quiet. On Thursday of this week the Senate Appropriations Committee will start hearings on the '48 budget for the Secret Service, and determine whether the cut voted by the House was in fact sensible economy.

Something that Maloney said in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee back in January, would indicate that he already has made up his mind on how to get along with 60 fewer agents. Apparently, he is determined that the security now given President Truman is not to be relaxed, and that, therefore, the economy cut must be applied to anticounterfeiting and antiforgery activities.

Parlous Times

THREE American Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—have been assassinated. However, none has been lost since the Secret Service was given the task of guarding Presidents, following the death of McKinley. Chief Maloney certainly is going to do nothing that threatens to mar that record.

In the House hearings, Maloney said that the guarding of the President and members of his family was "the principal duty of the Secret Service."

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) said he was surprised to hear this, and he asked Maloney about it.

"We consider it so," said Maloney, explaining that it was a duty placed on the service by law.

"The present force assigned to Presidential protection." Maloney said, "must be maintained at its present strength during 1947 and 1948 in order to insure absolute safety during this turbulent reconversion period."

Dirksen challenged this statement, saying:

"What is there in this 'turbulent' reconversion period that endangers the life of the President to a greater degree than it would have endangered the life of the President in 1939 or 1940 during the war period?"

"Could I say something off the record?" Maloney asked.

Dirksen told him that he could, and what followed remains a secret.

Grim Coincidence

OBVIOUSLY, one of the things that must be in the minds of the Secret Service men is this: Both Lincoln and McKinley were assassinated at a time when the United States had just emerged from a war.

Whatever it was that Maloney said off the record, however, it did not satisfy Dirksen. The Illinois lawmaker said:

"I am wondering why it takes so much more money to guard President Truman than it took to guard President Roosevelt or some of the past Presidents at a time when there is a good deal of serenity . . . Are they not kind of making a fetish of the security business? Great God, this war is over, and it has been over for 18 months . . ."

Chief Maloney, at one point in his testimony, reminded the committee that protection of the President requires a good deal of work, much of it outside of Washington.

"Recently," he said, "we received a letter at the White House from Nashville, Tenn. It said the writer was going to come to Washington to 'liquidate' the President.

"Then an investigation developed in Nashville and it was determined that the writer of the letter had served five terms for assault and attempted murder. When we captured the man at Nashville, he had a ticket to come to Washington. Now that is an example of numerous cases we have throughout the country . . . We went into court and this man received a 4½-year prison sentence . . ."

That 14 Per Cent

EXPLAINING why the expenses of the Secret Service have gone up since 1940, Chief Maloney and other witnesses reminded the committee that Congress had voted pay raises for all Government employes.

John H. Walker, assistant to Chief Maloney, pointed out that the White House has a new East Wing which houses offices. This, he said, was another reason why more guards were needed.

Representative Dirksen, insisting that there had to be economy, told the Secret Service that it would have to "get rid of a lot of those fellows down there . . ." He said that he had just paid a call on President Truman at the White House.

"At 6 o'clock in the morning," said Dirksen of Mr. Truman, "he gets up and wanders alone in Washington and comes walking out along the Archives Building alone and is not under surveillance."

The record of the hearings doesn't indicate it, but Chief Maloney must have smiled.

"Yes," he told Dirksen, "he was under very close surveillance, more than you probably realize."

FDR a Homebody

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, what with his early morning walks and his other activities, requires a great deal more watching than did the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt used to sleep late and get to his office around 11 a. m. Because of his crippled condition, he rarely left the White House at night; and this meant less work for the Secret Service.

One of the things that impressed the House Appropriations Committee as it slashed the appropriation for the Secret Service, was the tremendous decrease in counterfeiting during the past 10 years." The committee, in mentioning this decrease, said it spoke well "for the assiduity of the force."

At the same time, it admitted that there had been a gradual increase in forgeries—that is, forgeries of signatures on stolen

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Deceased Lion Snaps Back at Pallbearers

THE celerity with which the American press leaped to the conclusion that the current crisis means the death of the British Empire, is bringing some caustic reaction inside England.

An air-mail edition of the New Statesman and Nation took for its text an earlier statement in the Manchester Guardian, which said "The American press is fully occupied burying the British Empire."

From this, the New Statesman's "Sagittarius" concocted a new version of "Who Killed Cock Robin?" as follows:

"Who killed Cock Robin?
I, said the U. S.,
With the whole of my press,
I killed Cock Robin.

"I saw him die,
Said the Times of N. Y.,
O me, O my!
I saw him die.

"Who caught his blood?
I, said McCormick,
It's good for my stummick,
I caught his blood.

"Who'll make his shroud?
I'll finish it soon,
Said the Herald Tribune,
I'll make his shroud.

"Who dug his grave?
I did, said Hearst,
I started it first,
I dug his grave.

"Who'll be chief mourner?
His name I will vindicate,
Said the Scripps-Howard Syndicate,
I'll be chief mourner.

"Who'll toll the bell?
I, said P. M.
With a full requiem,
I'll toll the bell.

"Every sheet in the States
Had obituaries written,
And they filled in the dates
Of poor Great Britain,
They just filled in the dates
Of late Great Britain."

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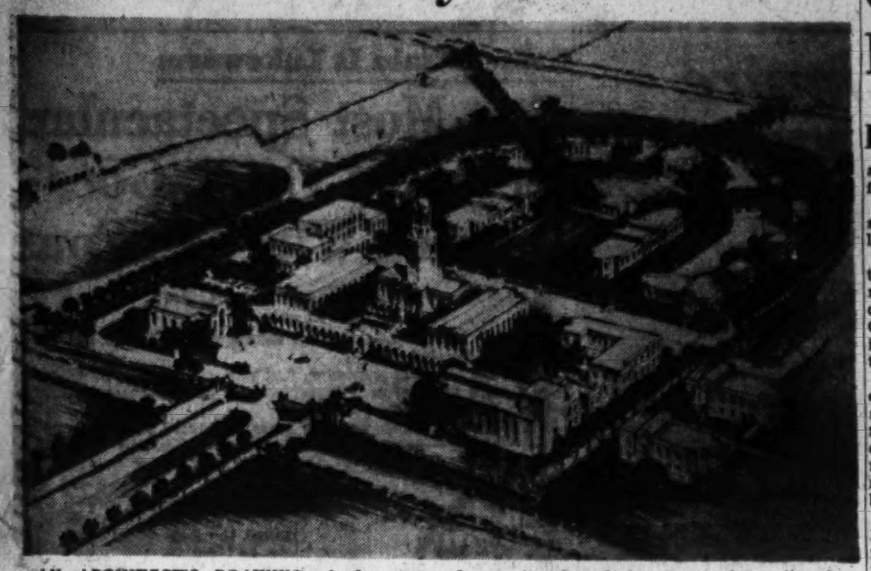
Our Politics Follow Our Pedagogues

U. S. Has Century Start in Islam



AN ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of the proposed new American University at Cairo, "in the shadow of the Pyramids"

By Richard L. Coe
Post Reporter

"YOU cannot defend an area purely by politics or the military," an American citizen of the Middle East remarked in Washington last week.

The speaker was John S. Badeau, president of the American University at Cairo, which has been a center of American culture in Egypt since 1920. Dr. Badeau is in this country speaking before Foreign Policy Association meetings and making his biennial report to the university's trustees in Philadelphia.

"While America's acknowledgment of a political role in the awakening Middle East is recent, it is often forgotten that for a hundred years American teachers and missionaries have been bringing our beliefs to these struggling peoples," Badeau said.

"That we have won the sympathy of the Egyptians was indicated during last year's riots. When a British camp across the street was bitterly attacked, the American University was not molested.

"The Arab world, of which Egypt is a part, has long been stirred by America. Our ways, which so many of us take for granted, are a positive inspiration to these people who, for long periods in their history, led the world's civilization. Now they are awakening again.

"Surely we should not be ashamed of idealism and that ours is now more than ever an idealistic responsibility.

Good Business

"NOR can education stand alone. American business has been an influence in winning us the cooperation of these people. The oil interests are our climaxing stake, but other businesses have a growing market in those countries. Before the war we had a legation with 10 employes. Now we have an embassy staff of over 130.

"In my present tour I have been asked frequently precisely what our country's role is in that part of the world. I can think of no clearer way of stating it than in the words of the State Department's Loy Henderson. He said recently:

"'It is to promote directly and indirectly the political and economic advancement of the Near and Middle East peoples and to support in that area the principles of the United Nations.'

"This means not only that the President's outline of action can be supported within the framework of the United Nations, but it means that we can show them directly how we carry out our form of government. American newspapers and magazines, machines and inventions are all of greater fascination to these people than you can easily imagine. The State Department's cultural program can be of more value in making friendships than all the political and military alliances.

High-Level Penetration

"THE university's experience and the student exchange programs emphasize this. Our early graduates have now reached important positions in parliamentary and cabinet circles. They are aiding the fellah in his daily struggle. In 30 years, largely because of the Assuan Dam's benefits, Egypt's population has jumped from 12 million to over 18 million. To support this increase requires the use of modern methods that the Egyptians are most anxious to learn.

"If they do not learn them from us, they will learn them from others. Naturally, Russian philosophy has an appeal for the downtrodden elements of the country. In Cairo alone, each night over 10,000 children sleep in the streets for lack of any better place.

"The responsible Egyptian ruling classes are alive to these conditions and they, too, are anxious to learn how to achieve our standards.

"But you cannot single out any one of the Middle Eastern countries. Strictly speaking the only purely Arabic country is the peninsula governed by Ibn Saud, but all are reliant on the others. The Moslem League has been a splendid thing and it is not, as so many erroneously assume, an invention of the British that has backfired.

"The Arab League is a natural, wholesome alliance of nations which once were great and are now trying to regain their nationalism.

New Buildings Sought

DR. BADEAU'S prime aim in his present tour is to interest his trustees and friends in a drive for new college buildings on the historic road from Cairo to the Pyramids. This would release the buildings in Cairo to the School of Education and the School of Oriental Studies. The latter, by the way, is being used extensively by Americans working in the Middle East as an introduction to Arabic culture.

"Our university," smiles Dr. Badeau, "will be the only one in the world with the Great Pyramids and the Sphynx practically on its campus."

Badeau himself makes an able unofficial American representative. A large, slow-moving man, he has the dignity and patience to please a civilization where such attributes are important. Yet his quick wit and forceful manner make him undeniably American.

He knows enough of the complex Arabic tongue to gain an insight into the "silent poor," as King Farouk has described his subjects. For this reason his remark, that "you cannot defend an area purely by politics or the military," is far more impressive than if an armchair strategist had stated it.

First Year in U. S.

10 Nations Sanguine On U. N. Anniversary; Russia Keeps Silence

By Francis W. Carpenter

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 22 (AP).—Top delegates of virtually all members of the United Nations Security Council generally agreed today that the Council had made a brave beginning in its first year in the United States.

Furthermore, their expressions indicated that they felt it is a much stronger institution, in better position to face the formidable problems of the immediate future.

The Council began its career in the United States one year ago next Tuesday, March 25. Its first crisis here came when Andrei A. Gromyko walked out on the Iranian case and remained out about two weeks.

Gromyko, now a Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and the delegate who has cast more vetoes in the Security Council than anyone else, had no comment on the anniversary. His secretary said Gromyko was "too busy."

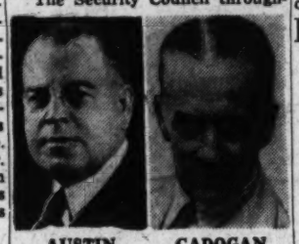
The chief delegates of the other 10 nations on the Council expressed their hopes and opinions in the following statements to the Associated Press:

Some Perils Avoided

WARREN R. AUSTIN, United States:

"The magnitude of the problems which face the world in this postwar period ought not to overshadow the progress we have made through the United Nations during its first year at its home in the United States. In that year we have built the structure of the United Nations . . .

"The Security Council throughout the year has been faced with tough and often confused political problems. It has faced those problems with courage and dignity. The shortcomings that have appeared have reflected the troubled times in which we live, but I have not the slightest doubt that the months through which we have come would have been even more perilous without the aid of the Security Council.



AUSTIN

CADOGAN

"During this year we have begun work on the crucial issue of devising an effective system for the control of atomic energy to insure its use only for peaceful purposes. Some progress has been made but the task remaining before us is formidable. Reaching agreement on practical measures for atomic energy control and for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces must be one of the prime objectives of the year to come. . .

"The days ahead are filled with difficulties and dangers. So much remains to be done. But we can take heart from a brave beginning. With courage, imagination and with continuing public support, I firmly believe that we can go forward toward peace and security."

'Teething Troubles'

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, United Kingdom:

"The United Nations' first year in America has not been an easy one. Let us admit frankly that there is a widespread feeling of disappointment in particular at manner in which the Security Council has discharged its functions. Perhaps too much was expected of it and certainly a heavy burden was imposed upon it during its first year. Nevertheless we may hope that it has thereby made considerable progress through its teething troubles: it may have already realized the disadvantages of some of its experiments in procedure and tactics, and may now be groping its way toward a better, more realistic and more objective method of handling its business which will win the confidence of all the governments . . .

"It is my hope that in the United Nations' second year in America, (1) the Economic and Social Council and its varied commissions will be able to proceed speedily with their important tasks; (2) the Military Staff Committee, the Atomic Energy Commission and the new Disarmament Commission will also be able to record genuine progress; and (3) the Security Council will be used as the Charter intended—as 'a center for harmonizing the actions of nations' and not as an ideological propaganda platform."

DR. QUO TAI-CHI of China (chairman when the Council first met here last year and slated to become chairman again April 1):

"Concerning the veto, leave the sleeping dog lie. There has been a marked tendency in recent sessions to avoid raising that question. No power enjoying the veto right has wanted to raise or invoke it lately; on the contrary, they have tried ot avoid it . . .A spirit of give and take has begun to manifest itself. We seem to have gone around to a tacit agreement that abstention does not constitute a veto."

Pavement Is Laid

PAUL HASLUCK, Australia:

"The Security Council is growing up the hard way. From experience it is gradually establishing recognized practices and procedures for handling matters brought before it and in this respect enters its second year a much stronger institution.

"Some of the actions the Council refused to take are just as significant as its positive decisions. On the positive side, the Council can point to the influence it exercised in the cases of Syria and Iran, measures it has taken to investigate the situation in Greece, and the inauguration at the behest of the General Assembly of work on atomic energy and the regulation and reduction of armaments."

FERDINAND VAN LANGENHOVE, Belgium:

"The Security Council is an experiment which is still at its beginnings. During the first months there was some ground to fear that the Council's activity might be paralyzed by the exercise of the veto. This fear was voiced at the last General Assembly. Since then, however, the prospects have been more hopeful."

Salutary Atmosphere

DR. WALDO ARANHA of Brazil, president of the Council in this anniversary month:

"During the first year of its existence the Council has made undoubted progress. Several resolutions of world significance have resulted from its labors. But the outstanding feature, in my opinion, is the atmosphere which has been created among its members, tending to a growing mutual understanding and concerted action toward solving the problems of collective security."

DR. EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL, Colombia:

"Due primarily to the joint and persistent effort of the Latin American delegations, the United Nations took in London the transcendental decision of establishing its site in the United States, thus displacing the axis of international activities which traditionally had been in Europe.

"The atmosphere of New York will give the United Nations life, realism and a deep human sense. The United Nations will give New York the only thing it lacked: international prestige and diplomatic splendor."

FARIS EL KHOURY, Syria:

"The United Nations in every respect is doing its duty satisfactorily. We are still beginnning. We can't be expected to do more.

DR. QUO

ARANHA

In the second year we hope for mutual, complete confidence among the big powers."

Flaw in Mechanism

ALEXANDRE PARODI, France:

"We have learned (during the last year) to understand the resources offered us by the Charter, the rules of procedure to be followed, the means of working or investigation at our disposal. In many instances we have shown that this mechanism is satisfactory. It allows all problems to be seriously examined, all parties concerned to be heard, commissions of inquiry to be sent on the spot. It prevents a government, which is involved in a dispute, from taking a part in the final decision. It keeps public opinion well informed.

"There is, of course, the counterpart: The frequent slowness of debates, the disadvantage of a large publicity which makes members of the Security Council, whether they wish it or not, conscious of the outside repercussions their declarations may have.

"There is, above all, the difficulty of arriving at a solution.

"This is, without doubt, the essential point, and I do not think any member of the Security Council would take it upon himself to affirm that the Council is today in a position to maintain peace in the world.

"The Security Council requires the good will of all governments and of all peoples so that, from one state to another, the differences of regime, of political conceptions, of economic systems, may be understood and tolerated; it requires this good will so that, progressively, it may dispel the suspicion which poisons all international relations."

Disarmament Vital

DR. OSCAR LANGE, Poland:

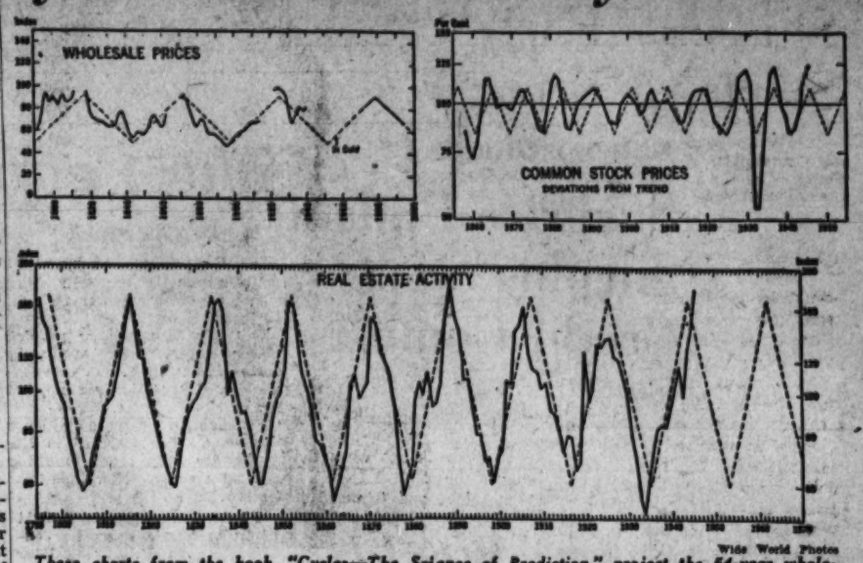
"In its first year of existence the Security Council has set a pattern for the treatment of international situations and disputes which threaten the peace and security of the world. . . . The Security Council has also established a pattern for investigation of facts underlying international situations or disputes brought to its attention.

"The real test of the Security Council will come this year. It will be on two issues: one is disarmament. The success or failwill determine the future of the United Nations.

"The Security Council must maintain its authority and to prevent unilateral actions by the powers. The forces of imperialism which dominated world politics in the past are dying slowly. There will be recurring efforts to solve major international problems by imperialistic methods which by-pass the United Nations.

"As against such attempts, the Security Council will have to ascertain its authority and the authority of the United Nations as a new method of solving international problems by means of international agreement of all the parties concerned and of the whole world community."

Cycles Point Ominously to 1952



Wide World Photos

These charts from the book, "Cycles—The Science of Prediction," project the 54-year wholesale price cycle to 2000 (omitting the War of 1812, the Civil War and the two World Wars); the 9-year stock market cycle into the 1950s, and the 18 1/3 year real estate cycle to 1970. The dotted lines are the pattern; the black lines the actual movement of activity

By John L. Springer

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP).—A soft-spoken businessman in a skyscraper office here thinks there may be a way to foretell the future.

DEWEY

He is Edward R. Dewey, former economic analyst in the Commerce Department and director of the Foundation for the Study of Cycles. With Edwin F. Dakin, author and public relations counsel, Dewey is the author of a new book, "Cycles—The Science of Prediction," which conceivably could open the way for a revolution in economics.

Dewey says that just as scientists now can predict the rise and fall of the tides and eclipses of the sun, it should be possible to forecast economic conditions if, as his evidence indicates, they too fall into definite cycles.

His book summarizes studies in cycles which have been going on almost 100 years. It cites a cycle in wholesale prices which is said to run about 54 years from peak to peak; a "9-year rhythm" which shows up in commodity and stock market prices; one of roughly 41 months in industrial production and another of around 18 1/3 years in real estate, building and industrial activity. More than 500 kinds of economic cycles have been studied, and better than half show fluctuations at about 41-month intervals.

Wars Only Accent

DEWEY says neither wars, New Deal measures nor even the "planned economies" of dictator states has stopped the basic rhythms, although he admits war dislocations can make peaks or valleys much more severe or even make them come at the wrong time.

If the rhythms continue, he suggests tough times may be immediately ahead for Americans. "Findings of which we may be reasonably sure," he writes, are that declines can be expected in business activity, wholesale prices, iron, steel and stock market prices, building and real estate. All the cycles are due to reach bottom in the early 1950s.

While studies in the Dewey-Dakin book do not go back "far enough to permit unqualified assurance that the observed rhythms are beyond the result of chance," the "expectancies" do not indicate a lengthy postwar boom. Instead, "the number of important rhythms that come to a low together around 1952 suggest the possibility of a growing postwar crisis."

Predictions have been made in the past on ups and downs of individual cycles, but this is said to be the first time the various cycles have been joined together for an overall economic forecast.

If cycles can be projected into the future to tell correctly the kind of business weather that's coming, Dewey says, economics can be raised to the level of a science.

Cautious on Rays

HE SAYS the causes of cycles are unknown, and for this reason some economists have not taken them seriously. But Dewey argues that the causes of many things which scientists accept as fact also are unknown. One theory, however, is that human beings may be made energetic or sluggish by rays from outer space. Dewey has charts showing a similarity between the intensity of sun spots and business activity, but won't spin any theories about it.

He denies also that he is a fatalist in saying that bad times seem destined to follow good ones regularly. He'd make plans in good times to ease coming hardships.

Although the number of students of cycles in both physical science and economics is small, a surprising number of rhythms has been established. Researchers have found, for example, a 9 2-3-year cycle prevailing in scores of such varied things as Atlantic salmon, lynx, grouse, tent caterpillars, the chinch bug and the rate of death from heart disease in the northeastern United States.

Rhythms of 18 1-3 years have been noted not only in building construction but in seemingly unrelated things such as wheat acreage and marriage. Numerous studies also have been published showing that the rise and fall of civilizations follows chartable patterns.

The Foundation for the Study of Cycles includes on its executive committee such well-known figures as Harlow Shapley, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Julian Huxley, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It serves as a clearing house and is supported by about 700 members.

World Review

Gen. Marshall's Right Cross Shook Molotov, Is Consensus

Continued From Page 1.

Germany under a procedure which would mean in effect that as Marshall said, the "American people would pay reparations to an ally." He meant that Russia would take reparations from Germany while the United States was putting money into the place for relief and reconstruction.

Marshall came back at Molotov on Tuesday with a statement that the Potsdam accord, providing for reparations in goods and material instead of money, from each zone, superseded the Yalta agreement. He said the United States could not accept the 10-billion-dollar figure.

Conference reports said Molotov was somewhat shaken by Marshall's answer.

Molotov had plumped for rebuilding German industry to pay reparations. Marshall said this had an element of danger; that such a move after World War I helped arm Germany again.

On Friday, Marshall and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, began offering plans for creation of a German government. Both Marshall and Bevin turned in programs for organizing a federalized German nation.

Possibly with an eye on the Social Unity Party, made up of Communists and Socialists, which is the dominant party in the Soviet zone of Germany, Bevin warned that the British would not countenance one-party government in the Germany of the future.

The council agreed unanimously to invite Austrian representatives to Moscow to talk over the treaty with that country.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, had a 95-minute chat with Premier Stalin, the first of the Foreign Ministers to be invited to the Kremlin.

Meanwhile the British and Americans in Berlin said the Russians had failed to live up to a trade agreement with the merged British-American zone. They suspended indefinitely iron and steel shipments into the Soviet zone.

* * * *

Congress Deliberates

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON was the star witness of the week before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Mr. Truman's program for helping Greece and Turkey.

Acheson told the committee he did not believe the American help "could lead to war."

While Congress talked, Warren R. Austin, United States representative to the United Nations, went to Washington to confer on developments. There were some hints he might ask Mr. Truman to save the face of the United Nations by writing a letter to Trygve Lie, U. N. Secretary-General, advising him of this country's action.

There were others who contended that the United Nations was not passed up; that it was not in position at this time to deal with the emergency.

* * * *

United Nations

THE U. N. Atomic Energy Commission accepted U. N. Security Council instructions to start work on a treaty for controlling the atom. It decided that it would turn itself into a closed committee to expedite its work. Both the United States and Russia, widely separated on what control to have, insisted that the committee should take up first the question of a control organ.

The Security Council made no progress on the United States proposal that this country be named administrator of a chain of islands in the Pacific once held by Japan. However, the delegates noted with some interest a statement by General MacArthur that the victor nations should write a prompt peace treaty for Japan, end the military occupation and let the United Nations take over the job of keeping Japan disarmed.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council, the last major council to be constituted, will meet Wednesday.

Board Inactive But Powerful

'Control' of Soaring Wheat Still Possible

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

THE Price Decontrol Board has been watching the sky-rocketing wheat market with deep concern, Chairman Roy L. Thompson of New Orleans told The Washington Post yesterday.

In fact, the board's interest is such that Thompson has considered an early meeting, at least by April 14, to determine what action his group should take.

"The board," he said, "still has a definite responsibility placed on it by Congress."

Although the board virtually went out of business last fall when President Truman decontrolled everything except sugar, rice and rents, the far-sweeping powers the Congress gave it in July still exist, he pointed out. The law doesn't expire until June 30.

Belies the Facts

THOMPSON still supports the board's action in not ordering controls put back on grains August 20. The recent price rise was unforeseen at that time, he said, and even now is impossible to explain "in the face of our record grain crops of last year, with another record crop facing us."

"With the same information as we had at that time, I would vote the same way now," he said. "The evidence then did not indicate the great increase in export requirements."

Thompson is doubtful as to what action the board might decide.

"If we were to make an attempt to control grains, the law would expire before we got far with it," he said. "Such action, I'm afraid, might cause more disturbance than good . . ."

Both Were Right

THOMPSON thinks that present meat prices have "borne out our action in ordering controls retained on meats."

Last week the Agriculture Department compared wholesale meat prices with a year ago when ceilings were still in force. (In Chicago choice beef sold on March 15 for $40.60 per 100 pounds, compared with $21.18 a year ago under controls. Lamb sold for $43.60 against $25.68; pork loins $47.90 against $25.50. Ham was $61.30, contrasted with $29 a year ago, and bacon $60.40 compared with $26.50.)

On the other hand, Thompson approves of President Truman's action in ordering decontrol as a matter of Government policy. That canceled the board's order recontrolling meats.

"The situation we were getting into demanded it," he said. "People were willing to pay the price demanded rather than not get any meat at all."

Brokers Blundered

THOMPSON laughed when reference was made to so-called "expert" testimony the board heard at its August meeting.

The records show that grain specialists, particularly those with large brokerage houses, were far from correct in their predictions.

M. F. Mulroy of the Russell Milling Co. of Minneapolis, chairman of the wheat committee of the Millers National Federation, told the board that "wheat is not in short supply." He actually feared a surplus, with records showing a drop in poultry production. He then pleaded for lifting of controls so that wheat millfeed could be manufactured, and thus use up supplies.

He also told the board that "the most that the price of wheat could affect the living index is 1 cent a loaf on bread, and that has already been put into effect to offset the wheat subsidy."

Since that time, August 12, bread prices have gone up an additional 1 to 3 cents throughout the country.

Export 'Ceiling'

WESTON B. GRIMES, of the Cargill Grain Co. of Minneapolis, said "there is a limit to the quantity of grain this country can export. That limit is not presently related to the supply of grain, in view of the current situation of abundance."

Richard F. Uhlman of the Uhlman Grain Co. of Kansas City predicted that if controls were removed he "didn't think prices of grain would vary a great deal."

The Price Decontrol Board, Thompson said, is still maintaining an office here, in the Treasury Department, "to comply with the law."

"There was no business for us, so we decided to cut out expenses," he said. One secretary takes care of the board's records.

Cites Arab State Weaknesses

Jewish Leader Scoffs At Fears of Holy War

NEW YORK, March 22.—There is no possibility of the Arab states joining in a general war against the Jews in Palestine, Dr. Moshe Sneh, a member of the executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, asserted in an interview yesterday.

The idea of the Arab world rising to prevent the establishment of a Jewish state in the Holy Land is a myth invented by British propagandists, whose most powerful voice has been that of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Dr. Sneh contended.

Dr. Sneh, a vigorous and stocky citizen of Jerusalem, has been the reputed head of the Haganah, the defense force of the Jewish community in Palestine, which the British have never recognized and at times have tried to suppress. It is estimated to contain 75,000 trained volunteers, including thousands who fought with Allied armies in the war, and to maintain a permanent striking force of perhaps 5000.

Otherwise Occupied

"WE are strong enough to defend ourselves against our neighbors," he said, "and that includes the surrounding Arab states, for there is not one of them which could give effective military aid to the Arabs in Palestine. Look around us.

"Syria and Lebanon have no armies. Their governments are in such severe financial straits that they cannot maintain police forces sufficient to maintain their own internal security.

"Iraq is engaged in a more or less permanent guerilla warfare with the Kurds, and the government obtained the upper hand only with the aid of British forces.

"Saudi Arabia has a very primitive military force which could not reach Palestine except through Trans-Jordan. The traditional conflict between King Ibn Saud and the Abdullah Ibn Hussein, ruler of Trans-Jordan, is well known. Abdullah has not forgotten that Ibn Saud defeated and exiled his father. He would never permit the forces of Ibn Saud to pass through Trans-Jordan, for fear of occupation."

Dr. Sneh said that he considered Egypt no military threat. "Egypt has its own conflict with Britain over its claims to the Sudan," he explained. "If it is prepared to submit that issue, which is much closer home, to the United Nations, will it not rely on the United Nations in the much less vital matter of Palestine?"

Sectarian Policy

FURTHER, British colonial policy has been to give an apparent homogeneity to the Arabs of the Middle East which does not really exist, Dr. Sneh contended. The crux of this policy, he said, has been to support in all situations the Arabs who are Moslems of the Sunnite sect and who constitute an overall majority.

"But the Middle East is a mosaic of peoples and sects," he said, "and the British strategy leads to many contradictions and conflicts. In Lebanon, for example, the Christian Arabs are in the majority, but the government is controlled by a Sunnite minority. In Iraq, Moslems of the Shi'ite sect are in the overwhelming majority, but the British support a Sunnite government."

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March of Science

British Find Smoking Can Reduce Fertility

By Howard W. Blakeslee

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP).—The British Medical Journal reports experiments indicating that tobacco smoking interferes with the fertility of rats and men.

In the human cases the experimenters measured the activity of sperm and found that this decreased while the men were smoking and reappeared when smoking was stopped. Lack of sperm activity is one of the numerous reasons assigned for human infertility.

The rats were injected with nicotine. This reduced the number of offspring about half.

These experiments top a long series by many doctors and scientists on effects of tobacco smoking. Many suggest bad effects but none has claimed to prove these effects completely.

The late Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins made the most famous experiments, a study of more than 600 smokers. He was credited with declaring that these studies showed that smoking shortened life.

But he did not say precisely that. He said that if the results should be the same after his study included 100,000 human beings, then there would be proof that tobacco shortens life. Dr. Pearl died before completing the extended study.

Dr. Alton Ochsner, world famous New Orleans surgeon, has published medical charts showing that a curve representing increased tobacco smoking is fairly well paralleled by a curve of the rise of cancer of the lungs.

Dr. Walter L. Mendenhall of Boston University found a steadying effect on the nerves from two cigarettes and the reverse after too many were smoked. He set the safe limit at about half a pack a day.

Smoking has been shown to speed up the breathing and the pulse. It has been shown to cause constriction of blood vessels. Mayo clinic scientists who made the latter report suggested it might not be a good thing to hand a cigarette to a wounded soldier because this constriction might be bad for some kinds of wounds.

Several studies have shown that the surface temperature of fingers and toes is often reduced, sometimes 10 degrees, by smoking one or two cigarettes. But deep breathing also has been shown to cause similar temperature drops.

At the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, rats were subjected to smoke blown into their cages by a smoking machine. The smoked rats lived as long as unsmoked, in fact averaged a bit longer lives. But the nonsmoked rats were fatter and heavier.

Yale studies show that a smoke adds a small bit of sugar to the blood, through the effect of the nicotine on adrenal glands. This sugar comes from the body stores. Sugar is an energy food, and this study concluded that sugar might account for cases of relieving fatigue by taking a smoke.

* * * *

Elsewhere in Science:

HOW would you mark a snake so that when he is recaptured years later you can still recognize him? Two Swedish scientists report in Nature magazine a method almost equivalent to fingerprinting

They photograph the markings on the bellies of the reptiles, or occasionally on the backs. These patterns differ not only for species but for individuals.

There have been other methods. Cutting a mark in a snake's skin was one, but not very good, because snakes tend to outgrow such scars completely.

He Has No Regrets

Stassen's Early Start No Error

This is the second of a series of articles on leading presidential possibilities in the Republican Party, either as avowed candidates or frequently mentioned in that connection.

By Adolph Johnson

ST. PAUL, March 22 (AP).—Harold Stassen's 3-month-old campaign for the 1948 Republican nomination for President is going, he says, "even better than expected."

That's the way the former Minnesota Governor put it before leaving on a tour of Europe.

The campaign thus far has been largely a personal affair, conducted, as one aide put it, "on a shoestring with very little expense involved."

Since announcing his candidacy in Washington December 18, Stassen has made about a dozen major speeches and numerous lesser appearances and has opened offices here and in Washington. Until the Washington office was opened, mail in the office here ran to 70 letters a day, including speaking invitations, comments and offers of support.

Wide World Photo
Harold E. Stassen poses in his St. Paul office, one of his two campaign headquarters

Also active in Stassen's behalf are two formally organized committees — Volunteers for Stassen and Neighbors for Stassen—and a group of young men who support him with almost fanatical zeal.

Volunteers for Stassen, headed by Bernhard Levander, youthful Republican State chairman, is active thus far only in Minnesota.

Mark Forgette, who served on the staff of Gen. Mark Clark and decided to support Stassen, whom he has never met, as a result of his war experiences, is director of Neighbors for Stassen. The group now reaches by mail into every State.

Neither Stassen nor his Minnesota supporters will discuss suggestions that he launched his campaign too early. On the other hand, they find considerable encouragement in the fact that he has spoken in Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota at the invitation of party organization groups.

Outspoken Candidate

STASSEN, who became Governor of Minnesota when he was 31 and was twice reelected, served as flag secretary to Admiral William Halsey during the war and was a United States delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. He has spoken and written widely since his discharge from the Navy in 1945.

Since then he has taken a public stand on almost every political and governmental issue.

"I intend," he said when he announced his candidacy, "to develop and present a definite, constructive and progressive program for our Republican Party, and on that basis I intend to permit my supporters to present my name in Republican primaries and conventions in 1948."

He has made clear his belief in the two-party system, in a system of free enterprise, in State's rights with a minimum of Federal control.

In Kansas City he championed small business. In a Lincoln Day address in New York he backed the reciprocal tariff program, terming his party's traditional high tariff stand the "path to economic isolationism."

On labor, he has described himself as opposed to "repressive" legislation, in favor of outlawing the secondary boycott and jurisdictional strikes and opposed to compulsory arbitration and labor courts, in favor of banning mass picketing and against prohibiting industry-wide bargaining.

Economy Advocate

AN advocate of international cooperation as far back as 1940, when the Midwest was regarded as "isolationist," he has been a consistent backer of the United Nations and of moves to expand world trade. He favors an independent United States foreign policy.

He is on record in favor of cutting Federal spending by eliminating waste and reducing the number of Federal employes, of considering debt reduction before cutting taxes. Stassen was among the first to urge a substantial cut in President Truman's budget.

A big man—he stands over 6 feet and weighs around 200 pounds—Stassen has earned a reputation as an able speaker and an expert, if unorthodox, politician.

His early declaration as a candidate is cited as one of a long list of actions departing from normal political procedures, a list which began with his surprise nomination and election as Governor in 1938 when he was an unknown almost without experience.

Also mentioned are his selection of Joseph Ball, then a newspaperman with no party background, to fill a United States Senate vacancy; his announcement, several months before the 1942 election, that he planned to resign after serving only four months of his third term as Governor to report for naval duty; his success in hand-picking Edward J. Thye to succeed him as Governor; and his failure to become a candidate for Senator last fall. He chose instead to back Thye, who won.

The Farley Gift

DESCRIBED as one of Minnesota's hardest working Governors, he also has developed to a high degree the politically important ability to remember names. Associates relate how, during his State campaigns, he would go into a town, meet a score or more of strangers, dictate letters to them en route to the next town, and be able several months later to call them all by name. Stassen habitually spends his travel time dictating letters and speeches.

During his tenure as Governor, Stassen sponsored the State Labor Relations Act, with its 10-day "cooling-off" period, and the plan of financial control under a State "business manager."

Stassen has made it almost a habit to become head of organizations with which he is affiliated. While a student at the University of Minnesota he was elected president of the All-University Council, an unusual feat for a member of a professional fraternity. Later he headed the Minnesota Young Republican organization and, after his election in 1930, a year after his graduation from law school, to the post of Dakota County attorney, was chosen president of the County Attorneys Association.

During his terms as Governor he was chairman of the National Governors Conference and of the Council of State Governments. He was elected vice president of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1941 and in 1942 was chosen president of the International Council of Religious Education, a position he still holds.

Law School Crowd

MANY of Stassen's most active supporters are men who were members of his law fraternity, Gamma Eta Gamma, and several of these now hold public posts. They include Paul Albrecht, secretary to Governor Luther Youngdahl; Leonard Edwards, secretary of Senator Thye; and Charles Stone, an assistant State attorney general.

Others active in his behalf include Warren Burger, St. Paul attorney who drafted the resolution indorsing Stassen which was adopted by the Minnesota Republican Convention in 1946; Richard Golling, State public examiner; Earl Christmas, St. Paul public relations counsel; Lester Badger, Stassen's secretary while he was Governor; and Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who was an instructor at the University of Minnesota Law School when Stassen was a student.

Stassen is married and has two children, Glenn, 9, and Kathleen, 4. He was born on a small farm near St. Paul and maintains his home in suburban South St. Paul. He will be 40 years old on April 13.

Although he worked his way through school at such various jobs as bakery grease boy and sleeping car conductor, he still found time for debate and the championship university rifle team.

His supporters say his aim is still good. Viewing his long list of successes, they are certain he won't miss his shot at the Presidency.

Mayoralty at Stake April 1

Chicago Due to Fire Opening Round of '48

By William J. Conway

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP).—The Chicago mayoral election April 1 provides the first big-city test since the 1946 congressional vote of how things are shaping up between Republicans and Democrats in the push toward '48.

Republicans, who punched the Democratic organization back on its heels in the autumn bout, are striving for a knockout. They won 14 of 17 offices in the county in November. They figure domination of the city, coupled with their normal advantage down-State, would shift Illinois' 28 electoral votes to the GOP column in the presidential race.

Democrats, who have retained a grip on the city for 16 years and helped swing the State to Franklin D. Roosevelt four times, are seeking to hold their party's citadel in Illinois.

KENNELLY

Wide World Photos
ROOT

Led Autumn Victory

THE race pits Martin H. Kennelly, Democrat, a businessman making his first bid for elective public office, against Russell W. Root, a lawyer who zoomed up from the ranks to direct Republicans to a triumph in Cook County (Chicago) last fall.

At stake is a four-year position with an $18,000 annual salary, rule of the City Hall and its 16,000 jobs, and political control of Chicago.

Carroll Reece, Republican national chairman, has termed the fight an "important preliminary engagement" to next year's presidential battle.

Kennelly carries the indorsement of Edward J. Kelly, Democratic national committeeman who is stepping out of the Mayor's suite after a 14-year tenure, and of the Chicago Democratic organization. Root has the backing of Gov. Dwight H. Green and the Chicago units of the Republican State organization.

No Reformers

THE candidates are cast in the Midwestern mold. Both are big, friendly, informal and plain-talking. Both are veterans of World War I. Both speak for economy, efficiency and all-around improvement. They don't have the tobacco habit and drink only occasionally, but neither wants to be known as a reformer.

This is how they stack up:

Root—48, 6 feet 2½ inches, 220 pounds. Native of Grundy County, graduate of University of Illinois. Assistant State's attorney in Chicago, 1927-33, and assistant State treasurer for the last year. (Both appointive.) Named chairman of the Republican county committee May 10, 1946, and resigned after the fall victory to run for mayor. Married. No children.

Kennelly—59, 5 feet 11½ inches, 190 pounds. Born near Chicago's stock yards. Three years of high school. First job paid $2 a week. Later organized a warehouse business, now president of Werner Bros.-Kennelly Co. (storage and trucking). Chairman of Chicago's Red Cross drive four years. Never belonged to party's Chicago organization and twice supported primary aspirants opposed to it. Bachelor.

Both Cry 'Stooge'

ROOT contends Kennelly's candidacy is a case of "the same old city hall machine with a different driver." Kennelly says he has made no commitments to the Democratic organization and claims Root is the "handpicked choice" of the Republican "inner circle."

The mayoral primary February 25 differed from last fall's balloting because it was restricted to the city itself. The total Democratic vote was 528,243. Kennelly, unopposed, received 480,178. The total Republican vote was 284,067. Root with nominal opposition, received 241,555.

But 236,552 citizens who voted for aldermen didn't vote for either mayoral nominee, and only half of the registered voters went to the polls.

These facts and factors give both sides material for favorable speculation about April 1.

Eclipse Party Flying 10 Tons Of Apparatus

THIRTEEN scientists will begin a 6500-mile aerial journey to Brazil on April 1 to participate in the National Geographic Society-Army Air Forces expedition which will observe the total eclipse of the sun.

After seven weeks of preparation, these men will operate ten tons of special equipment during the 3 minutes and 48 seconds that the moon passes between the sun and the earth on May 20. They will gather information on a dozen important astronomical problems.

The expedition camp already has been set up near the town of Bocayuva, Minas Geraes, about 400 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. This area, close to the center of the eclipse path, was selected after it was ascertained that the chances of clear skies there during May are better than even.

A B-17 will take pictures of the eclipse from 30,000 feet, insuring a record of the phenomenon even if low clouds should hamper the ground observations.

Another plane will be in the air at the time—the B-29 "flying laboratory" used for the study of cosmic rays. In addition, balloon-borne radiosonde apparatus will record cosmic ray intensity in the stratosphere.

Color photographs will be taken of the sun's corona. Other pictures will be made of stars near the sun, as a test of the Einstein theory of relativity. Spectroscopes will be used to study the gases surrounding the sun.

The National Broadcasting Co. will take motion pictures at the camp and rush them to the United States for showing over its television network. NBC broadcasts will describe the eclipse as it occurs.

. . . But Spring's Finally Here

Wedding of Winds Made Crocus Tardy

By Rowland Evans, Jr.

WHAT happened this winter?

In most parts of the country unseasonably warm weather was the rule during December and January. Then, just as eager crocuses were getting set for a suntan, a blast of polar air from the Arctic brought winter in earnest.

It wasn't only here that it happened. Newspapers carried front page accounts of blizzard after blizzard in England. Florida's sun failed by 10 degrees to warm Northern tourists. The only parts of the country to escape late winter cold were west of the Great Divide and in the Great Lakes region.

In this first faint blush of spring, Jerome Namias, chief of the Weather Bureau's extended forecast section, tells the winter story this way:

Our cold waves seep down from the high pressure "cap" of cold air surrounding the North Pole. But during this past December and January little if any of the Arctic cold got down as far as the latitudes in which the United States lies. It was imprisoned by a very interesting phenomenon.

DURING December and January the warm westerly winds which blow in from the Pacific and across this country year in and year out were exceptionally strong. Why? Because the cold Alaskan winds and the mild Pacific winds just happened to come together somewhere in the Western United States.

This is "confluence," Namias explained, a new word in the weather vocabulary. The "confluence" of the cold and warm streams of air intensified our prevailing westerly winds to such an extent that they imprisoned the cold air masses of the Arctic.

But the stage was being set for a break. The polar cap of cold, high-pressure air had hardly anywhere to go. It grew in intensity, swelled, finally burst its bonds.

It contained so much force that it actually broke down the habitual pattern of our prevailing westerly winds. It drove that pattern from its normal boundaries, between the 30th and 60th parallels, down to a path roughly between the 25th and 45th parallels. The entire atmospheric scheme of things was shoved south.

Look quickly at two normal storm patterns, or paths.

One of these originates in the Gulf of Mexico, crosses northern Florida, roughly parallels our Atlantic coastline northeastward. It skirts Newfoundland, all the time gathering intensity, hits Iceland with its full fury. It touches the southern tip of Greenland and exhausts itself somewhere north of Norway.

Although not all pressure systems formed in the Gulf follow this path, it seems to be fairly common. But this February, and through the first part of March, this storm path swung eastward well south of Newfoundland and skidoodled right over the British Isles, or to Spain or Italy.

LOOK at another normal storm pattern. Many of our Northern United States storms originate between the Aleutians and southeastern Alaska. They strike the coast north of Washington State, work eastward along the Canadian border, hit the Great Lakes region and move on up and out to the tip of Greenland. There they often fuse with Gulf-formed storms and streak to Iceland.

But in February these storms moved south through the State of Washington, followed the Continental Divide and then curved eastward, north of the Gulf of Mexico. There they sometimes joined Gulf-formed storms and dashed across the Atlantic to the British Isles and Europe.

That's the reason most of this country experienced such a cold February and first part of March. That's why England had repeated blizzards, which don't "sweep in from the North Sea" but rather have western origins.

States west of the Continental Divide escaped the extreme February cold because the polar air mass for the most part followed the Divide south and then pushed eastward. And the warm Pacific air kept pouring in on those same Western States.

By the Associated Press

One Rash Promise Calls for Another

Economist Says CIO Builds Wage Backfire

By J. A. Livingston

Reprinted from the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Livingston writes a column on economics for The Washington Post.

THE CIO is playing with statistics, which is another way of saying that the CIO is building up a backfire.

The CIO gets out a monthly pamphlet called Economic Outlook. On the back page of its December issue appeared a down-to-the-worker cartoon, which showed a man, a CIO button in his cap, explaining to another worker that "labor cost is just a small part of the value of a finished product—about 16.6 per cent, or less than one sixth on all manufacturing." Implication: American industry can grant a 25 per cent wage increase "without further inflationary price rises." To do that, prices would have to go up only about 4 per cent.

The story in that cartoon is distinctly half-truth, and that is giving the CIO the benefit of the doubt, percentage-wise.

It's true that factory payrolls run to only about 16 per cent of the selling price of goods sold. But that makes a glaring omission. What about the materials and supplies, the coal and electrical energy, and the transportation that go into producing the finished product? Does not labor go into them?

Does not labor constitute 60 per cent of the price of coal at the mine? All told, labor costs in the American economy run to 80 or 85 per cent of every dollar the consumer spends on production and distribution—and not, as the CIO would impress on its members, only 16 per cent.

Visual Education

IT'S HARD to believe that the CIO omission is undeliberate. It occurs too often and too skillfully. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America has a film called "Deadline for Action." The film is shown to labor groups at every opportunity. It's worth seeing, both as a technical tour de force and as a masterful piece of propaganda. There's no doubt about this job—it was not done by amateurs. But there might be some doubt about whether it was made in America.

[According to a New York World-Telegram story, the film "Deadline for Action" was produced by Carl Aldo Marzani, former State Department employe who has been indicted for fraudulently denying he was a Communist.—The Editors.]

One shot sets the tone for the picture. It shows a refrigerator—white, gleaming and inviting. But the price: it's $169. And of that price, the picture shows, so much goes for materials purchased, so much for depreciation, so much for wholesaling and retailing, and so much for profits. What's left? Only $17.40 for wages.

AFL Is Worried

AGAIN the apparent implication is clear. Labor gets a bare 10 per cent of the selling price. And perhaps it's more than a coincidence that this film was manufactured by a union which has been torn by factional strife.

Such CIO propaganda has the AFL worried. It builds a backfire under the entire United States labor movement. Suppose AFL workers become convinced that big wage boosts are to be obtained—poof!—just like that. That puts the heat on AFL labor leaders.

So the AFL, to counter what it calls CIO's "irresponsible policy," blasts out in its Monthly Survey: "The CIO formula is clearly not intended to promote genuine collective bargaining. What, then, is the purpose? Is it to cause industrial strife, chaos or unemployment? Or does it seek to stir up workers to demand Government control and regimentation? Communist policies would explain such tactics."

Accelerating Spiral

SUPPOSE we leave communism out of it. Suppose we take the CIO tactic at its face value. What then? Clearly Philip Murray and other CIO leaders cannot hope to fulfill the promises the CIO propagandists are making. There simply isn't the profit margin they say there is. And when they fail to deliver, they presumably will turn around in self defense and rail against the recalcitrance, the stubbornness of management.

Then what happens? The worker becomes aggrieved against management. He becomes aggrieved against the leaders who failed to deliver. So, to appease the worker and to stay in power, the labor leader makes rasher and rasher promises. Thus the CIO propaganda becomes an ever-driving force compelling the labor leader to ask more and more.

Result: As the AFL suggests, collective bargaining is made more difficult.

As head of the CIO, Philip Murray ought to be a big enough man to realize that his organization conceivably could become the victim of its own backfire. Therefore, he has an immediate and inescapable duty: to see that the CIO starts dealing its statistics off the top of the deck. After all, the CIO no longer is a small, struggling labor group. It has vast power to influence economic and social action in the United States. It is time that the CIO grew up to its own stature.

Wide World Photo
United States Marines on guard behind sandbag emplacements in Shanghai during the 1937 crisis, when the Japs began to overrun China

Marines Finish 20-Year 'Hitch'

By Morris J. Harris
Associated Press Correspondent in the Orient for 20 Years

TWENTY years ago this month United States Marines went into China. They landed at Shanghai to protect Americans and their property during bloody Chinese civil war.

Now the Marines—and United States Army forces as well—are coming home from China in accordance with Secretary of State Marshall's recommendation that America give up trying to settle China's internal affairs.

But American interest in China is by no means coming home.

Civilian Americans set the path to China by clipper ship to Macao and Canton. They are still there, if under admittedly tough conditions. They have no thought of getting out.

The Marines first landed in China in 1842, but since it has had a China policy the United States has made sure that its armed forces played the smallest possible part in it.

Those first Marines landed from the USS Brandywine and went into Macao with United States Minister Caleb Cushing. Cushing was en route to Canton to set up a diplomatic mission. America did not use the Marines to grab land or to further American influence by force of arms.

Since 1842 the Marines have come and gone in China in accordance with the tempo of Chinese and Far Eastern affairs and American concern in them. As foreigners gained trading points in China, fanning out from the southern ports to Shanghai up the Yangtse and ultimately to the nation's northern borders, the Marines followed from time to time but never led the way.

The first real test came during the Taiping Rebellion (at the time of our Civil War). Some 60 million Chinese are generally believed to have perished. United States forces helped defend Americans at Shanghai but took no part in the Chinese domestic struggle. They were withdrawn as soon as the emergency passed.

The Boxer Rebellion, an acute antiforeign outbreak at the turn of the century, saw American forces play a major role in the defense of the foreign legations at Peking. Gen. Smedley Butler won his spurs in that emergency by scaling the Peking walls under Boxer fire. The United States forces came out when the crisis subsided, except for a legation guard.

The rise of the Chinese Nationalist government of Sun Yat Sen and later Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, next took American arms into China—the Marine landing in March, 1927.

This one was made by the Fourth Marine Regiment. A force of 1162 men and 66 officers under Col. Charles S. Hill went into the Shanghai international settlement.

Chiang Kai-shek was driving to unite the country as a republic. Shanghai was in his path. Heads of his enemies adorned telephone poles for blocks in and about Shanghai after the battle was over.

In 1931, after Japan moved into Manchuria and then turned her guns on Shanghai and the Yangtse Valley, United States forces in Shanghai and Peiping underwent another crisis. The Fourth Marines and legation guard received United States Army reinforcements. The Thirty-first Infantry from Manila helped see that crisis into history.

In the 1937 Japanese attacks on Shanghai, Peiping and then all China, our Marines went through more trials. They sought no more than to see that United States citizens were not pushed around. They were partially successful.

They didn't leave until shortly before Pearl Harbor. They returned after the Japanese surrender. Now a 20-year circle is complete.

By the Associated Press

SERVICEMEN...AND VETERANS

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Tools For Our Plans

Because of its timing, the projected cruise of the carrier *Leyte* to the Mediterranean will be regarded as the Navy's own contribution to a solution of the Near Eastern crisis. From purely outward appearances the Navy has cut a path for itself both as an instrument of policy and as a maker of policy, and is now using its power to underscore the responsibilities we are asked to assume in Greece and Turkey. Such a conclusion arises from the delay in making the announcement of the cruise. Yet the fact is that the entire "training" project was decided upon before there was any public intimation that the Greek imbroglio was coming to a head.

Yet beyond the need for more public candor, the present case illustrates an even more compelling need: coordination between the manufacture of our national policy and the means of enforcing it. The two facets bear the same close relationship as blueprints and tools, and it is impossible to build solidly without both. In other words, we must assure a dovetailing between our statesmen and our strategists. The Navy, for instance, is one of our most important instruments of national policy. But the hammer cannot be expected to wield itself—at least, if we want anything resembling a unified result. For if the United States is to meet the ever-increasing world responsibilities for which it is so ill-prepared by tradition, it must have not many policies but one policy which is the product of top-level evaluation and decision.

It is to guarantee precisely such coordination of top-level planning that a national security council has been included as one of the principal features of the armed forces merger bill. This council will be composed of the Secretaries of National Defense, State, Army, Navy and Air Force and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Its job will be to reconcile the aims of our national policy with the means available for achieving them. If we are to have the effectiveness as a force for peace to which our position entitles us, the time to place this coordination on a permanent basis is now. That is one of the many reasons why Congress should permit no further dalliance in making the merger a fact.

Ill-Timed Tax Relief

The revised Knutson tax-reduction bill reported out by the Ways and Means Commitee is an improvement over the earlier plan to make a uniform 20 per cent cut in taxes for all but a few very rich taxpayers. The present bill would provide a substantial measure of relief for individuals in the low-income tax brackets without dropping millions from the tax rolls by liberalizing exemptions. For the time being, retention of a broadly based system of income taxation affords much-needed popular support for retrenchment that will make it feasible to increase personal exemptions at a later date, despite the resultant large loss of revenue.

Bad timing, however, remains a formidable objection to the Knutson bill. Form present indications the measure will be railroaded through the House this week before the House and Senate have reached an agreement as to the amount of over-all reductions in expenditure to be aimed at. The House and Senate are also at odds concerning the question whether debt reduction should take priority over tax reduction. The Senate has already allocated 2.6 billion dollars of the expected 1948 surplus to tax reduction. Since enactment of the Knutson bill would result in an estimated revenue loss of 3.8 billion dollars during the next fiscal year, the possibility of combining these two objectives seems remote. Moreover, the Knutson bill makes the proposed tax reductions retroactive to January 1, 1946, thereby taking a substantial slice out of the revenues of the current fiscal year. Probably the result would be to dash the hopes recently voiced by Secretary Snyder of achieving a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1947.

We had supposed that the Republicans were even more eager to balance the budget than to provide tax relief. At any rate, promises of tax reduction have always been predicated on a balancing of the budget. Yet Speaker Martin has indorsed the Knutson bill in toto and is urging its passage as evidence that the party is keeping faith with the American people.

We trust that the Senate will be less rash and take cognizance of Representative Doughton's warning that "we very easily could get into the red" if Congress votes for tax reductions without adequate knowledge of expenditure requirements. There is a good chance that the Senate will at least insist on dropping the retroactive feature of the Knutson bill. And it is to be hoped that it will delay final action on the rest of the tax-reduction program until more information is available concerning the Government's future commitments. By making tax reduction a partisan issue the Republicans have been tempted to act precipitately and have forfeited an opportunity to present the people with a balanced, well-timed system of tax relief that would have earned them the thanks of all the people.

Portal-To-Portal Bill

The bill passed a few weeks ago by the House, as well as the bill passed Friday by the Senate, bans all past portal-to-portal pay claims unless the employer had been required by custom or practice, or by express agreement or contract, to make such payments. Both bills have been attacked on the ground that these provisions are much too sweeping. For they would not only outlaw portal-to-portal-pay claims but admittedly eliminate other claims for back pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act—claims that the wage-hour administrator has held to be compensable. A spokesman for the Senate bill admitted that inequities would result from the method followed. But he concluded that the public interest in outlawry of these back-pay claims was a paramount consideration, and that any bill that could be written would be inequitable to some extent.

The remedy is, as we stated in discussing the Gwynne bill, a crude one. But Congress is confronted by an emergency that necessitates prompt and drastic action. For the huge and unexpected retroactive liabilities represented by back-pay claims threaten the solvency of many employers and might result in drastic curtailment of industrial operations along with declining employment and wage reductions. The gravity of the emergency, therefore, seems to us to justify the methods adopted in disposing of past claims.

The real difficulties begin when attempts are made to deal with future pay claims of this type. Undoubtedly legislative action of some sort is needed to prevent continued wrangling. But in endeavoring to deal with this aspect of the problem, both the House and Senate bills are open to severe criticism. The record of the Senate debate would make a thick volume. It is impossible to discuss here in any detail the merits of the proposed legislation. But we think that the opponents of the bills have proved their main point—that those measures would tend to break down safeguards established by the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, covering Government contracts, and the Bacon-Davis Act affecting Government construction.

Under the House bill all future portal-to-portal claims would be barred unless validated by custom or express agreement. Under the Senate bill, only preliminary and postliminary activities would be noncompensable, unless custom or contract called for payment. The Senate's attempt to distinguish between noncompensable activities and principal activities carried on during the workday raises innumerable questions of definition, to which answers are not forthcoming. Indeed, it is charged with good reason that it would lead to a flood of litigation and make the Fair Labor Standards Act "a haven for unemployed attorneys." Other objections to the House and Senate bills grow out of provisions to exempt employers from payment of damages in suits under the Fair Labor Standards Act when they have acted in good faith and in reliance upon administrative regulations. Critics maintain that it would be almost impossible to prove bad faith and that such provisions would, therefore, encourage widespread evasion of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, especially in dealings with unorganized labor.

Under the circumstances, there is danger that the conference bill will invite a presidential veto on the ground that it weakens the Fair Labor Standards Act. We think that Congress would have been well advised to restrict legislative relief to back portal-to-portal-pay claims, leaving future claims to be dealt with by the wage-hour administrator. Senator Thomas of Utah takes the right slant on the problem when he says:

> It is my opinion that if the Congress should grant the rule-making power to the administrator, subject, of course, to the guidance of Congress and subject to court review, there would be no need whatever for such legislation as is proposed in the committee bill with regard to claims for future liability under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Argentine Labor

The AFL and the Railway Labor Executives Association showed commendable discretion in their report refuting the possibility of collaboration with the Argentine Confederation of Labor. The evidence is overwhelming that Argentine labor is not free labor, despite Peron's appeal to the masses (an appeal very similar to that made by Hitler during his early days in power). AFL and railway union representatives who made a junket to Argentina during January and February evidently are thoroughly disgusted with the treatment they received. Though they were invited to make a study of Argentine labor as guests of the government, an objective study was rendered impossible. The report notes an attempt to construe the trip as a gesture of support for Peron's "descamisados," thus confirming a fear we voiced at the time the "study" was first broached.

As if by way of emphasizing the criticisms of the American unionists, concurrently with their report comes a United Press dispatch telling of Peron's proposal for an economic boycott of newspapers opposing him. That notable newspaper, *La Prensa*, already has run foul of Peron for its courage in printing the strictures of the American labor representatives. This sort of muzzling of free expression, of which there are many cases, dovetails with other overt acts bearing the clear imprint of fascism. Eternal vigilance must be the watchword in our approach to Peron's Argentina lest we be caught unawares when the day of aggression comes.

Peace For Austria

It is inevitable that the Austrian problem remain subordinate to the German problem at the Moscow Conference, but this scarcely minimizes the importance of rescuing the first country victimized by Hitlerism from its present plight. Secretary Marshall appears determined to secure complete agreement on the Austrian treaty before the Foreign Ministers leave Moscow if that is possible. The agreements that officials from Vienna be invited to join in the discussion and that all foreign troops shall leave Austrian soil within 90 days after a peace treaty with that country has come into force constitute a good beginning. Unfortunately, however, they do not touch the "assets" issue on which controversy is still acute.

To date the Russians have insisted on retaining control of all the factories, industrial facilities and other property that they took over from Hitler's minions in Austria. The only trouble with this policy is that the Nazis had stolen much of this property from Austrians when they took over the country in 1938. To confirm Russian ownership or control of these extensive assets would be merely to exchange one exploiter for another. In all fairness and decency some way must be found to separate property that really belonged to the Nazis from other property in Austria to which they had no legitimate claim. Austria, as Secretary Marshall says, was not an enemy country. In other words, international justice ought to operate there no less than in Czechoslovakia or Norway.

There are two chief reasons why this principle should be vigorously upheld at Moscow. To deprive Austria of all the assets to which the Russians have laid claim would be to impoverish her and greatly to delay her economic recovery. And to inflict such a harsh peace on a liberated people would tend to sour the whole peacemaking process in Europe. Statesmanship calls for the strengthening of Germany's next-door neighbors, economically and politically. We can think of few greater errors of judgment than to convince the people of central Europe that no justice can be had from the victors of the recent war. Because of the widespread destruction inflicted on their country, the Russians have strong claims to reparations, but those claims ought not to be pushed to the point of despoiling a subjugated people.

Miss Flagstad

The case of Miss Kirsten Flagstad, the Norwegian singer, who is now back in the United States and wants to remain here to become a citizen, presents a difficult emotional problem to Americans. It will be remembered that in 1941, immediately after the Nazi invasion, Miss Flagstad returned to Norway to rejoin her husband, Henry Johansen, and remained with him throughout the occupation. Now this Johansen was a collaborationist and henchman of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, under whose regime he is said to have amassed a fortune. Arrested by the repatriated government of King Haakon after the liberation in 1945, he died before he could be brought to trial. It is readily understandable, then, why Miss Flagstad is now highly unpopular among her compatriots. But while they don't particularly want to keep her in Norway, they seem to resent the fact that she can escape so easily to the fleshpots of American life and the profits of the American concert and opera stage.

But, as Mr. Morgenstierne, the Ambassador of Norway, observed, it is for the American people to say whether they relish the idea of having Miss Flagstad for a fellow citizen. Miss Flagstad says she went back to Norway, not out of any political motive, but because she loved her husband and felt that her place was at his side. Since there is nothing in the evidence that expressly contradicts this statement, we may as well accept it. Thus the question becomes: is it always right for a woman to put love and marital duty above patriotism? To this a more romantic generation would certainly have answered yes; but many today would give an opposite answer.

Again, no one disputes that Miss Flagstad is one of the two or three great operatic sopranos of her generation, or that from any standpoint of musical art she would be a great acquisition. Should we be any more charitable in judging the moral (or political) conduct of artists, than in judging the conduct of less gifted persons? There are many, including a large number of artists who think we should; but there are also many, including perhaps most Norwegians, who say that Miss Flagstad's eminence as an artist merely magnifies her offense. They point out what a wonderful propaganda asset her gifts might have been to the cause of her country and of the United Nations.

But another, and perhaps more important, question is: how much longer the bitterness and vengeful spirit engendered by the war are to be encouraged? Miss Flagstad's assertion that she doesn't understand or meddle in politics is one that could be made quite truthfully by a great number of persons. Thus, while the active collaborationists in Norway and elsewhere may have been few, the passive collaborationists were doubtless many, except perhaps in Poland. Should we, then, also take into account the human disposition to come to an accommodation with whatever regime is in power, without which there could never be any tyranny in the world at all? In the seventeenth century, an age in which religious or sectarian passions ran almost as high as socio-political passions run nowadays, there were many besides the Vicar of Bray who found no great difficulty altering their outward observances, if not indeed their private consciences, to suit whatever theology happened at the moment to be ascendant.

"Here We Go Round The Mulberry Bush"

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

World Trade Week

America must choose! We must this time accept the mantle of world leadership which has fallen upon our shoulders. Withdrawal of the British from Greece has dynamically dramatized this fact.

After World War I we had a similar choice to make. We were a creditor nation. Our world policies needed drastic change—the change from a debtor to a creditor nation. We muffed our opportunity and did not face the facts as a creditor nation.

England, under similar circumstances more than a century before, had faced the facts. She had come out of the Napoleonic wars with her industries intact and her industrial capacity greatly expanded. Her fleets were the largest in the world and controlled the world's carrying trade, and she became the banker of the world. England was a creditor nation and faced the facts as a creditor nation.

England realized that she must import if she continued to export. England, in addition, made developmental investments and loans in foreign countries, she helped the United States and other countries develop industries and raw materials.

Today world opportunity again beckons to us. Our production capacity has increased by 50 per cent over pre-World War II and exceeds that of all other nations, our fleets are the largest in the world, we have more than two thirds of the world's stock of gold. Our opportunity for world leadership has been compared with that of England after the Napoleonic wars.

The United States is the world's leader in international commercial policy. World prosperity and peace looms before us. The gradual unfolding of liberalized foreign trade is being focused in the forthcoming Geneva conferences looking to the adoption of the charter for an international trade organization—a code of fair internationl trade practices and "rules of the game" governing world commerce—and for the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements ultimately with all of the United Nations.

World trade week, May 18-24, 1947, offers an exceptional forum for the discussion and better understanding of this world trade pattern. The week has been sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. beginning in 1935. The 1947 theme is "World Trade *Unites* Nations."

FRED CHRISTOPH.
Assistant Manager, Foreign Commerce Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
Washington.

Relief For Germans

With reference to Allan Cunningham's letter on "Relief For Germans" in *The Post* of March 7. I'm afraid that his friend paints the picture for only one group of Germans. My husband is pastor of three churches and for several years we have been sending food and clothing to Europe through Church World Service and CARE. We have received many letters of gratitude from people of both Allied and conquered nations, and they are all very similar, in that they report great misery everywhere, and express deep gratitude for anything received.

Just recently we received several letters which show that not everyone in Germany has "warm clothing, shoes, and wool stockings." I quote from one: "I will say to you at once many thanks for your kindness to help us in this hardest and darkest time in our life. I hope I can tell you in my English how my children were glad when they came home with a new coat and new trousers—the children grown so much in these years, and we can buy nothing here, not even sewing material. They have no stockings, and it is so very cold. Till today we have not heated because there is no coal, and tonight it is 16 below zero. This winter will be the hardest we have ever had because all reserves are away. And in this moment when you are very down, it's wonderful to know that there are Christians in the happier part of the world who will help us." (This woman's husband was captured by the Russians in April, 1945, and she has heard no word of him since.)

The following is from a Baptist pastor who lives with his wife and eight children in one room: "You ask what we need . . . Shoes and stockings are our greatest need. If we could also have a pound or two of any kind of fat that would be a very great benefit. We eat three times a day only soups and they are not at all greasy. Bread there is only for breakfast, a slice a person. I have very frankly written you because you wished it so. It shall in no case be understood that I should like to burden you and beg. I do not wish at all to enrich myself through this opportunity . . ."

Surely our church leaders, and statesmen (including Herbert Hoover) who have recently visited Germany, should not be classed as "sob sisters"—and they all tell of extreme need in that country. Certainly we "Christians in the happier part of the world" should obey our Leader's commands, "Feed your enemies." "Feed my sheep."

EVELYN R. MILLER.
Bridgewater, Va.

Old-Age Pensions

May I say a few words for the forgotten and ignored people? I refer to those over 65 who are helpless. Many of them are unable to work or cannot get work, for no one will hire them.

Some of these people are on social security and receive about $20 per month, but if they should find a job, and earn as much as $15 per month, they must return the social security check if the job is covered by social security.

Congress is fully aware of this condition, as is the President, but these people are not organized and have no one to speak for them. The United States is giving hundreds of millions in cash and other things to other nations, yet ignores its own people.

I understand that the Social Security Board has a large surplus on hand and could easily increase the benefits if allowed to do so. I read in the paper that the Senators and Congressmen voted themselves increases in salaries of over 10 times $20 per month, and also increased the salaries of all other Government employes. Congress should act now and increase social security benefits to at least $75 per month for these old folks.

OLD FOLKS.
Lynchburg, Va.

Military Training

Sometimes it is hard to think that those who want universal military training in this country are really in earnest when they argue that it would give us security.

In the last war Germany, France, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania and Japan had all had it. Yet they were run over and flattened out in a war which would not have happened without it. Yet those who want it here seem to think that if we could only have it our security would be assured.

The history of peacetime military training since France adopted it in 1789 shows that instead of giving security it is, as one of our university presidents said recently, "The road that leads to war."

CLARA RUCH.
Shubert, Nebr.

Military Training

Taking note of the letter of John H. Arnett, M. D., in *The Post* of March 17 in opposition to the proposed plan for universal military training, one is inclined to the melancholy reflection that a great many of our people are incapable of absorbing the lessons of experience.

Whether a civilian or an Army "health program" produces healthier men is hardly the issue, as your correspondent seems to think. An Army, or military establishment is not maintained merely to elevate the health level of our youth—though that may be one of its laudable aims—but rather to prevent the wholesale destruction of said youth.

Two great wars have we seen in our lifetime, and each has found us disgracefully unprepared. Military training should be viewed as insurance. This costs something, true, but its cost is infinitely less than the havoc of war. Since when have kind words and sentiments been known to stop aggressor nations?

No, a reasonable amount of military training on our part would be notice to all that we are not to be found lacking again, should they dream of striking at us—and may, indeed, persuade them to forego their plans. And in that sense, the health of our youth will be better preserved.

"Peace in our time," by all means! But mere yearning for it will not provide it. VETERAN.
Washington.

"Communist Ban"

Your editorial of March 14, "Communist Ban," calls for comment since a reading of it suggests the query, "why so?" and not once but several times.

You refer to Communists who work in secret and their propensity to deny being of that affiliation. But, can the fair-minded and unprejudiced reader help inquiring, Why is this so? Obviously the answer is, because they expect to be penalized in some way for exercising their legal right so to affiliate themselves.

You stress the "futility" of Labor Secretary Schwellenbach's proposal to ban the Communist Party, but you say never a word as to the wrongness of such a high-handed proceeding! It is not the unethical character of such an action that matters apparently, but its impracticality, since you so bravely support labor's misrepresentative when he points to the "difficulty of *proving* anyone (to be) a Communist." Not exactly high moral grounds for such official restraint, would you say?

The conclusion of the editorial calls for praise, though not unmixed praise. It reads: "So long as avowed Communists obey the laws of the country, it is evidence of the strength of our democracy to permit them to propagate their views . . . It is our belief that the best defense against communism in the United States is to continue to allow its professors full liberty to proclaim their beliefs and to enlist public support—if they can."

No truer or more democratic sentiments were ever put in print. However, one might ask why the "if" in the last sentence? It would seem to be impertinent and immaterial since quite obviously they have gained and are still gaining such support. Otherwise Secretary Schwellenbach and the lesser fry would give them short shrift.

BLANCHE WATSON.
Washington.

Reparations Swap

Would there be any objection to the United States forgoing the payment to it by Russia of the 12 billion dollars due for lend-lease material on condition that Russia will forgo its demand for 10 billion dollars as reparation from Germany? FRANK LYON.
Washington.

Confusion On Greece

By Andre Visson

Political Responsibility

THE DEBATE about American assistance to Greece and Turkey has revealed a confusion of minds in the Nation's Capital which, unless the so-called Greek issue is promptly clarified, may match the confusion of minds that has existed in Greece itself since the liberation.

In Greece, judging by all reliable diplomatic and intelligence reports, at least 85 per cent of the population are firmly opposed to any subjugation of their country by a Communist minority supported by outside pressure. But the overwhelming anti-Communist majority of the Greek people are lamentably divided on the political, economic and social means by which they could best resist the Communist pressure inside and outside their country.

An equally overwhelming majority of Americans are similarly firmly opposed to any further Soviet expansion and are prepared to support the Administration in a firm policy toward Soviet Russia.

But when the Administration came out with a proposal even more momentous than the Lend-Lease Act, public opinion revealed itself to be confused and divided regarding the methods advocated by President Truman for building a political and military dam against the Soviet tide in Greece and Turkey.

THIS CONFUSION is due to a number of reasons. First, there was the haste with which such a momentous decision, calling for the modification of the whole course of American foreign policy, was placed before American public opinion. Second, President Truman's address—an excellent piece of writing—was an extremely clear statement on American global policy, but it left obscure many important and controversial specific issues, the answers to which are being urged by many Republicans and even Democratic Senators.

Third, the Administration circles themselves do not appear to be in complete agreement on the meaning, the character, and the importance of American assistance to Greece and Turkey—or at least, on how this assistance should be explained to the American public. Thus President Truman very frankly and honestly made clear that American aid to Greece and Turkey was political assistance, since he declared that "it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

President Truman made this historic statement, which emphasized without equivocation the political character of American assistance to Greece and Turkey, on March 12. But three days later, on March 15, two State Department officials, Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Economic Relations, and Henry S. Villard, deputy chief of the Office of Middle Eastern Affairs, speaking on a National Broadcasting Co. program, declared that our project for aiding Greece not only did not involve interference in Greek internal affairs, but was "really not a political job except as we hope to improve the technical operations of the Greek government."

Mr. Villard was right in emphasizing that our Greek project was not an imperialistic adventure on our part. And one can understand that Mr. Thorp, being Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Economic Relations, was anxious to emphasize the economic character and economic implications of our aid to Greece. But his statement that our aid was "really not a political job," can by no means be considered as contributing to the clarification of the Greek issue.

AND THE final reason for the confusion must be found in the original error of thinking of our opposition to Soviet expansion in terms of an ideological conflict. Many among us have come to believe that we oppose Soviet Russia because it is expanding its Communist ideology, which we abhor. The truth is, however, that we oppose Soviet expansion because it is the expansion of a potentially, if not actually, unfriendly great power which is using Communist ideology for its purposes and which, if we do not stop it, will threaten our basic interests.

We must, of course, come to agreement on what are our basic interests. But only if we understand the real reasons for our opposition to Soviet expansion, will every thinking American understand why we have to help Greece and Turkey, and what political strings should be attached to our economic assistance.

Many observers of the situation in Greece are alarmed not so much by the political structure of the present Greek government, as by its inefficiency. Of course, its efficiency is expected to improve once the Greeks receive American credits. However, observers well acquainted with Greek political and economic problems express the belief that in order to make our loans most effective, we will—whether we like it or not—have to intervene in Greece's internal affairs. Indeed, we will have to make sure that the Greeks apply proper economic, financial and fiscal policies.

British In Palestine

I agree with Mr. Walter Raab's letter published March 19 that the British have no business in Palestine, but I suspect that he would be indignant if a sudden withdrawal of their protection resulted in the massacre of the Jews who have gone there since the Balfour note. CORA GOOLD.
Hot Springs, Va.

Zeros Fill Congress' Scorecard

By Drew Pearson

THOUGH 2635 bills have been introduced in the House and 932 in the Senate in the 11 weeks Congress has been in session, only three major measures have passed both houses. They are: excise tax extension, the first deficiency bill and the GI insurance bill.

Furthermore, the only congressional committee that has been really on the job is the House Veterans Affairs Committee, headed by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, which has reported one bill to raise ceilings on on-the-job training allotments, and is ready to report a bill to increase education subsistence allowances and another dealing with veterans' hospitals.

This is how the rest of the congressional program stacks up:

TAXES—After delaying almost two months in getting his staff organized, Chairman Knutson of the House Ways and Means Committee finally has begun hearings on a general tax bill. However, it will be weeks before a tax bill is passed—if one is passed at all.

LABOR—It will be at least two weeks before the Senate Labor Committee reports on the Ball labor bill. Hearings have finally begun in the House Labor Committee, headed by Representative Hartley of New Jersey.

HOUSING—After two months' delay, Senator Taft has finally introduced his long-range housing bill—an excellent plan. Nothing tangible has been done to solve immediate housing problems, though Senator Tobey deserves credit for speeding up hearings on various housing bills.

EDUCATION—The Senate wasted five weeks on the Lilienthal hearings, while nothing was done in either house to head off teachers' strikes. A number of important teacher-relief bills have been introduced but no hearings have been scheduled by either the House Education Committee or the Senate Public Welfare Committee.

That, briefly, is the scorecard for Congress to date.

Turkish Bargain

BEFORE we bail out Turkey and Greece—and this columnist believes we should—we ought to do some bargaining.

In Turkey particularly we should do some negotiating on the famous Varlik law of 1942, which has caused more recent legalized human misery than anything in Europe save the Hitler slave camps. Under it all non-Moslems—Christians, Jews, Armenians—must pay confiscatory taxes or go to concentration camps.

Christian and Jewish citizens of Turkey have been ordered to pay taxes five and ten times as great as their entire wealth. And thousands unable to pay have gone to the rockpiles of Armenia.

The Turkish population is about 17 million. The non-Moslem population is only 210,000. But 80 per cent of the money raised under the Varlik law is from the 210,000 minority.

Since the Varlik law was passed to raise money for Turkish defense, the United States can quite legitimately demand that it be scrapped before we now contribute to Turkish defense.

In the Near East, unless a nation bargains before it gives it is considered a sucker.

Capital Chaff

WHEN Congressman Fred Hartley of New Jersey staged a cocktail party in the offices of the House Labor Committee, which he heads, his committee secretary, W. Manley Sheppard, followed suit for lesser fry. Sheppard staged a cocktail party in Room 429 of the House Office Building for congressional secretaries and clerks. Liquor is banned in the House and Senate restaurants . . . The Army was hard up for pencils the other day and flew 200,000 of them (2 tons) from an Army depot in Gadsden, Ala. The Army claimed the pencils were needed in a hurry . . . Treasury Secretary Snyder tells friends he doesn't regard the Republican victory last November as a defeat for him, but rather for certain New Deal leaders who led Mr. Truman astray. When he says this Snyder looks in the direction of Bob Hannegan, whom he hates . . . Belated Recognition Department: Legion of Merit to Charlie Clark for meritorious work with the old Truman Committee.

Martha Taft Speaks Out

MRS TAFT, wife of the Ohio Senator, has started a little political campaign of her own. And from the viewpoint of her presidentially aspiring husband, she is doing a good job.

Mrs. Taft has a platform delivery and presence probably superior to her husband's. She has great charm, considerable force. Some people also claim she is chiefly responsible for keeping her husband on the reactionary path instead of following the liberal road of his brother, Charles.

At any rate, Mrs. Taft fired the opening gun in her husband's drive for the White House when she spoke in Lincoln, Nebr., early this month. She pulled out all the anti-Roosevelt stops on the Republican organ. Picturing the Democrats as sinful wasters of the taxpayers' money, and even more sinful followers of the Red Party line, Martha Taft concluded:

"You will have to have Republican administration if you are going to sweep the Communists and fellow-travelers out from under the rug."

Government-Owned Telegraph?

MEMBERS of the Federal Communications Commission gave some highly significant testimony at a recent secret session of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It dealt with Western Union and the possibility of Government ownership.

Commissioner Ray Wakefield explained the serious financial difficulties of Western Union and frankly indicated that its operation by the Postoffice Department may be the only solution. Even the 10 per cent rate increase granted Western Union last fall has not put the company on a sound operating basis, Wakefield said, and a further increase would probably divert business to air mail.

FCC Chairman Charles Denny told Congressmen that his commission would like to study the entire Western Union structure. He estimated that about $370,000 might be needed for a thorough investigation.

Although the idea of Government ownership and operation is distasteful to many Congressmen, it was strongly advocated as early as 1913 by the late Daniel Roper, later F.D.R.'s first Secretary of Commerce.

When the telegraph was invented, Samuel F. B. Morse offered to sell it to the Government for $100,000, saying it was "an engine for good or evil which all opinions seem to concur in desiring to have subject to the control of the Government, rather than to have it in the hands of private individuals or associations."

Even Henry Clay said in 1844: "I think such an engine should be exclusively under the control of the Government."

LIZA'S PERIL
. . . Carlisle, in the Des Moines Register and Tribune

Leo Wolman

NLRB Skirts an Issue

IN DEALING with the labor policy of this country, one of the central and most pressing issues is the future of administrative law and the administrative board. What kind of law have these boards been practicing? How competent are they in finding the pertinent evidence and appraising it? What standards of conduct have we a right to expect of administrative agencies?

The National Labor Relations Board, which is one of the youngest but most important of these boards, behaved in its recent appearances before Congress as if it had never heard of these questions. It acts as if it is participating in a college debate and not in the serious business of assisting Congress in revising our national labor policy.

What Congress needs, and ought to receive from the board, is not a defense of the board's past actions but a dispassionate, accurate going-over of the record.

No Personal Predilections

THIS responsibility the board seems disinclined to assume.

This is most strikingly illustrated in the board's handling of the foreman question. The chairman, in his testimony before the Senate Labor Committee, speaks about the board's policy on foremen's unions in the following terms:

". . . our new colleague, Mr. Reynolds, has joined Mr. Houston and me in holding that an independent supervisors' union may be certified by the board. . . . There is still disagreement between us, a disagreement which I find wholly understandable, on the board's further policy of certifying affiliated unions when selected by foremen, even though they may also represent rank and file employes. . . . Because it is the fundamental policy of the act that all employes may bargain through representatives of their own choosing, it is not for us to inject any personal predilections by holding that they may select one union, but not another."

Pertinent Facts Needed

WAIVING such comments as the board's anxiety over freedom of choice may suggest, this type of testimony can hardly prove of much assistance to Congress. After all, as the board ought to know, the foreman question is primarily one of public policy. The board has often made policy decisions. The least it could do in this case is to discuss the issues of policy.

But the failure of the board to bring relevant data to the attention of Congress is best illustrated in its handling of the independent foremen's union. Whether or not the leading one of these unions, the Foreman's Association of America, is or can be independent, is a moot question. The same thing can be said of other supervisors' unions. There is already a record on these matters.

T. R. Iserman, replying to the testimony of the board chairman, calls attention to the Jones & Laughlin mine supervisors' case.

"While striking to force four supervisors into a branch of the United Mine Workers, rank-and-file miners beat up one Rettstatt, a weigh master, so badly that he spent six weeks in the hospital. When he returned to work the miners struck him again. Rettstatt joined the union."

In this case the chairman of a rank-and-file pit committee said: "Well, we are trying to get them to join the union, the bosses to join the union, and then we'll be their bosses . . ."

This would appear to be evidence pertinent to the board's policy governing the recognition of foremen's unions. Why should it take Mr. Iserman to bring such evidence to the attention of Congress?

Palestine Is a Case for Surgery

By Stewart Alsop

JERUSALEM, March 22.—A struggle which for months wracked the Zionist movement is now quietly but tensely in progress here. For the Jewish Agency Executive now in session is attempting to plot the strategy to be adopted in presenting the Jewish case before the United Nations. Two factions within the executive are battling for their programs.

One faction, led by the American Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, wants to stand pat on the so-called "Biltmore program." This calls for unlimited Jewish immigration into Palestine and the elimination of all restriction on land sales to the end that the Jews, at present outnumbered two to one by the Arabs, should eventually become a majority and a Jewish state throughout Palestine should be established.

The opposing faction, whose leader is Dr. Nahum Goldman, close friend of the great Zionist statesman, Chaim Weizmann, wants to plump for the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

The betting is on Rabbi Silver.

Whichever program is chosen, it will be opposed by the Arab plan for a "democratic state" backed by all the Arab countries.

A Partition Partisan

THE battle among these three plans, of which there are an infinite number of variants, has been raging for years. For an understanding of what is going on in this vital area, the meaning of these three basic plans must be grasped.

The whole issue is so charged with emotion in this emotional city that it is almost humanly impossible to avoid partisanship. This reporter might as well admit that he, together with most Palestinian Jews, many Englishmen and even a number of sensible Arabs, is convinced that only the painful and dangerous operation of partition has a chance to heal this sick country.

The defenders of Dr. Silver's program argue that it is nothing more than the return to the conditions of the original mandate, from which it is argued that the British illegally strayed when the White Paper of 1939 was issued. But certain cogent practical arguments are advanced by many Jewish leaders against the Biltmore program.

One of them is tragic. The Biltmore program was first advanced in the early days of the war when millions of Jews, since massacred by Hitler, lived and longed for the promised land. But six million Jews died in the gas chambers and many Jews doubt that more than 500,000 are left who would migrate to Palestine if they could.

That would by no means give the Jews a majority. It is asked whether it is in keeping with the United Nations Charter to force the Arabs, who are in the majority and who are bitterly opposed to further Jewish immigration, to wait until the distant date when the Jews outnumber them.

Path to Bloodshed

THE argument for the Arab plan is simply that in a democracy the majority rules, and in this case, there is no doubt whatever what the majority wants: an end to Jewish immigration. Yet the Arab plan, aside from other considerations, is plainly unworkable for two reasons.

First, although the plan guarantees equal rights to the Jews, no one can blame the Jews for a certain reluctance to welcome as rulers the Mufti of Jerusalem and the bloodthirsty Fawzi Kawukji, his military sidekick, both of whom gleefully joined Hitler. Second, if the well-trained British Army is unable to control Jewish illegal immigration or Jewish terrorism, it seems unlikely that the disorganized Arabs could do better. The Arab plan, and realistic Arabs know it, could lead only to endless bloodshed.

Finally, there is partition. The arguments against it are many and compelling. The Jewish-held lands wind like a broken-backed snake across the map of Palestine, and no surgical operation on the country could be performed which would not leave the Jews and Arabs with their roots deep in each other's territory.

If the Jewish state were to be more than a travesty, it would necessarily have a large and disaffected Arab minority. Both truncated states would be an angry reaction throughout the Arab world, and the already sinking reservoir of Arab good will toward the United States would be further drained.

They Won't Blend

YET it is necessary to consider the alternative. For those who have argued against partition have always assumed that in the course of time Jews and Arabs could learn to live together. With every day of violence and hatred in thihs country, it is becoming clear that that premise is utterly false. No state can long survive with two component parts which, politically and socially, are utterly antipathetic.

Finally, nothing is more urgently in the American interest than a settlement here and soon. Only partition imposed firmly with finality and with American backing offers the faintest hope of such a settlement. Any other program would leave Palestine for years a running political sore in the Middle East, a situation of which the Soviet Union knows how to take advantage.

A Hand Has Reached Out Before

Greek Crisis Evokes a Memory

By Bob Considine

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NEW York, March 23.—The people of Greece, bankrupt and ravaged after a great war, had just begun the task of restoring their ancient country when the hot breath of Russia was felt on their national neck.

Russian agents and pro-Russian elements among dissident Greeks set up societies that turned Greek against Greek, son against father. The Greeks turned to the rest of the world for succor.

England and France, which had been friendly, were too poor to help, or too worried about offending the gargantuan Russians.

Then a hand stretched out from across the Atlantic. The President of the United States and his advisers concluded that the Russian influence must stop. The President acted daringly. He appealed to his countrymen, already hard-pressed by paying for a costly war, to preserve the people of Greece and save them from Russian infiltration, Russian aggression.

There were misgivings in America, but the President had his way. He did not threaten to declare war on Russia. He simply made apparent the strength of the United States; made it obvious that if anything more happened to the Greeks, we might do something about it. The Russians growled angrily, and then backed down.

* * * *

You are not reading a summary of recent front pages. The President concerned was not Harry S. Truman. He was John Quincy Adams. The war the Greeks were still panting from was not against the Nazis. It had been against Turkey, and was a war of independence.

The show of strength we made was not a 250-million-dollar loan. It was a frigate, the North Carolina. The leader of the expansionist Russians was not Joe Stalin. He was Czar Alexander I.

And the year was not 1947. It was 1825, while we were still in a tailspin from the War of 1812.

Tempus fugits, indeed, but mainly in circles.

* * * *

In Peace and War

THAT was the first but hardly the last time America went to the aid of the cradle of Western culture.

From 1920 until the outbreak of World War II, the Rockefeller Foundation spent millions of dollars on the care of Greek orphans, establishment of modern villages, agricultural and medical aid.

The Greek War Relief, founded here, was of tremendous help during the war and, now that UNRRA aid has ended, is the hope and inspiration of the Greek people. It is presently operating 475 health clinics in Greece and has sent nine million dollars worth of food, clothing and medical supplies there, as well as five million dollars worth of cattle to replace livestock stolen or butchered by the Germans.

I don't know how Turkey will make out, when President Truman's request for a 150-million-dollar loan comes up in Congress, but the Greeks should do all right. It would be presumptuous, in the light of history, to say they are our kind of people. In truth, we are their kind.

Mark Sullivan

Why 'Left' Has Singled Out Taft

AN IMPORTANT phase of current politics is suggested by shrewd and long-experienced Frank R. Kent. He says that "it is not necessary to hold a brief for Senator Taft or the Republican Party to recognize one of the sources of the outcry. This source, Kent says, consists largely of left wing propagandists.

Attacks on a party in power and its leaders are as old as American politics. What makes the present one new and gives it arresting importance is the source that Kent points out.

What is going on is not primarily an attack by Democrats against Republicans, not a case of the "outs" attacking the "ins," as has often happened. There is some of that, though much less than in the past.

The fact is that Democrats refrain from bitterness in attacks upon the Republican Congress and Republicans refrain from bitterness in attacks upon the Democratic President. This restraint is practiced more or less deliberately, especially on the part of President Truman, who is noticeably careful to avoid saying anything offensive about the Republican Congress.

New Alignment

THIS very amity between the two old parties is due to a recognition by both that the party alignment which separated them in the past is now transcended by a new alignment, in which both are opposed by a common adversary.

To describe the new alignment it is necessary to use a new political terminology, which came to America from Europe some 20 years ago. It is an alignment between "left" and "right," between conservatism and the whole gamut of thought which in varying degrees and forms opposes conservatism.

If left wing propagandists now focus their attack upon the Republicans, it is because that party has come into control of Congress and seems to have a strong chance to win the Presidency next year. In the very recent past the left wing has with equal bitterness attacked the Democratic Party, meaning by that the regular Democrats. Nothing could exceed the violence with which some left wing labor leaders have attacked President Truman.

And if, among Republicans, the left wing propagandists single out Senator Taft, it is because he is the outstanding leader of that party in the Congress which it now controls and is also a leading possibility for the party's presidential nomination. In both roles Taft is a symbol of conservatism and a presently active exponent of it.

SO FAR as Governor Dewey comes to the front—and most certainly if he should be the Republican nominee—he would be the target of left wing fire. So would Senator Vandenberg or any other who comes to the front. Former Governor Stassen, though classified as a liberal Republican, would not be spared. For that matter, if by a change in the political picture it should become apparent that President Truman is likely to be President again, he would be a target.

All this can be understood adequately only by seeing it in the place it has in the current of history, a current which by now has become a rapids. There has been under way, for the 30 years since the Communist revolution in Russia, a world-wide movement which aims at the destruction of the economic system which Communists attempt to deride by calling it "capitalism." To this world-wide movement much of present American politics is related.

About the left wing in American politics no generalization is possible, for they differ greatly in ideology. Some of them, far from being Communists, detest communism. Some of them do not intend the destruction of capitalism but only a modification of it—though not all of them understand clearly just what modification is practicable and what, if attempted, would lead to destruction. These would be shocked to be told that, without intending to, they are furthering the end of communism.

A Tested Technique

AS for the Communists, they know what they intend and how to bring it about. By their cunning in the art of revolution they are able to maneuver many who are non-Communists or even anti-Communists. Their technique for the destruction of capitalism includes dragging down, creating lack of public faith in, and ultimately destroying not only the institutions of capitalism as such, but the institutions of conservatism, including the two old political parties. For that process, part of the technique is to attack and demean individual party leaders who are symbols and exponents of conservatism.

The classic example of this, after the attempt has ended one way or the other and the history of it is written, will be former President Hoover. Because he was an outstanding symbol of conservatism, he must be made odious. The attacks upon him, practiced by every art of demeanment, did not cease with his Presidency. The purpose was not limited to preventing his re-election.

The purpose was to picture as odious one of the leading exponents of individualism and opponents of collectivism in the world. To drag down so distinguished a symbol of capitalism would help to destroy capitalism itself. To that end, the demeaning of Hoover was carried on almost up to the present day, and not only in America but throughout the world.

Dial Phone-Telegraph Strike Could Throttle U. S. Business

By Alexander R. George

THE threat of simultaneous Nation-wide telephone and telegraph strikes shadows this country's tremendous use of two rapid communication services.

An average of 160 million telephone conversations is conducted daily on some 32 million telephones in the United States. About 5,400,000 of these are toll and long-distance conversations, mostly on business.

An average of 680,000 telegrams is sent daily.

Thirty-three of the 50 member unions of the National Federation of Telephone Workers have filed notices with State and Federal agencies to make ready for a possible strike to take place "not before April 7." The federation claims 350,000 workers under contract. The federation is an independent labor organization, connected with neither AFL or CIO.

The AFL has threatened to call a strike of 50,000 Western Union employes about the same time. Officials of the telephone workers' organization say the threatened strike actions are not united.

'Brain' Needs Repairs

IF A Nation-wide telephone strike develops, long distance and toll service would be hardest hit. Some 15 to 16 million telephones are of dial type, operated by "mechanical brains." Only a prolonged strike, which might necessitate repair work on these "brains," is considered likely to have a considerable effect on dial service.

However, a huge amount of business is transacted by long-distance telephone, through hand-operated switchboards. Long distance and toll service revenues of the Bell System, which comprises some 90 per cent of the national network, amounted to $857,667,000 in 1946. That was considerably more than half of the amount of local service revenues.

TELEPHONE unions are now bargaining under a common general program. They are asking:

1. **The union shop and dues checkoff.**
2. **A general wage increase of $12 a week.**
3. **Reduction in the wage spread between large and small towns for the same job.**
4. **A shortened apprentice period.**
5. **Improved pensions and vacations.**

Detroit Is Tops

THE average weekly wage of all telephone workers (including overtime) is $42.98, according to union statistics. Highest rates for operators are paid in Detroit—from $31 for beginners to $45 for those with eight years' service. Low rates are $25 to $31 paid in small Southern towns.

THE WESTERN UNION strike threat followed the company's submission to the union of its idea of what should be discussed in contract negotiations. The telegraph workers' unions charged that the company's proposals would remove from bargaining most of the nonwage gains won by the unions since 1939, including premium pay for Saturday and Sunday, maintenance of membership and the union dues checkoff.

By the Associated Press

The Gallup Poll

Military Cut Opposed

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion.

Among voters who say they have followed the arguments in Congress over the Army and Navy budget, the majority is opposed to any reduction.

President Truman's budget called for about 11½ billion dollars for national defense, by far the largest item in the budget.

Any substantial reduction of this amount, military chieftains claim, would seriously hamper our military power and prestige abroad. Critics of the budget, however, have maintained that there is always some water that can be squeezed out of any budget and that in this case appropriations could be cut without too much damage.

4 in 10 Informed

IN TESTING public sentiment on the matter, the institute first asked voters whether they had followed arguments in Congress for and against reducing the Army-Navy budget. Slightly more than four in every ten (43 per cent) said that they had been following the issue, while the rest said they had not been following the arguments of both sides.

Those who said they had followed the arguments were asked:

Do you think Congress should reduce the amount of money which the Army and Navy have asked for?

Should reduce	34%
Should not	60
No opinion	6

The point of view of the largest number is that so long as no general European peace settlement has been made and Russia continues her expansionist foreign policy, we should maintain our military strength.

The Arguments

TYPICAL of this attitude is the opinion expressed by a business executive interviewed in Boston:

"We'll never be able to bargain effectively with the Russians by tying one arm behind our back. This is no time to deliberately weaken ourselves; it will make the rest of the world think we're soft and flabby."

The main argument in favor of cutting the military and naval budget, as seen by voters, is typified in this opinion from a housewife in Cleveland:

"People who pay taxes will get fed up with having to carry the load of a big army in peacetime."

Generally speaking, the American public has for many years taken the Army's side in arguments over defense appropriations. During the 1930s polls found public opinion substantially in accord with plans to build up the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Favor Training

THERE is wide public support, too, for peacetime compulsory military training to maintain a large reserve. Even before the war ended polls were finding large majorities in favor of such a program.

The attitude has remained unchanged; the most recent poll, reported last month, found 72 per cent in favor, 23 per cent opposed and 5 per cent undecided.

Presidio Centennial Recalls Spanish Days

The Presidio of San Francisco, celebrating its 100th anniversary as a United States Army post, has a history that reaches back into the Spanish era before California became a State.

It was founded in 1776, when Spain was pushing northward from Mexico. The Spanish flag over the Presidio (garrison) gave way to that of Mexico when the latter won its independence in 1822. Twenty-four years later, in the opening months of the Mexican War, United States forces raised the Stars and Stripes.

The reservation at first covered 10,000 acres. It was later reduced to a little more than 1500 acres.

What's Happy about a Hospital?

Frankly, not much.

Not for a veteran who comes home to lie long months in pain.

Not even during those up-and-about weeks that seem like a tedious lifetime.

Some things *help*, though. Things your Red Cross does.

Recreation, hobby fun, work with the hands—*those* help.

Advise on family problems and anxieties—*that* helps.

Assistance with claims for government benefits, pension adjustments, job guidance, family aid—*that* helps.

The American Red Cross does it—with *your* help.

Give—give all you can.

GIVE—*so your* RED CROSS *can carry on!*

This space donated by

The Washington Post

THE GOOD OLD DAYS — by Erwin L. Hess

AW SHUCKS! AW.... GEE WHIZ! AW, MA! IT'S BAD ENOUGH I GOTTA TAKE A BATH WITHOUT HAVIN' TO PUMP WATER FOR IT!
THE IDEA! DON'T YOU LET ME HEAR ANOTHER WORD OUT O' YOU! I'LL GO GET A TUB!
GROVE ST. DRY GOODS STORE
BACK IN THE OLD DAYS...WHEN "SUCH THINGS," AS HOT RUNNIN' WATER AND CLASSY BATHTUBS WERE STILL WAITING FOR SOME POKEY INVENTOR TO INVENT 'EM!
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The Japanese Don't Bow to Their Cops Any More

Continued From Page 1.

shoes at 1800 yen a pair, a policeman's salary doesn't go far.

The low salary results in some graft, but Pulliam believes it is not higher proportionately than in the United States.

The Japanese view their occupation policemen with mixed emotions. Many declare stoutly the new model is "dai jobu" (okay). But the Nippon Keizai editorialized sourly the other day: "During the war the quality of policemen deteriorated frightfully. It is even worse today."

There is no doubt, Engle says, that the quality of policemen during wartime was low. But he thinks the new recruits are better, "more intelligent."

90 Per Cent 'New'

THE police felt the first impact of democracy when the Americans rolled into the country. The thought police, secret police, the dreaded "kempei-tai," or military police—all were ruled out. "Thousands" of others were purged. Other thousands quit because of the low salaries.

By last July, Pulham estimated, 90 per cent of the uniformed policemen were men with less than one year's experience and a majority of officers had less than five years on the force.

Despite these figures, there still are many oldsters who, by reason of age and position, influence the younger men.

Steps have been taken along humanitarian lines at the direction of SCAP officials, but in at least one instance the Japanese went beyond the recommendations by adding a juvenile service not found even in United States police forces.

In large department stores the police set up "juvenile" booths, with a man on duty to assist children, or parents who had lost children or were having trouble with their offspring.

Police also have improved their treatment of prisoners. Last winter 103 prisoners were found crowded in an 18-by-18-foot cell.

Police now segregate children from adult prisoners. They have speeded up investigations so that a prisoner now appears before the judge in a reasonable time, as judged by Oriental standards.

Men of All Trades

PROBABLY the most outstanding step, however, has been the elimination of extraneous duties formerly handled by Japanese police. The prewar policeman was in at the birth of a citizen, which he recorded in his ledger. He was in at the death, which he likewise noted.

Before the war a Japanese met the police countless times; as a tax collector, census taker, ration distributor, public health worker, election campaigner, vote-getter, sanitation inspector, thought-checker.

Colonel Pulliam has been thinning out these extra jobs. One of the attendant difficulties has been to find another government agency to assume them.

Some Allied and Japanese observers assert the police have taken on a new job—attempting to throttle the rising labor movement. Pulliam declares, however, that the police have appeared in labor or strike cases only to "maintain order and preserve life and property."

What are the problems of the Japanese police force?

To mention one—communications. A brisk wind can disable the Japanese telephone system, on which the police rely. There is a radio network of 237 stations, but it is inoperative for lack of equipment.

Transportation is critically short. If a policeman arrests a lawbreaker, he either walks or rides with him on an overcrowded bus or streetcar to the nearest station. While thus off his beat, his district is unprotected.

State Trooper Plan

WHAT will be the police system when the Allies leave Japan?

Probably an overall national force as far removed from politics as possible, with independent police forces in the prefectures. It is highly doubtful that the latter will come into existence until the prefectural authorities show they can handle their own law enforcement problems and maintain a force financially.

The projected national force might be compared with American State troopers, who can move in to handle trouble too serious for local authorities.

There is opposition to a system of autonomous prefectural police systems, on grounds such systems might be seized and used by "strong men."

But the final answer to Japan's police problems lies with the people. If they want democracy sufficiently to insist that their government and leaders be democratic, the police system will be likewise.

'Empire' Fulfills Norris Dream

Continued from Page 1

built, the principle was established that irrigation would be supported by sale of power.

Here is the way it works: A hydroelectric dam is located on a river. The dam backs up water which forms a lake. Water pours through the turbines to produce electricity. When more is backed up than is needed for power production, it is led into irrigation canals.

In effect, the irrigating farmer pays nothing for his water—he pays only the cost of getting it to his farm.

State-wide 'Grid'

THE Nebraska public power empire is not a tight-knit affair.

Principal power producers are three "hydros"—hydroelectric districts making most of their electricity by use of water-driven turbines in on-river dams. These hydros are the Platte Valley Public Power and Irrigation District at Hastings, and the Loup Public Power District at Columbus.

In 1940 the hydros set up a "little TVA." They pooled their transmission lines to create a State-wide power producing system, or "grid." It is not a separate legal entity but a practical partnership known as the Nebraska Public Power System. This grid or power pool enables the hydros to shunt power from one part of the State to another as needed.

Neither the hydros nor the NPPS sells power at retail. That is left to a State-wide retailing organization known as the Consumers Public Power District, which has headquarters at Columbus.

When Nebraskans choose their Congressmen and State officers, they also ballot on directors for public power districts. The directorships have attracted some of the most respected men in the State. Pay is nominal.

Norris Monument

THE hydros and Consumers Districts are the giants of public power in Nebraska, but their empire is not absolute. Many cities have always had their own power systems, and a few others have taken advantage of a State law which permits a municipality to vote itself out of the consumers' system.

In addition, there are 34 rural public power districts. Like many cities which own their own distribution systems, most of the rural districts buy their power from the hydros.

The father of public power in Nebraska was the late Senator George W. Norris, more famous elsewhere as the father of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Norris pushed legislation under which the Federal Government financed creation of the hydroelectric districts in the 1930s. Seventy per cent of the 70 million dollars advanced was in the form of loans, the remaining 30 per cent outright grants. That was in the depression, when one purpose was to create jobs.

Through the years of expansion since then, the districts have turned to Wall Street for multi-million dollar loans.

Financially Healthy

WITH the hydroelectric districts set up, the problem of finding a market arose. At that time private power companies held the market and refused to buy power from the hydros.

Public power advocates then created the Consumers Public Power District, for the dual purpose of retailing power and acquiring private power companies. These acquisitions were by negotiation, not by condemnation. Purchases were made on the basis of earning power.

The huge bond issues necessary for taking over private firms are being retired steadily despite progressive rate reductions. When Consumers has paid off all its bonds, the plants will be turned over to each municipality, if it desires.

Right now, as demand threatens to outstrip power production, plans are complete for a 60,000-kilowatt steam-operated plant to serve Omaha, the State's heaviest metropolitan market.

Self-Sufficiency

AS advocates see it, the two main end-results of the creation of this people's power empire are:

1. Industrialization of a basically agricultural State. Instead of sending raw materials to the East and buying back finished products, Nebraska is beginning to do its own processing.

2. Life is becoming more pleasant for the average Nebraskan, especially for the farmer. There is less back-breaking work and farm homes are more comfortable.

One of the biggest public power men in the State puts it this way: "We're not worrying about putting money aside to pay dividends to stockholders. Our reason for being here is to serve the people of Nebraska."

Economy Must Operate Elsewhere

However Deep the Ax Bites, Truman's Safe

Continued from Page 1

war bonds, old-age pensions, veterans' payments, and the like, all of which must be run down by the Secret Service.

Chief Maloney warned the committee that counterfeiting was increasing. He said there were two reasons why it had fallen off earlier—the scarcity of materials in the war years and the fact that distributors of counterfeit notes were able to get wartime jobs in shipyards and such places at $125 a week.

"What makes for counterfeiting," he said, "is when the gang gets to hanging around poolrooms and there is a source of supply. These young, idle hoodlums are willing to take a chance on something, and all they have to do is get a manufacturer who will furnish them with counterfeit notes."

No Reciprocity

MALONEY showed the committeemen some examples of counterfeiting. Two of them—a $20 note and a $50 note—originated in China. Secret Service agents were sent to China to try and find the counterfeiter, but came back empty-handed. Maloney said that they did not "get very good cooperation from the Chinese government."

Representative J. Vaughan Gary (D., Va.) appears to have been the only member of the House Appropriations Committee who wondered out loud whether the $747,000 cut in the Secret Service budget would be true economy.

Gary said he was all for cutting expenses.

"At the same time," he said, "I am wondering if, by trimming the expenditures too much in an agency such as Mr. Maloney's, we may not lose more from counterfeiting and forgeries than we save in taxes."

The Senate is now confronted by the same question.

Poland Pushing Shipping Revival

Gydnia, March 22 (AP).—The Polish government, rapidly pushing the reconstruction of the ports of Gydnia, Gdansk and Szczecin, plans to build their transloading capacity up to 24,500,000 tons of shipping by 1949.

Before the war, Poland's merchant fleet totaled 43 ships, and eight were under construction. At present the merchant fleet contains 27 ships with a tonnage of 117,000 tons, compared to a prewar 119,000 tons.

U. S. 40-Year Offer Is Still A Stepchild

Continued From Page 1.

the United States liberated them in 1944, the United States also allowed them to be overwhelmed, occupied, tortured and enslaved for four years, so that France almost died beyond the possibility of resurrection.

These are some of the ideas at the back of the French mind. They help explain the paradox that France is still unwilling to accept a guarantee from the United States—the one country which has the overwhelming strength to insure French survival—while she goes ahead making a filigree of treaties with Britain, Poland and Czechoslovakia which have little or no power to help her.

Alternatives Possible

PERHAPS the French and even the Russians will accept the American proposal if this Council of Foreign Ministers reaches satisfactory agreements on the future of Germany. The American plan is on the Council's agenda, and Marshall will make every effort possible to get it adopted.

Meantime, some members of the American delegation here are coming to realize that this treaty isn't necessarily the only way or the best way to insure security against Germany. After all, a treaty is effective only as long as public opinion supports it.

The field of international relations is littered with treaties that were broken or disregarded or allowed to die because public opinion had grown tired of supporting them. On the other hand, a statement of national policy like the Monroe Doctrine—which wasn't a treaty at all—has lived 125 years, partly because American public opinion continued to stand behind it.

America cannot wipe out Europe's fears just by signing a treaty any more than she can buy security for herself just by lending money. Both are long, hard, continuing processes. America can best bring a feeling of security to Europe by day to day application of her strength, her thought and her idealism to a solution of Europe's problems.

6 New Seismographs In Trembly Indies

The seismically active West Indies will have a closer record of earthquakes as a result of the installation of six earthquake observatories on the Island of Santo Domingo for the University of Santo Domingo by the Rev. J. J. Lynch, director of the earthquake observatory of Fordham University.

Gallery Glimpses

Donnell Doesn't Filibuster, But Time Flies

Continued from Page 1.

sent Delmar a wire that would move any Southern politician. Read Eastland's telegram:

"Your political fences are down. You better come mend them."

Senator Claghorn flew down for the ball the next day.

Donnell's 'Analyzing'

MISSOURI'S conscientious Forrest C. Donnell last week clinched his gallery reputation as "Most Thorough Senator."

The 62-year-old Missouri Republican addressed the Senate for 2½ legislative days.

The thought of filibustering never entered his mind. He was simply "analyzing" legislation outlawing more than six billion dollars in portal-to-portal pay suits.

While Senators squirmed, the scholarly Donnell went studiously on, reading each constitutional point. Actually his remarks were addressed to the Supreme Court, since the bill will be tested some day.

Before Donnell took the floor, the Senate had abandoned its "three-day week," going back on a daily schedule to speed action. Donnell's speech consumed all of the time "saved."

One Senate wiseacre suggested a new "timetable," arranged this way:

"The Senate to meet three days a week. Senator Donnell to meet two. Neither to impinge on the time of the other."

'Ten O'Clock Scholars'

THE Senate's 16 Republican freshmen, who raised so much sand they were taken into the leadership's innermost councils, had some red faces last week.

The freshmen chose Senators Edward Martin (R., Pa.) and Henry C. Dworshak (R., Iowa) to represent them at the first joint meeting with the Majority Policy Committee.

Time signals got crossed and Martin and Dworshak arrived too late for the first meeting. Leaders filled them in on what happened and now the senior-freshman classes are working together more smoothly.

SENATOR DONNELL
. . . Analyst

For the record, there never was any Republican freshmen's "revolt." The 16 first-termers represent both wings of the party, old guard and new. At their weekly luncheon meetings they strive for party teamwork but don't try to reach common ground on controversial issues. They simply wanted in on the first team, where all the party signals are called.

Portal to Bottle

TWO of the Senate's most promising Irish—J. Howard McGrath (D., R. I.) and Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.)—went to Boston last week for the annual St. Patrick's Day banquet.

A gag by McGrath stole the show.

Said McGrath:

"I have just left the Senate at portal to portal to join you at bottle to bottle and blarney to blarney."

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Door Shortage Balking Builders

FIRST it was nails, then lumber, plaster and brick. Now it's a lack of doors that is balking builders in their efforts to complete homes here. Many houses are complete except for the one item. The situation is doubly hard on builders who delight in small ceremonies where they present the door key to the new owner. Now it's no door—no key.

Prices of nearly all building materials, except lumber, have risen over this same period last year. Reinforcing steel has taken a 25 per cent jump, metal windows are 50 per cent higher and brick work is 25 per cent more costly.

The fluctuating labor and materials market slowed the number of applications processed last week at the local FHA office to a meager 149 dwellings divided among 17 builders.

1. The largest project okayed last week by FHA was a 43-home development located at 10101 Georgia ave. extended, Silver Spring, Md. The Savannah Gardens Co. will build 92 dwellings in all. Structures will be of a wide variety of shapes and sizes. Bungalows and two-story homes will be mixed. Some will have garages. Brick, and brick and frame construction will predominate.

The builder said construction had already begun and the first unit should be finished within four months. The firm expects to finish the entire project in one year. Lots have 55 to 75-foot frontages.

2. E. Gisondi will be owner and builder of 12 flats to be erected at 4110 to 4120 1st st. se. Brick and cinder block will be used. There will be three buildings, containing four flats each. Flats will have 5½ rooms with two bedrooms and will be rented to veterans when completed, probably within five months.

3. Twelve two-family homes will be erected for sale by J. B. Tiffey & Son at 30 to 62 Varnum st. ne. The structures will contain two complete apartment units with a living-dinette room, kitchen, bedroom and bath. The duplex will sell for approximately $17,000 to $18,000.

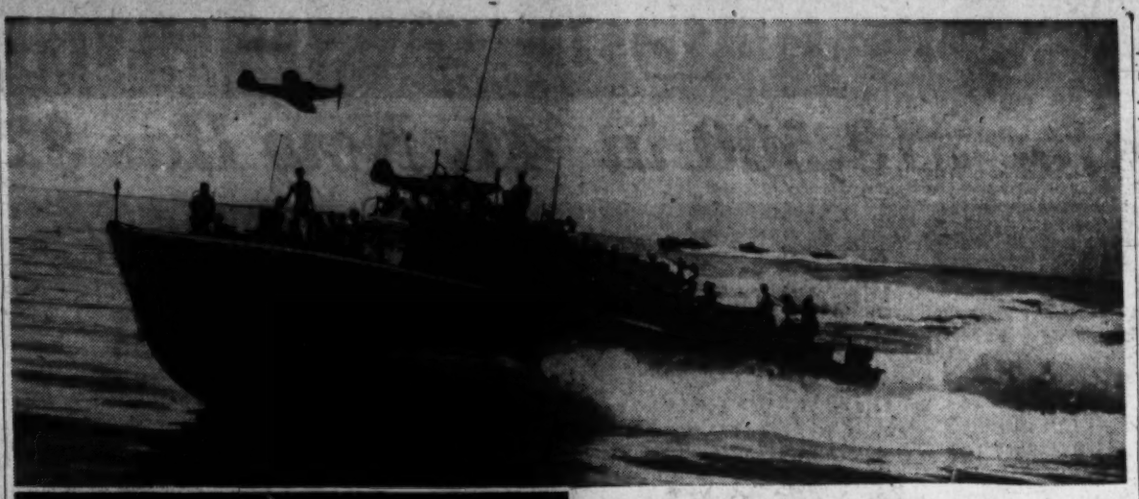
The builders have 22 two-family homes nearly completed in the 200 block of Webster and Varnum sts. ne., which will be ready about May 1. These will be rented at rates from $64 for one-bedroom unit to $94 for a three-bedroom home.

4. Jacobson Bros. will build a group of 19 homes on lots in the 2900 block Kanawha st. st. nw., 5400 block 30th st. nw., and 5400 block Newland st. nw. The dwellings will have six rooms, three bedrooms, full basement and built-in garages on lots 60 by 125.

The new homes are expected to sell in the $19,000 to $20,000 price range. The builders own 50 lots in the area.

5. Summit pl. between 2d ave. and N st. ne., will be the setting for 13 homes to be erected by Milton Isen. The structures will be row brick, with five rooms, two bedrooms, no basements or garages. They are expected to sell for $8000 to $9000.

Construction is expected to begin next week, and the builders hope to complete the project in four months. Isen and his brother, David, built scores of homes in American University Park before the war.



Top photo, "PT-boat expendables" in wartime action. Above, the harness racer "Expendable" (No. 3) snares another purse. Right, Joe Ellicott appraises the Wildcats' latest investment, Olga Berley, while Jim Gillies writes down the figures about the figure

'Expendables' Invest In Stock and Blonde

IN THE early rounds of the Pacific war, 30 PT-boat officers headed by Robert J. Bulkley, jr., found time to organize what they called "Wildcat Enterprises." The idea was to build up a "kitty" which the survivors would use in business ventures risky and amusing enough to "give pause to a reasonably prudent man and provide good dinner conversation."

With VJ-Day, it was time to plunge. The Wildcats' first investment was a $5600 harness racing horse. They named it "Expendable," of course, and the appreciative animal finished in the money 18 times out of 22 starts. "W.E.'s" profit was $2900.

The trotting season ended, the Wildcats now have an indoor project. They're sponsoring a recent Gripsholm arrival in this country, Olga Berley, a Swedish actress and skiier who, oddly enough, was born in Mobile, Ala. They're thinking of her skiing ability in terms of Sonja Henie's success, but are somewhat baffled at the moment by Madison Square Garden's lack of a ski jump.

Meanwhile, they're working on Project No. 3, a rather novel New York saloon. It would be run on the honor system.

Bike Is a Pain Killer, Says Rheumatic, 72

By Tom Bradshaw

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (AP). Max Bittorf, who's nudging 73 but acts like a man of 40, is a firm believer in the bicycle as a health-giving device.

Max, a former prize fighter now employed as a bookbinder in the Free Library, ought to know—he has been riding bicycles a long, long time and has covered a lot of territory on them in his day.

MAX BITTORF on his bike.

"Get a bike," says Max, "go out in the fresh air and ride it regularly. Keep out of the way of automobiles. Take it easy when you get tired, but speed like the dickens if you feel good and the road is safe. Then go home and see what happens to your appetite."

Bittorf is not one to belittle doctors, but there are certain minor ailments he believes a bicycle expedition can take care of.

"Me, for instance," he says. "I get rheumatism in one leg. It gets stiff unless I ride, but, boy oh boy, the exercise makes the blood roll through the veins just pushing the pain to one side."

In the last six years Max has traveled round trip by bicycle from his home in Philadelphia 90 miles to Wildwood, N. J., for a seashore vacation. And in between vacations he rides an average of 25 to 30 miles each week in "little trips."

"Ah, it's pretty along the open road," Max says wistfully. "First comes the sunrise. You can see larks go straight up singing their heads off. The flowers seem to be smiling. The whole darned world belongs to you."

In recent years he's been forced to give up the ring in favor of the bicycle. The father of nine daughters, including three sets of twins, he has taught all of them to ride. Right now he's waiting anxiously for his seven grandchildren to grow up enough to straddle a "wheel."

MacArthur Teaching Japs to Help Selves

Reviving industry is a big task. Here an American officer inspects Japanese penicillin production, subsidized by the Tokyo government, yet falling far short of needs.

Welfare problem is gigantic. This homeless Japanese mother with four fatherless children lives in a converted barracks where she is visited by a United States social worker.

TOKYO, March 22 (AP).—When South Central Japan was rocked by a devastating earthquake last December, occupation authorities had to rout from their beds slumbering Japanese welfare officials who didn't plan to do anything to help the stricken, homeless thousands.

That's a part of the occupation job most Americans at home can't quite picture. Occupation in Japan isn't patrolling with machine guns. It's trying to get a dazed, beaten, economically unsound people back on their feet so they can take care of themselves.

Occupation here means seeing that everyone gets enough to eat, that the people enjoy all the freedoms of promised democracy, that the natural resources of the four home islands are explored and used to their utmost in the ways of peace and development. Our experts have come here to show the Japanese the way.

Americans are planning Japan's foreign trade program today. We are telling them how many ships they can have and where they can sail them. We are worrying about their health and sanitation in a way Japan has never known.

Lacks the Necessities

Japan hasn't the necessities that will put her back into stride industrially. Furthermore, a lot of her big industrialists won't start working. They fear that their plants would be snatched away for reparations.

When the earthquake struck, the national government showed little interest in the catastrophe. As occupation officials put it, the Japanese have a different philosophy than we do—they were going to "let the local people worry about themselves as they had for centuries past."

"The Tokyo officials figure that the local people would scream to their town governments and then the local governments would scream to the prefectural governor and pretty soon he would scream to the national government," said Col. Crawford F. Sams of Tracy, Calif., public health officer of MacArthur's headquarters. "Then the national government would hope there would be enough delay so it would be all over and nothing would have to be done."

Routed Officials From Bed

Allied headquarters didn't see it that way. When positive figures showed the tremendous loss of life, the injured, and destroyed houses, Colonel Sams' staff routed the national welfare officials out of bed, summoned others back from weekend rest in the country.

The Japanese had no setup for coping with a disaster because they never had such a program in the past. Centralized and co-ordinated effort was something they never had considered.

The Japanese watched in amazement as the occupation forces within 24 hours had eight railway carloads of medicine and clothing on the move from Yokohama. They found it hard to believe that a ship had been loaded overnight at Kobe and already had sailed for stricken islands.

But they were eager to learn. They tried to help, to enter the American way of doing things in time of emergency. They also worked with the British occupation forces.

In virtually every field of activity the same has been true. Behind the more publicized policies of democratization occupation authorities are prodding, wheedling and bludgeoning Japanese officials into action.

For instance, American fiscal experts blue-printed the plan which prevented an economic crisis when banks began the difficult job of jettisoning the bad loans they made to now defunct munitions companies. Allied authorities are consulted on each of the complex steps which have been taken to attack inflation. Other headquarters authorities are pushing industrial reconversion and the country's vital, if limited, export trade.

American Ideas Everywhere

Japan today is full of American ideas. The most recent instance is that of raising money in time of disaster. Colonel Sams' crew tried to show the Japanese how to appeal to the public for help—that everyone should help those in distress. The program was a failure. Colonel Sams said, ruefully, that the Japanese got only 100,000 yen in three days but that "it was a start and another good lesson."

Colonel Sams is convinced that now that the Japanese have seen how the American and British pitch in on a disaster that they will do better by themselves next time.

The occupation of Japan is a lot different than that in Germany, as any Army officer who has served in both areas will state emphatically. In Germany the zones are divided, but here MacArthur and his unified command rules the entire country.

The United States Army trained military government teams against the day when Japan would be conquered and they could be sent in to take over every prefecture—a prefecture is a little larger than an American county.

Then the war ended suddenly and Gen. Douglas MacArthur decided to use the emperor and the established government instead of his military teams.

They Execute Directives

There are some military teams in Japan today but they are small. They roam the prefectures to see that the directives handed down from Allied headquarters to the Japanese givernment are carried out. They are mostly concentrated in the larger cities.

About a year ago there was a lot of talk that General MacArthur as Supreme Commander for Allied Powers was in control of the Russian occupied area. The State Department said so, then withdrew the comment. McArthur has nothing to do with Northern Korea, the Sakhalin peninsula (Karafuto) and the Kuriles.

In Tokyo the Russians have an estimated 600 military and civilian personnel attached to the staff of the Russian member of the Allied Council for Japan, Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko. The British have 40.

Incidentally, the British role in the occupation of Japan is second only to that of the Americans. The British have 40,000 troops in the country. We have 120,000, which is supposed to be a secret.

As the year opened the British Commonwealth disposition was 12,000 Australians, 9000 from the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland; 12,000 from India and 5000 from New Zealand. The United Kingdom and Indian troops are leaving Japan. They will be replaced by Australians and New Zealanders in accordance with decisions of the Inter-dominion defense conference in London.

American troop strength is being reduced to 98,000.

Unlike Germany, where there are separate Allied zones, the whole operation here is controlled by the Eighth army. The British take their orders from Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger in Yokohama. The directives come from the supreme commander.

This is MacArthur's task—but only for Japan and Southern Korea.

Berlin Figures It'll Take 25 Years to Clear Ruins

Berlin, March 22 (AP).—Berliners, digging at their mountains of bomb and shell rubble, chiefly by hand, have received from engineers the gloomy forecast that unless they get more power tools it will take 25 years to clean up the city's debris.

And at the present rate, the experts say, it will cost the city 270 million dollars, at the present low military rate of exchange, in addition to requiring the efforts of many thousands of hands in this nonproductive work.

Berlin, acording to an estimate obtained by the newspaper Neue Zeit, contains about one-tenth of all the war debris in Germany. The paper estimated this at more than 70 million cubic yards—enough to build a dam, 115 feet broad and 15 feet high, from Berlin to Dortmund (about 260 miles).

To haul it away would require seven million railway cars—enough, the Neue Zeit figured, to carry three times the entire German freight volume of 1929.

Berlin still employs 10,062 rubble diggers, including 6890 women, who work with scant tools or machinery. Once there were 30,000 but the "rubble army" has declined rapidly since last August.

This work was once done chiefly by Nazis but, because it rates the No. 1 food ration card for hard labor, others have volunteered.

The reduced rubble force, Neue Zeit reports, has matched the capacity of the original 30,000 with the "ridiculously small" equipment of 58 diesel motors, 28 small locomotives, 28 conveyors, 175 cable wire winders, 3,252 trucks, 112 miles of narrow gauge rails and six dredging machines.

In 8,120,000 work-days to the end of October, 1,750,000 cubic yards of debris was removed—700,000 cubic yards of that entirely out of the way.

"At that rate," mourns Neue Zeit, "we'll never see light unless we soon get the machines to help us. And its not only the money—we'd like to put our hands to productive work and get our women back into their homes."

Crude improvised cart used in clearing Berlin's debris

'Microclimatology'

Buildings in Cities Influence Climate

NEW YORK, March 22.—The typical American city, with its miles of hard surfaces, wind-blocking buildings, drainage systems and smothering dust blankets, produces a special "microclimate" closely resembling that of a stony desert.

"Microclimatology" is the study of small-size weather, according to an article in the Architectural Forum.

Emphasizing that every change in a landscape, however small, alters the climate in that vicinity, the article shows how cities could use site planning to cut down weather extremes. Potential home builders or buyers are told how they may save on fuel bills by checking topography, prevailing winds and water proximity.

One common instance of micromatic conditions is the effect of large bodies of water. As warm air rises from land areas in the summer, cooler air from the water rushes into the vacuum, creating "seashore breezes."

Water Moderates Winter

Similarly, large water bodies retain summer heat, raise winter temperatures in the vicinity. Although this effect may reach inland for only a half mile, it makes proximity to water important.

The sun, says the article, is the most important factor in climate. Because most cities were built without regard for prevailing wind patterns, urban dwellers often live under a heavy layer of "smog." This blanket retains summer heat and humidity and stops health-giving ultraviolet rays.

Stone, concrete and brick surfaces intensify the ill effects of the sun's rays. Man's natural surroundings included plants and grass, which give off moisture, reflect only half as much light as hard surfaces. Their absence causes much summer discomfort.

Canyon-like streets may cut cooling breezes by a third, but sun-heated building surfaces set up swirling currents, create funnel effects which can double wind velocities, scatter dust and hats with equal ease, say Forum editors.

Topography Needs Analysis

The suburban home buyer should cautiously analyze his site's topography. The bottom of a small ground trough only 25-feet deep can be 11 degrees colder, with humidity 20 per cent higher, even on a clear, still night. These conditions reverse in the daytime, and the hole may be 5 degrees warmer, humidity 10 degrees lower.

Even soil construction effects climates. Dry soils (sand, gravel) cause higher temperatures and lower humidities; wet soils (loams, marshes) lower temperatures and higher humidities.

The crest of the hill isn't much better, unless well sheltered from prevailing winds. Best location is generally half way up the slope on the side sheltered from the wind.

In a Grist Mill

Hand Looms Are Revived For Tweeds

Lancaster, Pa., March 22 (AP).—A centuries-old craft—the weaving of woolen fabrics on hand looms—has been revived in an ancient grist mill on the Conestoga Creek at nearby Brownstown.

The mill, built in 1855 and favorite subject of local artists, has been remodeled by Walter Desager, native Swiss and former woolen mill operator in Scotland and England.

The new firm has five looms in operation, all built by a Lancaster carpenter from plans drawn by Desager. Local inexperienced men were hired as weavers and taught the trade from scratch.

The weaving of wool on hand looms instead of electric driven machinery is not for sentimental reason, Desager explained. The old, slow method, he added, produces a high quality fabric and allows for quick changes of style.

Fabrics manufactured will be a type tweed, used for men and women's wear.

When remodeling is completed, the interior will correspond to the age when the mill was built, featuring a Pennsylvania Dutch room, for show use and for the use of employes.

Art Exhibit Reflects Woe Of World

Pittsburgh, (U.P.).—The troubled state of world affairs has spilled over its diplomatic and social banks and poured into the field of art.

Leading artists have seized upon the uncertainties of international conditions and used them as interpretative themes for many of the paintings entered in the famed Carnegie Institute art exhibition.

The institute is observing its golden anniversary with a Founders' Day display.

Never before in its 50-year history has the feeling of depression been so accented as in the current show. Many of the works in the exhibition of 300 pictures portrayed by America's outstanding artists are pointed to show that people generally, are unhappy.

A canvas by George Grosz titled "Peace" in which he depicts the road which leads from the fires of war to the chaos of peace serves to epitomize the atmosphere of bewilderment and fear.

The pathos of man's and woman's imprisonment is shown by Philip Evergood in his "The Indestructibles," while Sage with his "I Saw Three Cities" exploits refugees using a calla-lily-shaped column as his leading figure.

On the gloomy, or morbid side might also be listed Frederic Taubes' "St. John in the Wilderness," an expression of bewilderment; the grim "Picture Hat" of Henry Varum Poor; Dorthea Tanning's ironic "Fete Champetre"; "Frodokom, the Summit" by Richard Taylor, and the "Recollection of an Apple" of Edna Reindel.

Louis Bosa is once again sensitive to the woes besetting the universe with his "The Remains" and Ferdinand E. Warren on the point of the twilight of civilization in "A City and a Tower."

Lady Liberty Take 168 Steps to Keep Folks Out of Hair

There are 168 steps in the circular stairway which leads to the top of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor, according to the Guide to New York City and Long Island issued by the New York State Department of Commerce.

Normally more than 5000 vessels enter and clear the Port of New York each year, carrying about 44 per cent of the value of the entire foreign trade of the United States.

Ex-Transport Mauretania A 'New' Vessel

Here is a small part of the story of the tremendous task involved in reconverting the Cunard White Star Line's Mauretania from armed transport to luxury liner.

In September, 1946, the Mauretania, 35,677 tons, completed six years of service as a British government transport, carrying more than 350,000 Allied troops to and from all parts of the world. Her war duties finished, she was then free to return to luxury passenger service in the North Atlantic, where she had made only three round trips prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

The Mauretania's decks were mounted with guns and rockets and plated with armor. Her deck coverings, pounded by over 700,000 feet, were worn, and about half of her staterooms had been completely dismantled.

On September 9, 1946, the vessel returned to Liverpool. The guns, rockets, fire floats and degaussing cable and equipment were removed from her 10 decks and her armor plating stripped off. Scaling and wire-brooming of her funnels, masts, deck houses, ventilators and bridge and hull superstructure erased the gray paint. A protective coat of red lead was applied to the hull.

All troop equipment was removed and, with construction of new deck and bulkheads, over 300 new cabins were provided. All of the Mauretania's rooms are being redecorated.

Up came the worn deck coverings. Now 20,000 square yards of ruboleum is being laid throughout the ship. Furniture, stored in Australia and America during the war, was brought to Liverpool, carefully inspected and sent to workshops for renovation.

Fort Sill's Pet Fawn Drinks Beer, Chews

Fort Sill, Okla., March 22 (AP).—Bambi probably will never forget his deer old Army life but after all, what other fawn can brag of such accomplishments as drinking beer or chewing tobacco?

The fawn, mascot at Fort Sill, has picked up human manners and can be seen carousing around with his soldier pals at the mess hall or post exchange.

Bambi is a member of the veterinary hospital and never has gone AWOL, or caused any more trouble than any growing fawn would cause.

He was found on the artillery range when only a week old, and tender-hearted GIs adopted him.

His status of attached unassigned soon changed, for members of the hospital staff became so fond of the fawn that a formal request was sent through military channels to allow them to keep him as a permanent member of the hospital.

Aside from his many human friends, Bambi became a close buddy to Tuffy, a large white cat who is also a veterinary's pet.

After a brisk frolic in the morning followed by a long "cat nap," the two used to eat together. However, since Bahbi has put on weight, Tuffy prefers to dine alone, away from his friend's clumsy hoofs.

Although never restricted, Bambi has been a model soldier and one shout of his name brings him at a gallop to answer the call. The only time he leaves hospital grounds is for an occasional visit to the mess hall or PX accompanied by his closest friend, T/Sgt. Louis Janda of Chickasha, Okla.

Bambi has never failed to be in his stall before lights out.

When he adds several more pounds, and starts to grow a set of antlers, the veterinary plans to return him to the range so he can be with his own knid. However, it probably won't be as nice as mingling with humans, and getting a bottle of beer, or a "chaw."

Tries for deer life to keep in step with the GIs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Sunday, March 23, 1947
8B

Home That Sold for $13,500 in '41, Now Has $26,000 Price Tag

THIS home at 2365 N. Quebec st., Arlington, was erected in 1941 by M. T. Broyhill & Son to sell for $13,500. The builders say the dwelling would sell for $25,000 to $26,000 on today's market. It would cost $26,000 to reproduce the home, due to skyrocketing costs of materials and labor. The Broyhills know; they have nearly completed a similar home (see below), and have kept careful check of costs

THE skilled mechanic operating this shovel receives $2.25 per hour. Before the war the same job was rated at $1 per hour. The bulldozer operator in the background draws $1.45 per hour. In 1941 the pay was 70 cents per hour. The same wage is paid both white and Negro mechanics

BRICKLAYERS on nonunion home building projects drew $1.12½ per hour in 1941. Builders employing nonunion bricklayers now pay the same as union jobs—$2.37½ per hour. Builders have already been told that bricklayers will ask for $2.50 per hour before summer

SEMISKILLED labor, such as this hod carrier, receives $1.20 to $1.25 per hour, as contrasted with the 40-cent rate in 1941. Common labor is now drawing $1.10. The prewar wage was 35 cents per hour. Many builders have charged that labor is drawing top money but efficiency has suffered

Post Photos by Kelly Gunnell,

THE home above cost $26,000 to build, including the builder's profit. Located at 2370 N. Vernon st., Arlington, the structure has 6 rooms, 3½ baths, maid's room and recreation room. High quality materials and workmanship were used in both homes, according to the builders. The Broyhills were able to cut some costs by buying in large wholesale quantities and fabricating many lumber items on-site

Labor and Materials Costs Still Soaring

By Conrad P. Harness

A TWO-STORY BRICK, high quality home that sold for $13,500 in Arlington in March, 1941, now costs $23,676.65 to build. With the builder's gross profit added, the final price tag reads $26,000.

These figures were divulged yesterday by M. T. and Joel Broyhill, a father-son team of builders and realtors who have constructed scores of homes in Arlington, both before and after the war.

The builders said the $26,000 would have been even higher if they had been engaged in small building operations. With 159 homes under construction, they bought lumber wholesale from Southern mills, and effected other savings by mass production and on-site fabrication.

The elder Broyhill said the same type house was built in April, 1946, and sold for $23,500. Since then labor and materials prices have advanced over 10 per cent.

Instead of prices leveling off this summer, all indications point to a further increase. Broyhill said builders were expecting a request from bricklayers to raise the present $2.37 wage scale to $2.50 per hour. If successful, the bricklayer would draw $20 per eight-hour day, with extra for overtime.

Similar increases are expected in other trades. The building mechanics justify wage requests by pointing out the number of days they don't work due to weather and other factors beyond their control. Thus, they say, their average weekly pay check would run far below that given for a straight 40-hour week.

Production Line Saves Dollars

JOEL BROYHILL said if production line methods of on-site fabrication of lumber, plus wholesale purchase of housing items, were not used on the $26,000 home, the overall increase would have been 104 per cent instead of 92 per cent.

The builders declared they were trying every method possible to hold prices in line, but "there just doesn't seem any line to hold!"

Electrical work and electrical fixtures have jumped well over 100 per cent above prewar costs. Slate roofing costs $220 more, plumbing has soared over $900, while tile is about $350 higher.

The Broyhills found it easy to compare home prices. They are building a house at 2370 N. Vernor st., Arlington, nearly identical to a home they erected in March, 1941, at 2365 N. Quebec st., Arlington.

Each dwelling has six rooms, 3½ baths, maid's room, recreation room and porch, on a large, well-landscaped lot. The 1941 home has a built-in garage. Joel said the older home would sell for $25,000 to $26,000 on today's market—approximately the cost of reproduction.

They had only to go through their files of job-cost estimate sheets to determine exactly where each penny went into both houses. The finest of materials, utilities and workmanship was used, said the younger Broyhill. "We could have saved hundreds of dollars on both houses if we had used products of lesser quality."

The conventional builder aims at a 10 per cent profit. The firm failed to make the sum on either home. Out of this profit the builder must pay costs of running his office, plus other expenses.

When the question, "What can be done to bring home prices down?" was asked the elder Broyhill, he replied, "We're buying in large wholesale lots and precutting and fabricating some of our lumber products. This saving is passed on to the buyer."

BROYHILL HOMES COST INCREASES SINCE 1941

	MAR., '41	MAR., '47
Original Land Cost	$ 1,650.00	$ 3,500.00
Architect-Plans	25.00	80.00
Permits	9.20	18.45
Engineer Survey	10.00	20.00
Insurance, Appraisal, Title, Recording Fees, Premiums & Interest	150.00	300.00
Clearing Site	36.00	72.00
Staking Out	25.00	50.00
Main Excavation	31.85	75.00
Concrete-Material	211.00	321.07
Concrete-Labor	130.50	260.00
Drain Tile-Gravel	33.00	58.50
Brickwork-Material	1,386.00	2,100.00
Brickwork-Labor	622.50	1,400.00
Waterproofing	55.25	100.00
Damp Proofing	56.10	74.00
Steel	154.60	196.50
Basement Windows, Screens	98.50	144.90
Lumber	520.60	905.83
Millwork	910.00	1,750.00
Carpentry Labor	762.50	1,762.00
Roofing (Slate)	410.00	630.00
Gutters, Downspouts & Flashing (Copper)	102.50	162.00
Hardwood Floors	220.50	475.00
Linoleum	41.00	60.00
Asphalt Tile	160.00	210.00
Tile	340.00	695.00
Plastering	550.00	1,125.00
Rough Hardware	25.60	49.64
Finish Hardware	78.50	168.00
Medicine Cabinets	27.50	43.12
Heating	510.00	1,100.00
Plumbing	892.50	1,800.00
Electric Fixtures	54.00	162.37
Electric Work	190.60	392.50
Painting, Papering	350.00	650.00
Caulking	17.50	35.00
Insulation	60.00	100.00
Kitchen Cabinets	180.00	293.77
Range	150.00	225.00
Refrigeration	128.50	210.00
Weatherstripping	45.99	72.30
Glazing, Basement Windows	13.00	27.90
Door, Window Screens	83.00	176.00
Other Screening	40.00	83.50
Venetian Blinds	115.00	182.30
Driveway, Grading	75.00	153.00
Sod & Shrubbery	168.50	392.00
Cleanup	40.00	75.00
Water Tap	40.00	40.00
Supervision and Overhead	200.00	400.00
Miscellaneous	120.00	300.00
CONSTRUCTION COST	$12,306.79	$23,676.65
Gross Profit	1,193.21	2,323.35
TOTAL COST	$13,500.00	$26,000.00
Percent of Increase		92.6%

Cadwallader suggested that builders "organize with mortgage bankers, veterans' posts and other groups that want to publicize all the things that are holding the high prices up. Get together and lick the problem."

Realty Problems Are Meeting Topic

About 150 presidents of local real estate boards throughout the Nation will attend a two-day meeting here at the Statler next Thursday and Friday to discuss vital issues facing the industry. Morgan L. Fitch, Chicago, National Real Estate Board president, will preside.

The realtors are expected to lay plans to fight passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft general housing bill recently introduced in the Senate. Other subjects to be discussed include rent control and unemployment compensation tax for real estate salesmen, all up for congressional action.

M. I. T. Seeks To Heat House By Winter Sun

By Frances Tenebaum

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22. A "sun trap" using the sun's rays to heat a house has been built on the frigid banks of the Charles River by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They hope to prove that standard heating systems can be partially or entirely supplanted by nothing more than the winter sun's heat.

M. I. T. experts hope to collect heat all winter, storing only enough to warm the house after the sun goes down and over occasional cloudy periods.

The new solar energy house uses the south wall as its collector. The two layers of glass are backed to two-quart or gallon-sized tin cans filled with water and a type of salt. The sun filters through the glass and is "trapped" in the tin cans, which also serve as storage space.

To prevent leakage, a curtain between the outside glass and the storage wall would be pulled as soon as the sun goes down. Another curtain, between the storage wall and the room, would be worked by a thermostat, opening when more heat were desired and closing when the room was warm enough.

Heating could be either by direct radiator from the storage wall or by a closed duct system. In the latter method air currents passing the south wall would be warmed and circulated.

This plan of heating is in direct conflict with the most modern trend in home architecture. Modern houses usually use the south wall as a vast glass window.

On a sunny winter day the rooms facing the south are sun heated and bathed in sunlight. If the M. I. T. project is successful, the south wall of the house would be an opaque storage space, admitting heat but not light.

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Let's Talk About Gardens

Fertilizer Is Key to Good Crops

By Alfred Putz

PEAT and humus are familiar products to the majority of gardeners. Both are organic matter in a high state of purity, representing the remains of various kinds of plants in a partly decomposed form. They are readily available and their price is reasonable, particularly if one considers what they will accomplish when used correctly.

Organic matter is of great importance to gardening. In many cases it is the determining factor between success and failure. Well mixed with the soil to a depth of six inches at the rate of one pound a square foot, it adds porosity by its sponge-like character, so that roots find less resistance as they penetrate the soil.

It improves the physical condition of the soil, providing more air spaces in those of a heavy texture and gives greater water-holding power to sandy ones.

Because peat and humus act like a sponge they will hold the soil moisture, and with it any dissolved plant food which otherwise might drain into the subsoil, where roots cannot reach it.

Organic matter encourages the growth of beneficial soil bacteria and molds, which play a very important part in soil fertility, converting the foodstuffs into forms most desirable for absorption by the roots. It also often acts as a buffer in case of toxic materials being developed in the soil.

Various Brands Offered

TO PLAY its proper part, it must undergo decay, and for that reason yearly applications are needed, unless other materials, such as manure or green-manure crops, are used to replenish the supply.

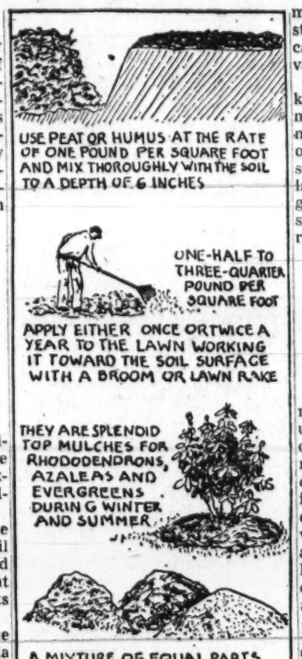
There are various kinds and brands of peat and humus. Peat moss is known to almost every gardener. There is little difference between the various brands, either imported or domestic, except that some of them are more uniform and free from woody matter. Be sure to select the horticultural grade usually referred to as granulated peat.

There also is an excellent domestic sedge peat, which is of finer structure and darker in color because decomposition is further advanced than that of spaghnum peat.

Commercial humus may be any kind of well decomposed vegetable matter, but one well known domestic brand is taken from what once was a glacial lake which served as a basin for the accumulation of vast quantities of organic growth. The product offered for sale is carefully processed and its reaction is nearly neutral.

The fertilizer value of these products is almost negligible and the usual fertilizer applications therefore must not be neglected. A good balance of the two is needed to add life to the soil and provide a full fare for the growing plants.

In addition to being incorporated in the soil they may be used to good advantage for several other purposes. They will bring new life to the lawn if applied once or twice a year to the growing grass. Use one half to three quarter pound a square foot and work toward the soil surface with a broom or lawn rake because the leaf blades must not be covered completely or they will turn yellow and die.


USE PEAT OR HUMUS AT THE RATE OF ONE POUND PER SQUARE FOOT AND MIX THOROUGHLY WITH THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 6 INCHES
ONE-HALF TO THREE-QUARTER POUND PER SQUARE FOOT
APPLY EITHER ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR TO THE LAWN WORKING IT TOWARD THE SOIL SURFACE WITH A BROOM OR LAWN RAKE
THEY ARE SPLENDID TOP MULCHES FOR RHODODENDRONS, AZALEAS AND EVERGREENS DURING WINTER AND SUMMER
A MIXTURE OF EQUAL PARTS PEAT OR HUMUS, GOOD GARDEN SOIL AND SHARP SAND SUITS MANY HOUSEPLANTS AND IS EXCELLENT FOR STARTING SEEDS

For Mulching Plants

THEY are excellent materials for mulching many kinds of plants, particularly rhododendrons, azaleas and evergreens all through the year. A layer four to six inches deep placed over the soil a foot beyond the diameter of the top-growth will preserve soil moisture and prevent the deep entry of frost.

Seedboxes or pans filled with a mixture of equal parts peat or humus, good garden soil and sharp sand will give much better results than soil alone. This mixture also will be found highly satisfactory for many kinds of house plants.

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And Less Expensive, Too!

Plants Grow Quickly in Seed Box

EVERY home gardener should know how to start seeds in a seed box, which florists call a "flat," and move the plants when large enough to their destined place in the garden.

In some sections whole gardens are made of such plants, usually purchased. But your own plants can be grown easily at far less expense, once a few simple methods are learned.

There are both advantages and disadvantages in starting seeds this way. It takes longer to grow either vegetables or flowers, because of the set-back which is caused by transplanting. But when the seed box can be started weeks before seeds could be sown outdoors, an earlier harvest is possible, even though growth takes longer.

Some plants are difficult to transplant, all the vegetable root crops, for example; and many flowers such as poppies, and salpiglossis. But skilled operators can transplant almost any subject.

An advantage of the seed box method is that seeds go farther, since all can be grown to plants, if desired; and the plants are placed in the garden in the exact position where they are to mature, and require no thinning. It is easier to grow very small seeds and difficult subjects in a box; and when the weather is too wet, or dry, too hot or cold the box can be moved about and sheltered from damage.

While professionals usually sow seed in one box, rather thickly, then transplant the seedlings when very small to pots, or another flat where they are widely spaced, the amateur can save time and make his plants grow faster by sowing the seed thinly in the first place and thinning out excess seedlings to give ample room for the others to mature, without being disturbed.

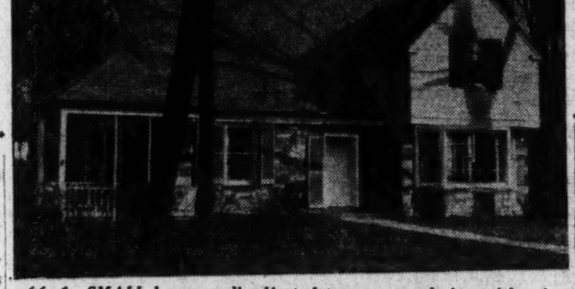
Precautions against disease should always be taken. This is easily done by using soil substitutes, rather than soil. Sphagnum moss and vermaculite are substitutes widely used and easily obtained. Both are sterile and sphagnum moss actually destroys fungi.

A thin layer of sphagnum moss passed through a sieve, and spread over the soil in a flat, can be used to sow the seed in; covering lightly with similar moss. This will prevent "damping off," and similar diseases, which sometimes destroy seeds as they are sprouting, or soon after.

Winning Designs Show Architects' Skill

THE International Air Terminal at National Airport was judged a winner Friday in the Board of Trade's annual architectural awards for new projects in the Washington area. Charles M. Goodman was architect, Charles Tompkins Co., builder

JUDGES cited this structure at 6873 Lee hwy, Falls Church, Va., for "meritorious skill in design, materials selection and attention to detail in small office structure." Architect was Victor B. Spector; E. L. Daniels, builder



"A SMALL house, well adjusted to an unusual site, with evident care in the detail of millwork, and pleasant balances of masses and fenestration," was the citation won by this home at 3223 44th st. nw. Fred E. Robbins was architect, W. C. & A. N. Miller Development Co., builders

Santo Domingo Plans Hotels

The construction if 14 ultra-modernistic styled hotels in 14 cities of the Dominican Republic will get underway this year and are expected to be ready for the 1947-1948 winter travel season, the Dominican Embassy announced yesterday.

According to Ambassador Dr. Julio Ortega Frier, the hotels will serve the expanding tourist trade in the West Indian republic. The construction program will cost 12 million dollars when completed.

The hotels will be managed by the American Hotels Corp.

A recently built two-million-dollar cement factory will supply cement and tile. Domestic mahogany, oak and pine will be used in construction, Ambassador Frier said. Furniture will come from the United States.

The majority of the hotels will be erected in small resort cities.

Builders Given Authority to Post Prices on Houses After Completion

Builders are now permitted to wait until completion of their homes or apartments before posting the rent or sale price to be charged.

Previously the builder had to post the proposed rent or sale price on all houses being built under the veterans emergency housing program during construction and for 30 days thereafter.

Frequent misunderstandings among veterans who saw rental property advertised at one price during construction and a different price upon completion was said to be the reason for the change.

Many builders have been granted increases during construction by showing that increased costs have made it impossible to profitably rent or sell accommodations at the original figure.

However, placards still must be posted on all rental and sales housing being built for veterans, the Government stated.

Begonias Like Garden Shade

Tuberous-rooted begonias are showy plants for partly shaded garden beds. They also may be grown in porch boxes or pots for indoor display. They like a humid atmosphere and that is why they do so well where fogs abound. The tubers may well be started soon indoors in shallow boxes filled with moist peat moss. Be sure to plant them upright with the indented side facing upward.

The top of the corm should be just a little above the surface. This is important because water never should be allowed to remain in the depression where the sprouts are forming. A piece of blotting paper will help in case some should spill into this little hollow. Be sure the peat moss always is moist but never soggy.

When the sprouts are several inches high transplant to small individual pots, taking along all the peat moss held by the roots.

Sand Verbena Offers Lovely Pink Flowers

There are 30 wild species of Abronia native to the western shore line of this country, but only one has achieved the rank of a garden flower. It is the species "umbellata," popularly known as Sand Verbena. It is an annual which will self-sow where winters are mild, but in our climate seed must be started anew each year.

Each seed is encased in a hard paperlike husk which delays the entry of water, so some gardeners prefer to pick these hulls apart before sowing. This is not an easy job, and it may be dispensed with if the gardener does not mind waiting several weeks for the seedlings to show up. Meanwhile the soil must be kept moderately moist.

Although the sowing may be made as early in the spring as the soil can be prepared, there is nothing gained as compared with starting them after all danger of frost is past. The early sowings remain dormant until the soil has warmed up. Germination, besides being somewhat slow, also is often more or less irregular, so that cultivation of the soil should not be started too soon after the first seedlings have emerged.

Good drainage of the soil is very important to their welfare, and they do best in a rather sandy soil. They can stand considerable heat if the roots do not suffer from want of moisture. Excessive watering must be avoided. The flower umbels have a decided resemblance to those of the Verbena, and this fact accounts for the popular name Sand Verbena.

If well grown there will be as many as 20 flowers to each head. The color of the blooms is a lovely light pink that can stand much sun without fading. Always plant in a sunny position, and the rock garden is a good place for them if the plants have enough space to spread out without interference from more vigorous kinds. The procumbent stems will reach a length of three to five feet, and this habit has made them favorites for planting in urns and porch boxes, also.

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Electric Porcelain Enamel

Electrostatic spraying has been found practicable for porcelain enameling.

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1947

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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MRS. RICHARD WIGGLESWORTH, wife of the Representative from Massachusetts (left) and Mrs. Jasper Du Bose talk about the forthcoming house tour, which will include Mrs. Wigglesworth's house at 3257 N st. The old mantel is a handsome feature of the drawing room, and the wall niche holds rare specimens of china

"Quaint Old Georgetown"

—So it's often been called, where some of the finest examples of colonial architecture are to be found. A group of 20 of these houses are to be opened to the public next Saturday and Sunday, with proceeds of the tour to go to the social welfare department of Georgetown's St. John's Church. Tea will be served in the parish hall of the church each day, with Mrs. Charles B. Hadley in charge. Mrs. James M. Barnes is chairman of the house tour

Harris-Ewing Photos

ADDING their own decor to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke's house at 3021 N st., are Mrs. J. Blaise de Sibour (left) and Mrs. James Wadsworth, jr.

Visitors to See Some of Capital's Fascinating Houses

WHEN the old Georgetown House Tour was initiated as a means of financing the social welfare department of St. John Episcopal Church, 20 years ago, visitors made the rounds in sightseeing buses with stops at each house listed in the tour catalogue. Today visitors walk the short distances between the houses.

Mrs. James M. Barnes, chairman of the tour this year, has arranged the grouping of the 10 houses listed for the two-day tour. On the opening day, Friday, March 28, one of the most interesting houses to be shown will be that of Mrs. Sidney Small at 1524 Thirty-third st. It was known in early Georgetown history as the Yellow Tavern and White Horse, supposed to have been built about 1788.

Capt. and Mrs. Marvin Evenson are opening their lovely old house at 1525 Thirty-fifth st., the one recently occupied by Walter Lippmann. Known as the Alexander Graham Bell House in early tour records, old residents of Georgetown claim that although the inventor built the house he never lived in it. However, his father and sister called it home for many years and Mr. Bell spent much time in it during the years he worked on his inventions here.

Still another fascinating old house—and this, too, is scheduled for Friday afternoon—is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colt de Wolf at 3322 O st. At one time it was the Russian Embassy.

St. John's Church on O st., celebrating the 150th anniversary of its founding, will be open to visitors both Friday and Saturday of next week, and tea is to be served in the Parish House from 3:30 to 5.30.

Tour tickets are now on sale at the Willard Hotel, the AAA, the Francis Scott Key bookshop at Twenty-eighth and O sts., and at other community shops.

AN antique secretary from Belgium adorns the drawing room in Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Nash's house at 3300 O st., and Mrs. Percy Black will be there to show it

MRS. EUGENE CARUSI (left) and Mrs. Edward Foley, jr., pose before a tapestry, one of Miss Devereux Green's valued possessions at her home, 3128 P st.

MRS. WILLIAM A. BURDEN, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, whose home at 1224 30th st. is to be open for the tour, has artistically arranged flowers for reflection in her antique mirror. Mrs. J. Burke Wilkinson (left) and Mrs. Carroll Perry, jr., are lured by this spot for a quiet few minutes on their preview tour of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Burden's home will be open on the second day of the tour

Adrian Still Prefers Padded Shoulders

By Dorothy Doan

New York, March 22 (INS).—Adrian, ace West Coast designer, held his first New York showing this week—and a nice nose-thumbing it was at the "round shoulder, rounded hip" school of couturiers.

Despite the old-hat attitude toward square-shouldered, slim-hipped silhouettes, the Adrian collection for spring and summer had the same broad-shouldered suits and eel-slim skirts.

While Adrian's actress wife, Janet Gaynor, smiled sweetly at his side, the iconoclast of the dress industry told New York fashion writers he'd continue to design "streamlined and uncluttered street clothes, decorative and dramatic evening clothes."

"What's more," he said somewhat grimly, "round shoulders make women look like football players, and I don't like padded hips—most women have hips enough of their own."

With that, the curtain went up on the West Coast designer's New York premier. His only concession to trend was the longer skirt length—15 inches from the floor.

Other designers may have their all-over spring prints. Adrian prefers scenes—Gen. George Washington astride a white horse (on the lady's bosom), Adam and Eve, or an elephant with a nosegay in its trunk on a pink negligee.

College Girls in "Dress-Up" Mood This Spring

This is the seventh in a series of articles on what Washington women will be wearing in the Easter Parade.

By Peggy Preston

AMERICA'S pride and joy—the College Girl—is in a "dress-up" mood for spring, 1947.

She's turned her pretty back on the careless, boyish styles she favored during the war years. Her old love for sloppy-joe sweaters, blue jeans and saddle shoes is as dead as her high school date-book. She has, in two words, gone feminine.

Now, the gray-beards have been hard at work trying to read social significance into this sudden change in fashion fancy on our campuses. Some put it down to postwar psychology—the get-your-man angle. Others, of a less serious turn of mind, claim it is just further evidence that a woman has to change her mind—and her hat—to be happy.

As for the college gals themselves—well, they don't see what all the fuss is about. Seems perfectly natural and normal to them.

"It just isn't smart to be messy anymore, that's all," according to a couple of lovely lassies, members of the senior class at Mount Vernon Seminary in nearby Maryland.

Both these girls, Betty Phinizy and Nancy Marshall, hail from the Deep South—Augusta, Ga. Since they are attending a "Nawthun" school, we selected them to give us a comprehensive picture of what is being worn in colleges along the Atlantic Seaboard.

They assured us that although they didn't know the social meaning back of it, college girls are more clothes conscious than formerly. The trend is definitely toward neater, more feminine fashions and is veering away from casual, loose-fitting costumes.

THIS spring, they and their friends are shopping for:

1. **Dark, sheer stockings** in such shades as "moor mist," the kind that slenderize the ankle, glamorize the underpins.

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

"WAR with service provided" could have been a recruiting slogan in World War II. Of course, there must have been a few "forgotten men" and they will probably be heard in protest, but I'm sure that never in the history of warfare has so much service been provided for so many.

Red Cross packages penetrated eventually to even the most remote and worst-treated prisoners of war. Men in the line and in training had everything from doughnuts and Bob Hope at the front to the AWVS Baby Ferry Services for their families at home. (One enterprising canteen girl assured me that the most successful doughnuts she ever made were spiked with German-looted cognac captured during the Allied invasion of France.)

But the final refinement of service to the troops I heard of the other day from attractive Mrs. John Lithiby of Paris, who has been visiting the Curtis Munsons and Admiral and Mrs. Hewlett Thebaud in Georgetown.

Mrs. Lithiby lives in Paris in a beautiful apartment on Avenue Foch, the former Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Mr. Lithiby is British and is liaison official for the Bank of England with the Banque de France.

WHEN the Germans invaded France in 1940 Mrs. Lithiby escaped with their two children from Le Touquet, the seaside resort that Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Wodehouse did NOT escape from and where the latter were captured by the Germans. On telephoned instructions from her husband in Paris Mrs. Lithiby walked out of her house on a moment's notice, leaving it to her guests who were members of the British Eighty-fifth and Eighty-seventh Hurricane squadrons stationed near Le Touquet. She had kept open house for those boys and it was they who later fought the Battle of Britain. Now there are only TWO of them left.

After escaping to England, Mrs. Lithiby did canteen work and drove for the American Embassy there until the liberation of France, when she returned to Paris in uniform with the same status as a war correspondent. It was then that the French government and the American Army jointly asked her to run a shopping service for VIPs (Very Important Persons) visiting Paris.

The French felt it important that Allied VIPs leave Paris happy in their successful purchases, so they asked Carlhian, the Cartier of antique shops, to give Mrs. Lithiby's "Special Shopping Service" office space in its magnificent quarters in the Place Vendome.

HERE she has been visited by generals in droves in search of presents for wives and children, some with photos in hand and a buy-me-a-hat-for-this expression. A colonel in Germany wanted to buy a prize-winning poodle! He got it within 24 hours! Five hundred people of the U. S. Graves Commission asked her to arrange a display of possible Christmas presents at their quarters at the Hotel

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

THERE are more ways of getting about than walking or flying. Mr. and Mrs. Melville Bearns, jr., "jeeped" it to the recent point-to-point horse races in Warrenton. With them are their two sons and two young gentlemen guests

Down Virginia Way

By Nina Carter Tabb

CAPT. WILLIAM EMPSON JONES, of Middleburg, has sent out invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth Stephanie, and Allen Thomas Clement, jr., on Saturday, March 29, at 5:30 p. m. at Chilly Bleak Farm, home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Garrett, near Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mulford, who have been living on the farm they leased from Mrs. Archibald Cary Randolph, near Halfway, have purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, of New York, their Virginia home, Halfway House, near Middleburg. Mr. and Mrs. Mulford bought it completely furnished, with all farming equipment, horses, etc., necessary to run the 700-acre estate, which will be renamed High Meadows. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse purchased the farm about twelve years ago and built the large house where they have come each year for the fox-hunting season.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison left their home, Welbourne, last week for Baltimore, where Mr. Morison underwent an operation at Union Memorial Hospital. While he is recuperating, Mrs. Morison is staying with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Southgate Morison, at the Preston Apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Wanner of Washington spent several days this week at the Middleburg Inn.

Mrs. Philip McConnell and her daughter, Miss Frances McConnell, of Chicago, were in Middleburg for a short visit this week. Miss McConnell will return here later in the spring to attend some of the race meetings.

Richard W. Carter has returned to Middleburg from a visit to P. Bryson Wood and Welby Carter Wood at their home in Roland Park, Baltimore.

Miss Elizabeth May Atkinson of Washington has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, at Mansfield, their home, near Middleburg.

Mrs. Southgate Morison came up from Baltimore Friday to visit her Virginia home, Redgate, near Oatlands.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Foster entertained at dinner a few evenings ago at their home, Glenville, The Plains. Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sharp, jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Skinker Rawlings and R. H. B. Lee Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Meade have returned to their home, Sudley, in Marshall, from Hot Springs, Ark., where they spent several months. With them for spring vacation are Mrs. Meade's daughter and son, Miss Jane Sprague of Madeira School and Henry Sprague of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Men Started Vogue for Diamonds

Men—no doubt their modern descendants rue the day—started the fashion of wearing diamonds as jewelry. During the lush, extravagant reign of Louis XVI of France, noblemen of the court wore diamond-studded decorations on their robes, epaulettes and stomachers.

Early in the 15th century one woman, Mme. Agnes Sorel, a favorite of the reigning monarch, appeared in the French court adorned with a diamond necklace—a bulky heavy ornament, which was weighed down with natural, rough diamonds. She secretly referred to it as her "iron collar" and admittedly wore it only to keep in the good graces of Charles VIII, who had presented it to her.

But woman, always ready to recognize a good thing when she sees it, changed her mind a few hundred years later. She boosted diamonds to first place as a gem for rings and has kept them there ever since.

The female right-about-face in this instance was more than an inexplicable caprice. Agnes Sorel's diamond existed before the discovery of diamond cutting, the process which brings out the hidden glow in the gem. Uncut, the diamond is little prettier than an odd-shaped pebble.

In 1456 Ludig van Berquem, an obscure Belgium stone cutter, hit upon the idea of polishing down a diamond with diamond dust. His invention, a wheel, covered with a powder made of diamond dust, is still the principal tool of the diamond polisher.

Several hundred years later, in the middle of the 18th century, the round, or brilliant (so called because it seemed to bring out more sparkle in more stones), cut was devised. This brilliant contained a total of 58 facets.

The next most important development in the art of diamond polishing came in the early 1940s when 40 extra facets were added to the previously uncut outer edge of the round-shaped diamond by a patented process known as multi-faceting. Multi-faceting increased the brilliance of the gem and gave it added protection against the danger of chipped edges.

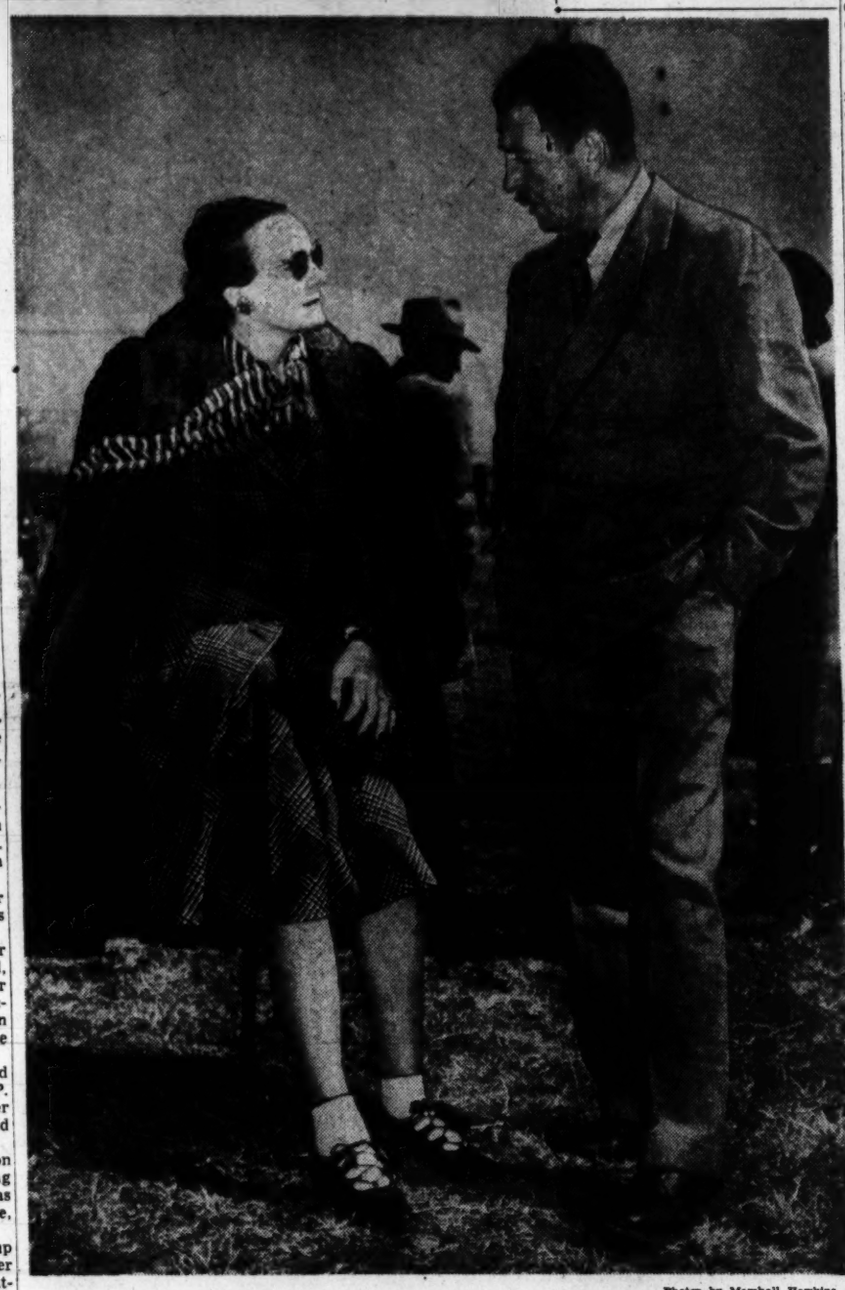


Photo by Marshall Hawkins

Taking time out between the Warrenton races to chat about mutual friends are (left) Mrs. Gould Shaw and Col. Richard Kirkpatrick, USA (right). Colonel Kirkpatrick has just returned from China, where he was stationed for several months

The Gas Range

When the gas range in the house you have just rented seems to you very greasy and crusted with debris, remove the burners and place them in the furnace with newspapers crumpled around them. Light the papers and let this extra dirt burn off. It will take all the unpleasantness out of the job, as the burners can be scrubbed with soda solution and be clean in no time.

Resort Life Is Quiet, Formal In Sunny British Bermuda

If you are saving vacation pennies with an eager eye on that delightful island spot, Bermuda, take warning. Don't stock up on halters and shorts, bare midriff swimsuits or any of the exposed sun clothes that are standard sunny-leisure equipment.

British-descended islanders prefer charm without shock, says Holiday, which devotes the April issue largely to an analysis of Bermuda. "Excessive exposure" is strictly against the law in Hamilton, the main city of the island. Bermudians are not stuffy about their preference for covered midriffs, knees, and shoulders, but once or twice a year they make an "object" arrest for immodesty and allow an item to go out to the American papers.

They have another law designed to do away with Mainland tendencies—the Innkeepers Act. This discourages coatless gentlemen and ladies wearing shorts or slacks from entering a club or bar in town. It empowers innkeepers to "accept or reject" guests as they choose. In Hamilton, innkeepers have streamlined the act—they offer an improperly clad gentleman a white jacket, neatly initialed with the name of the club or bar over the pocket. If he's mistaken for a waiter it serves him right. As for ladies wearing slacks into Hamilton clubs, they don't. The signs at the entrance say so.

What does Holiday advise vacationists to wear? Lightweight woolens, classic cottons, knee-length or skirted playsuits, a one-piece bathing suit, a raincoat (you may buy a Cellophane one there if you haven't room in your luggage), an afternoon frock and long or short dinner gowns (dressing for dinner is on the increase as big hotels reopen), and a light wrap.

Such pleasant pastimes as the tennis tea or the hunt club's paper chase indicate the pace set in the island's society. The tennis tea is conducted much as it is in the vicarages of rural England. Guests arrive dressed, not in loud polo shirts, shabby sneakers and scant shorts, but in orthodox tennis costume, usually neat white flannels and immaculate tennis dresses. Matches are arranged arbitrarily by the host, invariably mixed doubles, the young playing with the elders, the competents with the incompetents. The winning of a set is of less importance than the enjoyment of the game. Tea, sandwiches and pastries are served about 4 o'clock.

Beach life as we know it has no place in the Bermuda scheme of things, Holiday goes on to say. Even at such popular places as Coral Beach and Elbow Beach there are no boardwalks, no midways, no hot-dog or cool-drink stands. There are not even any lifeguards. A crowded beach, even at the season's peak, is a rare sight. And at all times it is easy to find peace and solitude in one of the hundreds of bays along the jagged south shore.

A Sectional Dish

A sectional dish to hold jellies, pickles, condiments, etc., is so much more satisfactory at the home luncheon than serving each of these articles in separate dishes. It does away with so much disturbing passing around the table. They are invaluable if one entertains a great deal.

Attractive Decor for a 'Problem Wall'

A PROBLEM WALL such as an old-fashioned sliding door can be made into an attractive background for furniture placement by use of an attractive textured fabric. The material used should be keyed to the type of furniture as well as the color being used

Welcome, Farewell Parties Feature Annapolis Events

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—Dr. Ford L. Wilkinson, first civilian dean of the Naval Post Graduate School, and Mrs. Wilkinson, have been entertained at several large parties since their arrival here. On Saturday, Rear Admiral and Mrs. David H. Clark of the experiment station, gave a cocktail party for the Wilkinsons and on Thursday Capt. Herman A. Spangel, head of the Post Graduate School, and Mrs. Spangel were hosts at a party which also feted Capt. Joseph M. P. Wright, new executive officer of the Post Graduate School, and Mrs. Wright. About 150 guests, most of them officers and civilian instructors attached to the Post Graduate School, with their wives, were present to welcome the Wilkinsons and Wrights.

Admiral and Mrs. Clark are leaving the experiment station soon for Portsmouth, Va., where Admiral Clark will command the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Their daughter, Angelica, is a student at Sweet Briar and their sons, David and Morton, are also away at boarding school.

Lanes Feted at Ball

A ball was held Thursday night at Carvel Hall by the General Assembly of Maryland in honor of Governor and Mrs. W. Preston Lane, jr., and their daughter, Miss Dorothy Lane. More than 700 guests, including most of the State legislators and their wives and friends attended. Receiving with the Lanes were President of the Senate and Mrs. Joseph Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Sybert, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Hammond and Dr. and Mrs. Horace E. Flack.

The students of St. John's College held their annual spring dance Saturday night in Iglehart Hall, the college gymnasium. Heading the cotillion committee in charge of the affair was Robert Norris, assisted by Donald Bounds. Alan Maremont was director of decorations. Professor and Mrs. George A. Bingley and Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Lathrop received.

Mrs. William S. Estabrook, jr., wife of Captain Estabrook of the Naval Academy executive department, escorted by Midshipman 1/c J. W. Rabinowitz, received at the midshipmen's hop Saturday night in Dahlgren Hall. Visiting cadets from West Point were special guests at the affair.

Miss Dorothy Corn, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Corn of Annapolis, became the bride of James Tate Elder in a ceremony at the Naval Academy Chapel on March 16. Saturday evening the bride-elect entertained at a dinner at her home in honor of her attendants and their families. The party followed the wedding rehearsal.

Among the prenuptial showers complimenting Miss Corn was one given recently by Miss Patty Walker and another at which Miss Virginia Compton and Miss Betty Roberts were cohostesses at the Roberts' home.

Marriages Announced

The marriage has been announced of Dorothy May Wilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilton of Newquay, England, to Howard G. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jones of Tyler ave., Eastport. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. H. Showacre in the parsonage of Calvary Methodist Church on March 15.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Johns of Roland Park announce the marriage of their youngest daughter, Emily Morris, to Richard Henry Turk 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Turk of Homeland, Baltimore. The bride is a granddaughter of Mrs. Edith Rawlings of Annapolis.

Gerald J. Flynn of the Naval Academy athletic department, attended the invitation basketball tournament at Madison Square Garden last weekend. Accompanying Mr. Flynn was Bernard L. Carnevale, head basketball coach at the academy.

Mrs. D. Thomas Eddy, wife of Captain Eddy, was really surprised on Sunday, her birthday, when a number of friends from Annapolis, the academy and Washington started arriving in the late afternoon bearing their good wishes. The party had been planned by her husband and their daughter, Miss Leilani Eddy, and was held at their home at Bay Vista.

Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Markham, jr., had as their guest during the past week Mrs. Beatrice E. Mason of Newport, R. I.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank I. Winant, accompanied by their children, have returned to Annapolis and are at 145 Monticello ave.

Several years ago, Captain Winant was a professor at the post graduate school and more recently has come from an assignment in the Pacific, where he was connected with Operation Crossroads. He is now reporting for duty in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dancy, jr., recently announced the birth of their first child, a son, at the Naval Hospital here. The baby, Charles Allen Dancy 3d, is grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dancy of Washington and of Col. Robert J. Van Buskirk, USA, and Mrs. Van Buskirk, who are visiting their son-in-law and daughter.

Vacationists Return Home To Leesburg

LEESBURG, VA., March 22.—Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher of Washington, who recently returned from a trip to Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba, will come to Loudoun County early in April to reopen their home, Belgrove, near Leesburg.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Clifford have returned to their home, Chudleigh, after spending the winter in Delray Beach, Fla., and in the Bahamas. Miss Lilias Janney has reopened her home in Leesburg after spending several months in Bethesda, Md. Miss Mabel Lauman, guest of Mrs. J. Page Laughlin in Mount Dora, Fla., for the last six weeks, returned Tuesday to her apartment in Leesburg.

Mrs. Bedford Blitch and two children, who have been with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Carter, after closing their home in Alexandria, were joined Sunday by Mr. Blitch. On Monday the family left for New Orleans, La., where they will make their home. Other guests in the Carter home on Sunday were Miss Mary Carter of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Taylor of Alexandria and Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Nichols of Purcellville.

Cadet Arthur H. Fulton 3d, student at Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, was the weekend guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Fulton, jr. Miss Hester Anne Luke, senior at Madeira School, is spending the spring vacation with her mother, Mrs. Sterling M. Harrison. Arthur S. Jenkins, jr., Millard E. Rives and S. Fred Popkins, Virginia Tech students, arrived at their homes in Leesburg Friday to spend the spring vacation here. Miss Margaret Gibson of Washington spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Gibson.

Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts spent the weekend in Newark and Wilmington, Del. In Newark Elder Lefferts conducted services in the Old School Baptist Church and in Wilmington the couple visited their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Lefferts.

Rings on Their Fingers

MISS MARGARET SUTHERLAND
. . . She's engaged

Sutherland—Coleman

Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson Sutherland of Atlanta, Ga., and Washington, announce the engagement of their daug ter, Margaret, to James Edwin Coleman, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Coleman of Atlanta.

Miss Sutherland attended Washington Seminary and was graduated from Christ the King School in Atlanta. She is now a junior at Goucher College, Baltimore. Her sisters are Mrs. Robert L. Strong of Cincinnati and Miss Sarah Sutherland.

Mr. Coleman is a graduate of North Fulton School in Atlanta and is in his senior year at Georgia Tech. He served as a lieutenant in the Eighty-seventh Division in World War II and was awarded the Silver Star.

Snyder—Aiken

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Ross Snyder announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Louise, to William David Aiken, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Aiken of Sunnyside, Wash.

Miss Snyder is now attending Washington State College where she is on a teaching fellowship in physical education. She was graduated from George Washington University in 1946 and was a member of the student council, Mortar Board and Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority.

Mr. Aiken is a junior at Washington State College and is a member of the varsity debating squad, Pi Kappa Delta and the Senate Club. He served with the Sixth Infantry Division in the Pacific.

The wedding will take place June 14 in St. James' Episcopal Church, Pullman, Wash.

Osbourn—Lynch

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Osbourn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Wyatt Osbourn, to James Lynch, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch of Takoma Park, Md.

The bride-elect attended Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia and is at present a student at George Washington University. She is a member of Delta Gamma fraternity.

Mr. Lynch attended the University of Maryland and is now studying at George Washington. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. He served with the Army in Europe for 18 months.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Ambrose—Connelly

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Ambrose of St. Petersburg, Fla., announce the engagement and forthcoming marriage of their daughter, Geraldine, to Aubrey Joseph Connelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Connelly, also of St. Petersburg. The ceremony will take place in St. Rita's Church in Alexandria, Va., April 16 at 5:30 p. m.

Mr. Connelly is with the Washington Gas Light Co.

Smith—Hill

Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Smith announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Aleese Smith, to Robert Gordon Hill of Atlanta and Albany, Ga., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hill of Albany.

The bride-to-be is a graduate of St. Cecilia's Academy and will be graduated from Trinity College in June.

MISS ALEESE SMITH
. . . Summer bride

Mr. Hill was graduated from Georgia Institute of Technology and has resumed studies there after having served as an ensign in the Navy. He was elected to Anak and Omicron Delta Kappa honorary societies and is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

The wedding will take place this summer.

Harris & Ewing.
MISS VIVIAN CISSELL
. . . Veteran's fiancee

Cissel—Neuhauser

The engagement of her daughter, Miss Vivian Cissell, to Robert Phillips Neuhauser has been announced by Mrs. John Floyd Cissel. Mr. Neuhauser is the son of Mrs. George Shafer and the late Roy L. Neuhauser of Washington.

Miss Cissel is a graduate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Her fiance served four years with the Navy in the Pacific and is now attending the University of North Carolina. No date has been set for the wedding.

Moyer—Nelsen

June, month of brides, has been selected by Miss Jean Althea Moyer of Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Moyer of Allentown, Pa., for her wedding to Vernon Maurice Nelsen of Cottage City, Md. The ceremony will be held on the 28th in Washington. Mr. Nelsen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Nelsen of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Moyer and Mr. and Mrs. Nelsen expect to be here for the wedding.

Chase-Statler Photo.
MISS JEAN MOYER
. . . Plans June wedding

American Girls Marry Early, Survey Shows

New York, N. Y.—American girls have a much better chance to hear their wedding bells ring out at an early age than their contemporaries in Canada, the western countries, or the "down-under" lands of Australia and New Zealand.

This good news comes from the statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The figures they have assembled show that 12 per cent of our girls—about one in eight—are married at from 15 to 19 years of age. In France and Canada, which most closely approach the American experience, the proportion married at these ages was 6 per cent. The proportion is 4 per cent in Italy, Belgium, Portugal and Australia, and 2 per cent in England and Wales, Scotland, Sweden and the Netherlands.

The bleakest prospects for early marriage existed in prewar Germany, the Irish Free State, and Norway, in each of which only 1 per cent of the girls at 15 to 19 were married when the most recent population count was made.

American men, as well, marry earlier in life than the men of the other countries, although at a later age than our women, the statisticians note. All this, the statisticians suggest, reflects the traditions and the advantageous economic situation in the United States.

"Young people have good opportunities for employment at relatively high wages," the statisticians point out, "which make it possible for them to marry young. Also, our traditions and social attitudes favor the undertaking of family life relatively early. Boys and girls probably have more social life and mix more freely here than in other countries, with the result that they have greater opportunities to meet marital partners."

When Children Play

Spread an old sheet on the floor for the small children to play on when they cut out pictures from magazines and make paper dolls. It will save their clothes, keep trash off the rug and can be rinsed out when soiled.

How About Service for Mothers?

By Iris Ashley Knowles

IF you ask the average male his opinion of a woman's life you will almost always find it is one of amiable irony. The idea that a "woman always pays" has faded considerably. But most men think it has gone into reverse: that generally speaking women get paid, and quite large dividends at that.

After all, say the men, who is it that gets out of the city when the sun is at its hottest to "take the children to the country?" A woman can arrange her work to suit herself (if it is housework) and if she feels slack and takes it easy, nobody docks her pay! If she gets emotionally overwrought she can have a good cry without appearing ridiculous. And in one fell swoop she can get herself a meal ticket and social security for life by simply saying "yes" to the right guy.

So far so good. But the truth is, it is still not good enough. If you stop to look at the thing objectively it becomes increasingly clear that the life to be expected by the average young housewife is not all honey. Especially if she is intelligent and at all talented.

About 60 years ago such education as girls received fitted them only to become wives and mother. The accomplishment of this end often found them head of a small domain of several children, with enough domestic help to supply adult companionship and a little freedom for pleasure. But these enlightened days are different; boys and girls grow up alongside each other with parallel opportunities in education. Learning offers to girls as well as boys, the dream of success and a place in the world in her own right.

World to Conquer

Until she reaches a marriageable age, the modern girl stands on the hilltop beside a boy and looking down with young eager eyes, she sees a world which is as much hers to conquer as it is his. Household chores? Washing dishes? Somehow in spite of having watched her mother deal with these things, she has been led to expect that her bright mind will lift her out of the sphere of such dull-sounding activities.

Then she falls in love. And for a while being famous, or just holding down a good interesting job seems to count as nothing against the excitement of getting married. And on the whole she is right.

Then modern economics really gets to work. In a fairly short time, if she is lucky she will be living in a tiny apartment where there is just room for three . . . providing one is cradle-size and nobody moves around too quickly so as to knock things over. And the period which is a form of solitary confinement has begun. For several hours, in fact for the most part of each day, for months which in turn add up to nearly six years, a young mother is obliged to remain shut in alone with her small child. The more intelligent the mother the more likely she is to be loving and conscientious . . . and the more frustrated by a condition which gives her absolutely no alternative. Because she will not leave her child carelessly with anyone strange to him, she must and does take him everywhere she goes, so that for her complete relaxation is never possible.

Still a Problem

Baby-sitters are not the real answer to this problem. Mostly they are not sufficiently competent to give a mother the relief of knowing that her young are perfectly safe in her absence. It would be a great service to the social future of mankind if this pressure could be relieved. Suppose the Government were to set up and subsidize a new social service, an organization in every town for a form of qualified domestic help; to be run on similar lines and with the same social standing as hospital nursing.

The staff would consist of women who would have to prove possession of certain qualifications in the matter of child care and personal integrity. And their salary would be based on a minimum with percentage according to individual success. There are plenty of older women who have brought up families, and who might well like to enjoy to earn a little regular money. These women would be available to young mothers who had no other help, on certain regular hours on regular days, and payment from the mothers would be according to income.

There are snags, loads of them. But if we sincerely want a better world we'll have to overcome snags.

Needs Relief From Job

There is nothing more wonderful to watch than the growth of a child, especially your own. But you can't concentrate on any one thing 24 hours a day, year in and year out without tiring; without danger of getting fed up with it altogether. A young mother needs regular, dependable relief from her job if she is going to do it properly, and the next generation is to amount to anything. To put it at the very simplest level: just imagine the relief it would be to a tired young mamma, whose normal round was the unassisted care of two lusty youngsters under 5 years old . . . if she knew that next Thursday at 2 p. m. she could retire to her room, lock the door and enjoy a long, uninterrupted sleep!

Harris & Ewing

FOR shopping in town or Sunday afternoon dates at West Point, Annapolis, University of Virginia, etc., our college girls suggest casual, effective suits. Left, Nancy Marshall models a bolero suit of gray flannel, cut with full skirt and clever little collar. Blue straw bowler with jaunty feather, blue leather bag and white short gloves complete her ensemble. Betty Phinizy chooses one of the new long torso jacket suits in rose tweed. Her multi-pleated skirt is new this season. Tossed over her shoulders is a three-quarter length classic chesterfield in a complimentary shade. Hat is of brown straw and bag, shoes and gloves in the same shade

Town Talk—

From Page 1

Trianon in Versailles. It was done.

The Prince Regent of Belgium asked that a selection of gifts be shown him at the Belgian Embassy. A collection of typical French gifts was made for the UNESCO ladies. An outfit stationed in Germany wanted, and got, favors and decorations for a Halloween party for a thousand people.

The French manufacturers with whom Mrs. Lithiby deals directly try enormously to please and to be quick, knowing that the VIPs haven't time to lose. Most of their wares are made in small quantities as materials are available. Some are articles successfully hidden from the Germans. The majority of French, says Mrs. Lithiby, did not work for the Germans. Many small shops and factories closed. Large conspicuous ones sold the Germans second-rate stuff. And many kept their workers employed by giving them such elaborate work to do that the articles were finished only as the hoped-for liberation approached.

AN AMERICAN colonel whose sister was "doing an early Victorian house in Nashville, Tenn., wanted a period vase of wax flowers under a glass globe—the whole about 5 feet tall. After an exhaustive search had unearthed fruit, birds and butterflies in wax, Mrs. Lithiby finally found the flowers, packed and and repacked them, and received a letter that they were "the most perfect thing, but the globe was broken."

When the colonel returned to Paris the shop insisted on giving him their one remaining globe as a present. This one arrived safely and, with the wax flowers, is practically a monument to Special Shopping Service in Nashville.

A famous general wanted a hat and a parasol to take to his Aunt Maggie in one of the Middle Western States. "What is Aunt Maggie like?" inquired Mrs. Lithiby. "She's short and square and fat like I am," replied the general. Then he rang back to his headquarters and said, "Look up Aunt Maggie's file and see if I have any pictures of her."

Two photos were produced and Mrs. Lithiby brought him hats to choose from and persuaded a parasol manufacturer to start up business again with a matching parasol. The general went off happily to Aunt Maggie with a Reboux hat of black velvet faced in pink, decorated with a black bird, and a lovely black velvet parasol lined with pink which, when closed, turns into a lady's walking stick.

From Sweaters and Skirts To Furbelows for Evening

From Page 1

2. **Long-torso jackets** to suits, with fitted waistlines and pleated skirts.

3. **Much longer hemlines** on all types of clothing.

4. **Platform shoes** for dress, the higher the soles the better.

5. **Lots and lots of costume jewelry,** especially bracelets and lapel pins.

6. **Evening dresses with yards of froth** in the swirling skirts and strapless bodice, to make a gal romantically "picturesque" with just a dash of sophistication.

7. **Hats are comparatively unimportant** and the most popular are the tailored, bowler types to be worn with suits.

NANCY who is 20, and Betty, 18, think that girls attending a non-coeducational school dress for two occasions; class and weekends. For the former, sweaters and skirts are still fashion tops. But sweaters must be tucked in at the waistline. Suits, complete with jacket and skirt, are also considered in good taste.

But it is what to wear on weekends that really occupies the Mount Vernon girl. Saturdays either find her on shopping tours in Washington, or off to dates at West Point, Annapolis, Princeton, University of Virginia and other points north and south.

For these occasions she usually chooses a suit for traveling and Sunday afternoon; an evening dress for Saturday night.

Betty and Nancy are selecting their spring wardrobe with an eye to the activities of Easter Week in Augusta, when the Master's Golf Tournament takes place and the calendar is crowded with parties. Then after that, there will be spring proms, here, there and everywhere. There's no doubt that these girls, like most of their student sisters, will make good use of their new spring finery.

SWEATERS and skirts still rank tops for campus fashions. Here Betty, 18, and Nancy, 20, who attend nearby Mount Vernon Seminary, indicate the type of clothes they select for classroom and sports. Left, a white tweed wrap-around skirt and soft wool, fitted sweater in pastel blue; colorful scarf may be worn around the neck, hair, waist or casually carried in your hand. Right, white wool sweater is worn with navy blue, swing skirt, leather belt and blue and white plaid "extra" jacket. Neither girl ever wears the now out-dated sloppy-joe sweaters

INVITATION to Romance: A swirl-skirted dress, white as a moonbeam, is Nancy's selection for spring parties, particularly for Princeton's famous Ivy League dances. Designed by Ceil Chapman, this frock is meant for the young and lovely. Its skirt of net is gathered at each side with huge bunches of red roses, adding a dash of sophistication to an otherwise "sweet as an angel" gown

Hollywood Finds That Servants Are Learning Peace Has Come

By Thornton Delehanty

Hollywood.—Hostesses in the film colony, so they (the hostesses) tell me, are beginning to discern vestiges of peace on the domestic front. After the bleak chaos of the war days when a butler wasn't to be had for money, let alone love, and the mistress of the mansion who had hitherto been a housewife in name only had to call up her architect to find out where the kitchen was, there are signs—not many, to be sure, but a few—that the old warfare between employer and employe is abating, that the evacuees are willing to return to camp, and not wholly on their own terms.

The remuneration, for one thing, has slacked off. It is now possible to engage a couple for $300 a month as against the prevailing scale of $400 and up a year ago. The wife of one well-known producer-writer astonished herself and spearheaded a new morale in her circle by firing a butler. It is the first case on record since the antebellum days. When asked how she came to nerve herself for this irrational deed, the lady said she didn't know, that it was all over before she realized what she had done.

The Circumstances

"I reacted instinctively," she explains modestly. "I guess any one else would have done the same in the like circumstances." The circumstances were that the butler had announced he was leaving. She said, "All right, go ahead." He left.

The long extended jurisdictional strike at the studio has had its advantages as far as the home life of the stars and executives are concerned. One of the reasons the carpenters, painters and electricians have been able to hold out so long is that it has been comparatively easy for them to find employment on the side. A director we know is putting in a cesspool and reconstructing a guest cottage on a large ranch he owns in the Malibu area. The work is being done by strikers from his studio.

Another employer engaged an out-of-work scene painter to come to this home as butler. Accustomed to watching lavish banquet scenes being prepared and filmed for pictures, the painter found little difficulty in adapting himself to his new duties He was familiar with the way property men set the table; waiters from Central Castings were an old story to him. He knew how to slither among the guests while passing hors d'oeruves; he knew the exact angle at which to unbend without spilling either his dignity or the soup.

Butler or Decorator

Furthermore, he pointed out to his employers that the wallpaper in their dining room was, artistically speaking, below standard. It was a very expensive paper, depicting rolling hills and large oak trees and meadows and giving the effect of mural paintings. The butler allowed that it was effective in its way, but that it needed the addition of some livestock and a human figure or two to liven it up. The master of the house and his wife were in a delimma. Whom should they offend, their butler or their interior decorator? Deciding that they no longer had need for the latter, now that the house was finished, and that they certainly did need the former, they gratefully acquiesced in the butler's suggestion. He went to work with his paintbrush and turned out a job that any studio would be proud of.

The employer knew that this fellow was too good to last. The butlers' union called him back to work. A shortage of scene painters at a certain studio required this man's labors on time and overtime He dropped in to see his former employer one Sunday. When asked if there was any hope that he might return to domestic work he produced his pay check for the last week. On the overtime basis, he was making an average of nearly $500 a week. The subject of butling was dropped.

Easy for Bachelors

Bachelors who maintain their own establishments have the easiest time with the servant problem. For some of them, like Jimmy Stewart, it is no problem at all. Seven or eight years ago, when he bought his house in Brentwood, he advertised for a housekeeper and Daisy turned up. When Stewart went to war Daisy went to work in an airplane factory. Stewart came back from the war and Daisy was there waiting for him. Daisy runs the house, takes telephone messages, does the marketing, and since Stewart is frequently away, seldom entertains at home and usually dines out, his is undoubtedly the smoothest running menage in Hollywood.

One factor that has eased up the servant situation is the return of the Japanese gardeners and house help. Though one does not see them behind their vegetable and fruit stands in the markets where they formerly held forth in virtual monopoly—their places having since been taken and held by the Chinese—they are once more an unremarked sight in the shrubbery and on the front lawns of the better manicured estates.

About a Phone Call

A few have returned to domestic service. We know one housewife who has been turning over stones trying to locate the Japanese butler she had before the war. So far she has had no luck. Aside from the fact that she was impressed by his distinguished mien and efficient service, she would like to meet him again to inquire into the matter of a telephone bill. It seems that one day early in December, 1941, he came to her and, with expressions of extreme regret, announced that he had to leave. He had an ill relative in the Middle West and must be off.

She, too, was regretful. They parted, however, with good will on both sides. She thought of him no more until her phone bill the next month brought him vividly to mind. There were two long-distance calls made on December 5, the day before her butler departed. She could not have made them herself because at that time she had not a single acquaintance in Tokio. She would like to ask her butler about that.

Be Smart

Remember eire satin—almost as rich as patent leather in its sheen? Pace-setting designer Caroline Schnurer uses it for draped swim suits . . . classical, two-piece, and drop shoulder. Wonderfully flattering!

Knitted Goods

Remove knitted buttons before washing any article. Very often the wood foundation stains the yarn.

Sweater belts should be measured before washing. Then they can be stretched and pinned to the exact size before drying.

Never rub soap directly on knitted articles. Make a lukewarm suds and wash them in it. Rinse in the same temperature clear water.

Sew the buttonholes shut on the sweater before laundering it. After the sweater has dried they may be ripped open and will still be even lines, not gaping holes.

Real Savings

Ordinary grades of oak and stained wood furniture that have become shabby can be renovated cheaply and attractively at home. Sandpaper the old finish off and paint carefully white, gray, ivory or any shade desired. If you are of an enterprising nature you might even aspire to floral designs in places. Furniture of entirely different styles may be used together successfully by this method.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Hard Working Couple Accumulates $25,000 By Joint Endeavor in 30 Years' Marriage; Now 57, Can They Afford to Stop Saving?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: My husband and I are both 57 years young and have been married 30 years. We have no children, although we had always hoped for a few. We have worked and saved together. I never worked outside the home, but I did a good job of making every cent count.

We have always taken vacations and gone to the concerts and shows we cared about. We belong to clubs and have many friends and so we entertain at home a good deal, which we love to do. We have a nice moderately priced home and a car and no debts whatever, as we never bought a thing we couldn't pay for.

My husband's salary as an office worker has been, on the average, $50 a week and many times he has worked outside the office on books to earn extra money. Due to making some good investments and being left some small legacies by relatives who passed away we find ourselves worth $25,000 today. Is that a fortune?

Parents Preached Save, Save, Save

MY HUSBAND'S parents as well as mine were foreign born and they always preached, "save, save, save,"—which we did. But when should we stop? We don't look over 50 years old and now my husband could quit his job and make just enough money working a few days a week to keep our current expenses paid. Then we could do some traveling when we felt like it.

We both realize that "you can't take it with you,"—yet we don't want to be a burden on others later in life. We have an income of $50 a month now, in addition to his weekly salary, and we would like your ideas as to when to stop saving for a rainy day. Any practical suggestions would be greatly appreciated. T. L.

Aimless Leisure Saps Vitality

DEAR T. L.: According to the seventeenth century poet Alexander Pope, "The proper study of mankind is man." Now, 200 years later, the world is beginning to waken to the wisdom of his utterance and among the many contemporaneous scientific studies aimed at improving our understanding of mankind's nature and needs is one called gerontology: the science of aging.

Although still a comparatively new science, gerontology has already accumulated substantial evidence to indicate that older persons—say upwards of 60—tend to retain most zest for life when (1) regularly engaged in useful work suited to their capacity, i. e., their strength and training; or (2) when devoting themselves to an absorbing hobby.

In other words, aimless leisure in which to travel or putter about the house and garden is not the ideal goal for later life, if you wish to keep young in mind and heart until Gabriel calls.

In your case, the $25,000 holdings is a tidy estate; it certainly adds up to peace of mind on the financial front; but I wouldn't consider it an argument in favor of retiring to pasture.

If, on that savings, you can see your way clear to living comfortably on a small income to meet current expenses hereinafter, without fear of want or dread of emergency expenditure, you ought to think of the future in terms of relaxing a bit—but only a bit—from year to year, as you go along.

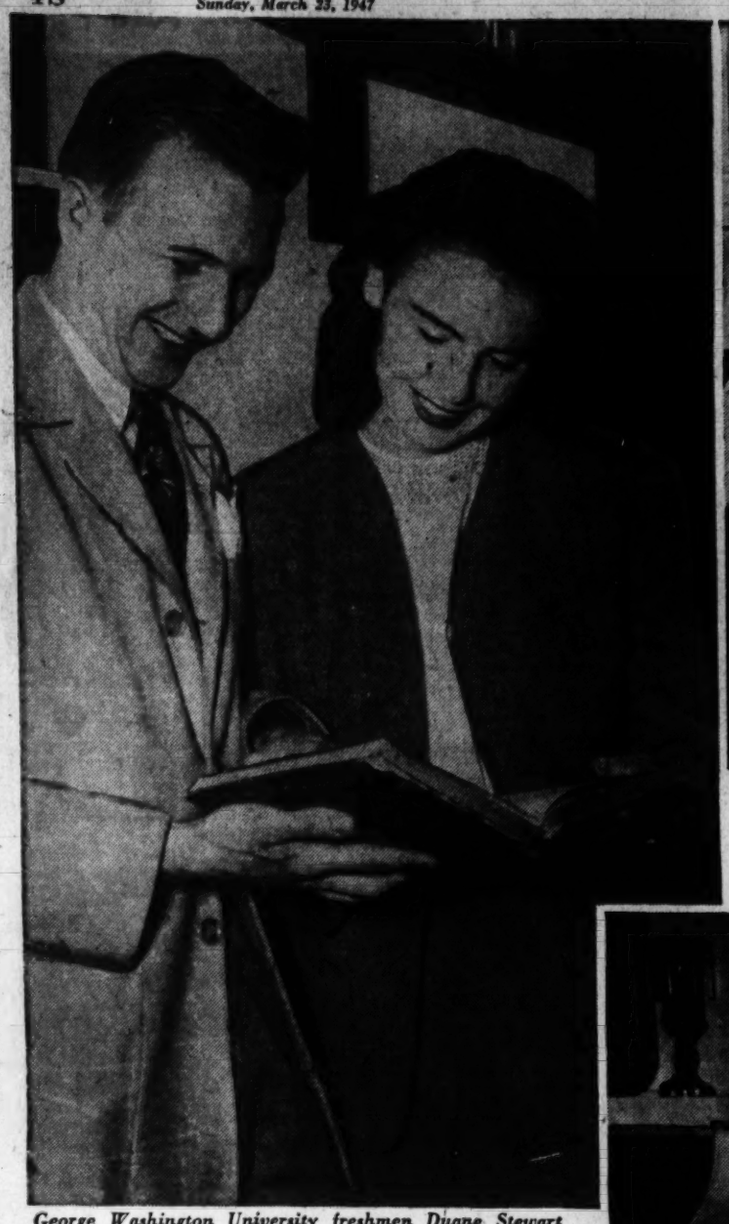
Don't Forfeit Health Security

A CERTAIN margin of security against want, such as you have built up, is health insurance in itself, in the sense that it brings relief from nervous tension, which is one of the worst enemies of longevity.

As matters stand, your husband is now in a position to stop driving himself to extra-curricular earning exertions, and by the same token you no longer need to count every penny before spending a cent. But you wouldn't have this comparatively enjoyable state of affairs—this intangible form of health-protection—if he were to cut loose from steady employment and take his chances on rustling a susbsistence income from odd job sources.

The story is told of a Southern mammy who, when asked the secret of her splendid health on her hundredth birthday, genially replied, "When ah sets, ah jes' sets loose." In brief, she had mastered the art of relaxing. And my practical suggestion for you is to stick to your knitting but learn to "set loose" in the doing of it. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.



George Washington University freshmen Duane Stewart and Dorothy Davidson have been "going steady" ever since the second day of school when they rode the same Arlington bus and met "unintroduced" on their walk campus-ward. Common academic interests and a selective group background serve as adequate reasons for informal "How-do-you-do's" in their student league, they maintain

There was no time for formal introductions when Gaylord O. Mickelson spied Miss Rachel Hudson on the dance floor and quickly tagged her for a whirl. Above, the couple compare indoor notes on their golf techniques as Mickelson tees off with a coal shovel to prove his prowess of the game

A gin rummy game at the officers' club afforded Miss Elaine Harrison and Lt. Comdr. D. M. Showers an "informal" introduction. Now the compatible pair dates regularly for club dances and gin rummy twosomes

Capt. R. W. Baker, now on White House military duty, doffs his party hat in deference to his sparkling wife whom he met "by chance" last year at a dance. As master of ceremonies at the 1400 New Hampshire Avenue Officers' Club's Irish Jig event last week, the Captain proudly strutted his "best girl" in the Grand March

Object Sometimes Matrimony

A Long, Low Whistle Isn't Always Wolf's

By Marjorie Binford Woods

WHEN Boy meets Girl today it isn't always by formal introduction in "papa's parlor." It's more likely to be a chance meeting in a revolving door which starts them going 'round together.

What about such unconventional behavior? ask the cynics. Is it socially permissible for a couple to strike up an acquaintance and go dating without being "properly introduced?"

Well, it all depends upon circumstances, say discerning college students, Government girls, servicemen and business careerists who don't believe in the stuffy pomposity of the rigid past but insist that common sense and good taste are a natural part of the modern streamlined code.

"Self introductions at service club affairs and tag dances are the accepted form nowadays," volunteers a Government girl who serves as a hostess at an officers' club. "But," she adds, "I never make a date with a man I meet 'by chance' until I have found out something about him."

Campus Lacks Formality

ON A UNIVERSITY campus there's very little waiting around for formal introductions, according to Betty Coed, who voices no objections to being asked for a date by an unintroduced male, so long as he is one of her own college clan.

"Actually, it's the way I met my wife—in a seminar class," confesses a university faculty member who has been happily married for 12 years.

Couples who find themselves thrown together by a common background see no reason to be stand-offish when it comes to formal introductions, so the moderns say. But their code is pretty strict on the "pick-up" kind of acquaintance in public places.

Says a young business girl, "My job keeps me traveling and if I accepted all the invitations I receive for club-car drinks and dinners, I'd sure save on expenses. But I don't consider it good taste to accept favors from strangers, regardless of how nice they appear."

"Mother's warnings" keep most girls on guard against the too-eager males who try to strike up acquaintances on buses, streetcars and trains.

"It isn't that they always seem so dangerous—but just awfully boring, as a rule," explains another miss who thinks "wolf calls" from any direction should be politely ignored when they are from "unknowns."

Broadens One's Field

"I LOOK AT the situation this way," says Miss Ruth McCloskey, 3001 Lee hwy., daughter of a much-traveled Navy officer. "Meeting new people in strange ways broadens one's field of experience and there's no real harm in it if a girl is discerning enough to recognize the sheep from the wolves and act accordingly."

Many of her closest friends were chance acquaintances who introduced themselves on trains, in officers' clubs and on Navy bases in all parts of the world, Miss McCloskey points out.

"If you waited for proper introductions on every occasion, your friendships would certainly be narrowed down—and in this age of the 'independent woman' it would be silly to assume a mid-Victorian attitude toward such innocent 'unconventionalities.'"

Met on a Bus

"I FIRST spotted my girl on a bus," confides Duane Stewart, George Washington University freshman, whose "steady" is a red-haired, freckle-faced beauty, Freshman Dorothy Davidson.

"It was at the beginning of school when Duane and I both alighted from the same Arlington bus and started walking toward G. W. campus," relates effervescent Dottie, who wasn't one whit insulted when her tall, smiling companion struck up a conversation with her, and, as a classmate, asked her for a date the next day.

"We found we had much in common from our first talk and it was much better than a blind date. This way we both had a chance to see what the other was like," the pair agreed.

Although Duane teasingly accuses her of flirting with him on that first walk, Dottie unblushingly brags that it was one way of "getting her man" before some other freshman set her cap for him. Both sing in the Glee Club, attend many of the same classes and bus-ride daily together from their respective homes in Parkfairfax.

Studied Together

WHEN Dr. B. H. Jarman, George Washington University registrar, was a graduate student in the university's school of education some years back he spotted a coed classmate who appealed to him. She was Naomi Crane, a native Washingtonian, then working on her master's degree in education.

It didn't take Jarman long to edge up to the girl of his choice. Now they have a lovely home in Arlington and two growing children who get a bang out of hearing how their mother and dad met "unconventionally" at school.

"There's no reason for university people to frown on informal classroom meetings as date bases," declares Dr. Jarman, who thinks that common interests and a selective group serve as adequate social background for informal "How do you do's" among students.

Cupid Plays Games

SPORTS often bring people together on common ground also.

"I met my husband at a ping pong session and the excitement of the game precluded any introductions," recalls Mrs. William Holland, 2806 Erie st. se. "It happened at the Potomac Boat Club—and after he beat me in the game my new found friend rushed me all the way to the altar," she concludes.

It was a gin rummy game at the 1400 New Hampshire ave. Officers' Club which served as an informal introduction for Miss Elaine Harrison and Lieut. Comdr. D. M. Showers.

"We both wanted to play a few hands and saw no reason to stand back on superficial formalities," the commander asserts. They introduced themselves and now date regularly for club dances and gin rummy twosomes.

Dr. B. H. Jarman, George Washington University registrar, spotted his pretty brunette wife in a seminar class while both were students at G. W. Now with their two children, Patsy, 7, and Dick, 11, the family enjoys many mutual interests in their colonial Arlington home

On the Club Calendar

TODAY

PEO sisterhood, Chapter J—Tea in honor of Miss Alma Barry, president of D. C. Columbia chapter, 4 to 6 p. m., Mrs. Arthur J. Perry, 4301 Queensbury rd., Hyattsville.

Hadassah—Business and professional division, tea, 3 to 6 p. m., Mrs. Henry Cuzsbury, 4338 17th st. nw.

TOMORROW

Twentieth Century Club—International Outlook section, 12:30 p. m., Barker Hall. Miss Iris Carpenter, author of "No Woman's World," speaker on "A Woman War Correspondent's Experiences in War and Peace."

AAUW—Tea, 4 p. m., Dr. George B. Wood speaking on "Glimpses of South America."

League of Women Voters of Arlington and Alexandria—Luncheon, 1 p. m., George Mason Hotel, Alexandria. James P. Hendrick, State Department, speaker on "Human Rights in the United Nations."

DAR, Victory Chapter—Luncheon, 1:15 p. m., Brighton Hotel.

Pioneer Women for Palestine—Luncheon, Mayflower, Rivka Yoffee, speaker.

Woman's Club of Chevy Chase—Nature-garden section, 2 p. m., J. Morton Franklin, speaker on "Spring Work in the Garden."

Woman's National Democratic Club—Tea honoring wives of Cabinet members, 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.

AAUW, Arlington Branch—Literary study group, 8 p. m., Mrs. C. B. Fowler, 3041 S. Buchanan.

Woman's Club of Lyon Village—Luncheon, 1:30 p. m., Mrs. James C. Waters, 3183 N. 19th st.

American Legion Auxiliary—Legislation and membership committees, 8 p. m., Legion Clubhouse.

D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs—Executive board, 10:30 a. m., Women's City Club.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Education and vocations committee, dinner, 7 p. m., Burlington Hotel. Forum on "The Trouble With Jobs Is People."

Sigma, Sigma, Sigma, Alumnae Chapter—Supper, 7 p. m., Lorraine Shulman, 1601 Myrtle st. nw.

TUESDAY

American Legion Auxiliary—Braille groups of D. C. Taxi, Leslie and Douglas McNair and Woodridge Units, 7:45 p. m., clubhouse.

Sixteenth St. Heights Club—1 p. m., Mrs. Preston Swecker, 1352 Iris st. nw.

Wells College Alumnae—8 p. m., Miss Grace Johnson, 3820 16th st. nw.

Woman's Club of Chevy Chase—International relations section, 3 p. m., Dr. Anup Singh, speaker on "Whither India?"

American University Park Garden Club—8 p. m., Mrs. Hazel O. Ryan, 4809 Davenport st. nw.

Washington Club—11 a. m., "Land of the Maharajas," technicolor movies.

Wilson College Alumnae Club—Reception, 8 p. m., Washington Club. Dr. Paul Havens, president of Wilson College, speaker on "American Education at the Crossroads."

PEO, Chapter B.—Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Studio, 1851 Columbia rd.

DAR, Federal City Chapter—8 p. m., chapter house.

Woman's Club of Riverdale, Md.—8 p. m., Mrs. H. C. McPhee, 6514 46th ave., University Park. Jerrold V. Powers, lawyer, speaker on "Current Legislation."

DAR, Livingston Manor Chapter—2 p. m., chapter house.

City of Hope Auxiliary—Luncheon, 1 p. m., Washington Hebrew Congregation.

Hadassah—Annual donor dinner, 6:30 p. m., Mayflower. Ira A. Hirschmann, speaker.

AAUW, Arlington Branch—8 p. m., International relations group, Mrs. Arthur Young, 4116 N. Henderson.

WEDNESDAY

American Legion Auxiliary—James Reese, Europe Unit, 8 p. m., 1314 Vermont ave. nw. National Cathedral Unit, 8 p. m., legion clubhouse. Henry C. Spengler Unit, 8 p. m., office of Mrs. Anne Fries, Keith-Albee building.

AAUW—Arlington Branch, education preschool group, 8 p. m., Mrs. Sherman Miner, 603 N. Irving st.

Kenilworth Ladies Guild—1:30 p. m., Mrs. George Lingbach and Mrs. W. P. Reus, 1422 44th st. ne.

Soroptimist Club—1 p. m., Willard Hotel. Miss Eunice Kennedy, daughter of former Ambassador to Great Britain, honor guest.

AAUW—Art study group, 11 a. m.

Women's Advertising Club of Washington—Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Washington Hotel. Mrs. Dora Louise Miller, speaker on "Publicity Is the Soul of (Business) Wit."

Voteless D. C. League of Women Voters—7:45 p. m., discussion of "Aspects of Discrimination in Washington."

Zonta Club—Luncheon, 1 p. m., Dodge Hotel.

Capitol Hill History Club—12:30 p. m., Mrs. Everett Dix, 3706 S st.

D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs—Bridge party, 2 p. m., Women's City Club.

THURSDAY

Voteless D. C. League of Women Voters—1:30 p. m., discussion on structure and administration of government.

AAUW—Book review luncheon, 12:45 p. m.

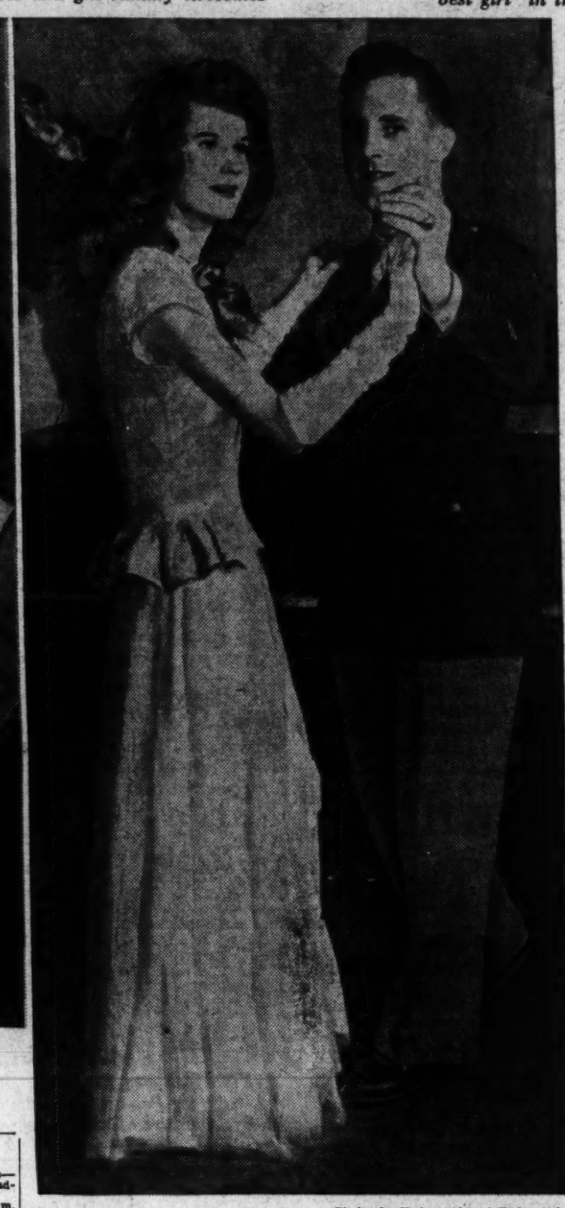
American Legion Auxiliary—Gen. U. G. McAlexander Unit, 8 p. m., YWCA.

Woman's Club of Chevy Chase—Spanish section, 11:15 a. m., Dr. S. S. Steinberg, speaker.

Washington Club—Dinner, 7 p. m., Representative John Davis Lodge, speaker.

Isaak Walton League of America, Columbia Chapter—8:30 p. m., Women's City Club, fashion show.

Alpha Phi Alumnae Chapter—Dinner, 6:30 p. m., Allison's Little Tea House.



Photos by Underwood and Underwood

Miss Ruth McCloskey and Capt. Daniel W. McElwee agree that local officers' clubs offer "super" opportunities for getting acquainted. Here Ruth feeds her "chance" date buttered popcorn during a dance intermission at the 1400 New Hampshire Officer's Club

TRICKS FOR TEENS

You can't go around mentioning the men in your life by name. After all, who knows who may be sitting in back of you at the movies or walking behind you in the halls between classes? But why let caution cramp your conversational style with your best friend, when you can create secret codes between you to identify the objects of your afflictions?

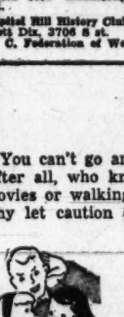
FOOL THE PUBLIC—It's easy to do if you and your chum agree beforehand on the numerals or girls' names that stand for the different boys in your Date Book. He can be sitting right next to you at the soda fountain and never know you're talking about him, when you identify him simply as "Number Five," or "Mary." It's sure to mystify everyone, including yourselves, if you forget the combination.

MYSTERY MELODIES—A Pretty Girl isn't the only thing that's "Like a Melody"—a Smooth Joe is, too. As long as your Best Friend knows which song reminds you of which boy, you only have to hum a tune to let her know who's on your mind at that particular time. Better try something else if she's tone deaf!

WARNING WORD—Parents have a way of objecting to these lengthy telephone conversations on your favorite subject (and who can blame them?). So, to let your pal on the other end of the wire know that you're no longer alone, you have a Warning Word, such as "Geronimo." Translated, it means, "The family's around; let's change the subject." Anyone listening from then on would think that your life depended on working out that geometry problem. Well, Buy Us a Casket—You're positively KILLING!

The Egg And You

We're referring to the Easter egg—the kind that has a peep-hole on one end through which you can see all sorts of wonderful Easter scenes. Well, looking through the March Calling All Girls was like looking through a scenic egg crammed with Easter fashions. And here are the ones you liked best, judging from the reports of teen departments in stores from coast to coast.



PICK A PEPLUM—The suit with the perky back peplum and pencil slim skirt is your big 1947 favorite. You like it with cuffed or push-up sleeves. You love it because it makes your waistline tiny and your hips disappear.

SWEETEN WITH A SUGAR COAT—You were quick to see that those boxy short sugar coats were just what you needed to wear with everything. You love them in white—and so will the dry cleaner.

HATS ARE HITS—What d'ya know—you're planning to wear something on your head besides curlers and white kerchiefs! You're going to wear a real Easter hat this season. Your preference runs to open crowns, flower trims, back bows. Wait 'till you hear the compliments you're going to get in 'em.

LONGER SKIRTS, HIGHER HEELS—Anybody can see that you're badly balanced in very flat heels and much longer skirts. That's why you're trying on medium and even high heels with your new Easter suit or dress. That's why you're buying them, too.

NATCH, THEY'RE NYLONS!—Higher Heels and Nylons go together like Van Johnson and Keenan Wynn used to. Smart teens have discovered that seams make large legs look smaller; seamless hose make thin legs look shapely. Just goes to prove that everything is not what it Seams these days. (Let's go a-huskin'—we've got plenty of corn now!)

BOY IN HAND

(Worth Two in Hollywood)

I like them tall like Cary Grant,
I like them tender, just like Glenn;
For added spice, I like a slant
Of Meanie Mason in my men.
Since I can't find this ideal Joe,
Why should I sit around and wait?
I'll settle for my O. A. O.—
He's not Ideal—but HE'S A DATE!

Jabberwocky and Jive

MEET MY PAW—Shake hands.

I'M FEELIN' MIGHTY LOW—Said just like that character on the radio.

SMOE—New name for Kilroy.

YEARLING—A Freshman. (Nothing to do with the picture of the same name.)

WARDEN—Principal. And the classroom is your cell.

THERE'S NOBODY HERE BUT US CHICKENS—Your new answer to practically anything, including "Who's There?" You love the Platter that Introduced this Chatter.

Why Richard Doesn't Open the Door:

Because he's a Harvard man and it has a Yale Lock.
Because nobody said "Please."
Because he thinks Kilroy is there.

TRIXIE TEEN SAYS

Are you the Jill who beats her gums every time she beats her feet? Do you lead with the wrong sound effects when you're supposed to follow with the right steps? You must think his invitation to dance is your cue to set the music to words: to start a monologue about yourself or to exchange gay—and loud—banter with the stag line. If you can remember that silence is often golden, you'll be the lady bug who glitters when she titters.

Ask Anne

On Homemaking And Etiquette

I have graduation pictures of my niece and nephew. Are there any rules about putting family photographs in the living room? A.

Choice of pictures in a living room is a personal matter. If you want the family pictures displayed there, by all means put them up.

To whom should graduation announcements be sent? Should there be a personal acknowledgment of gifts received or could you use small cards instead? Please tell me how I can get rid of the odor of fish, cabbage, kale, etc. while cooking.
I. D. C.

Graduation announcements are sent to relatives and close family friends.

Gifts definitely should be acknowledged by personally written "thank you" notes. Printed or engraved cards are in bad taste. The notes may be very short but must be hand written by the recipient.

If you do not have a hood complete with fan over the stove to blow out disagreeable odors, this is a difficult problem. Close kitchen door and open windows while you're cooking such foods. Use one of the products to take disagreeable odors out of the air in the kitchen.

Does The Post have a pamphlet that gives the correct way to sign your name after marriage? And the correct way to fold dinner napkins? Can you tell me how to keep lettuce, carrots, peppers, celery, etc., fresh? They seem to freeze in my refrigerator or outside, and wilt if I keep them on a kitchen shelf.
A. O. A.

If Mary Jones marries John H. Smith, she signs her name for social correspondence: Mary J. Smith. Business letters are usually signed: Mary J. Smith and in parentheses under this signature (Mrs. J. H. Smith).

Dinner napkins are folded flat and laid on each "place" plate. If the napkin is very large, the sides are folded in so as to make a flattened roll a third the width of its height. Fancy foldings are not in good taste.

The Post does not publish the pamphlets you asked about but perhaps the above information will answer your questions. For detailed instructions on table settings and napkins consult a book on table service. Libraries have them or you can purchase one at a book store.

If the vegetables freeze in your refrigerator, your temperature control is set incorrectly. No food outside the freezing unit itself should freeze. Some refrigerators are equipped with hydrators which do a fine job of crisping vegetables. If your refrigerator doesn't have one invest in plastic vegetable bags or wrap the moistened vegetables tightly in waxed paper. The idea is to keep them moist and cool at all times. For short storage you can wrap the vegetables in a cloth which has been wrung out of cold water.

Anne answers questions on etiquette and homemaking through her column only. Address Ask Anne, Room 408, The Washington Post, Washington 4, D. C.

Ready in Advance

If you are going to serve hamburgers later in the evening in sandwiches and want to get them seasoned and ready to saute quickly at the last minute, prepare them in advance and place on a platter in single rows with waxed paper in between. Then at the time you wish to serve you have only to lift them from the waxed paper into the buttered pan with a spatula. It will save much confusion.

Baby's Toy

Examine the new cotton cat or dog that has been given to baby to make certain the eyes are not long, black-headed pins. If they are, remove them and substitute shoe buttons. He will not know the difference and the danger is over.

They're Supporting Gentlemen!

Jilted by Surtaxes, Miss Loos' Blondes Are Going to Work

By Inez Robb

NEW YORK, March 22 (INS).—Peroxide Packin' Mama, lay that peroxide down! Gentlemen still prefer blondes. But a fat lot of good it does either!

Surtaxes now make it impossible for the gentleman to indulge in his preference. It has even forced blondes to go to work.

This is the gloomy state of affairs summed up today by Anita Loos, author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," who says, "A gentleman finds it impossible now to maintain both his surtaxes and a blonde and, since taxes are inexorable, the blonde has had to go—mainly to work.

HARD WORKER ANITA LOOS
. . . it's the lot of brunettes

"If anyone needs proof that things are tough all over, here it is. When I wrote that book 20 years ago, I never dreamed any self-respecting blonde would be caught dead doing work more arduous than gold digging."

But Miss Loos, whose latest play, "Happy Birthday," stars Helen Hayes, finds blondes moiling and toiling today just like brunettes. She knows a half hundred lovelies now struggling for bread and caviar on Broadway and in Hollywood who, 20 years ago, never would have had to lift a pinky to do anything more strenuous than adjust their diamonds.

Page Mr. Taft

What is even more deeply disturbing, she feels, is the indisputable fact that blondes are now maintaining gentlemen! The gill-sized author knows at least two dozen Hollywood managers and agents who live the good life on the 10 per cent fees collected from lovely blonde clients whose take-home pay sometimes averages no more than $2174.53 weekly.

The author even knows blondes who are supporting gentlemen whom they married under the impression that it would be vice versa!

And, Miss Loos points out, when times are tough for blondes, they are impossible for everyone else. She believes that if Republicans really can cut taxes, especially in high income brackets, the party will poll a straight blonde vote in 1948.

"It is at least something for Mr. Taft to think about," she suggested demurely. No blonde can really live on a mere cost-plus basis."

Miss Loos, not quite 5 feet tall and weighing 97 pounds, still wears her dark hair cut in a Dutch bang. As a brunette—predestined to toil—she is a prodigious worker. At the moment she is collaborating on a stage play for an old friend, ZaZu Pitts. She also is at work on the book of a musical comedy for Mary Martin and has a couple of other boiling kettles.

Movies May Pack Up

Miss Loos, who is having a wonderful time back in her old bailiwick, wouldn't be surprised if the motion picture industry gradually picked up and came East to live, too. She is convinced that the long drawn out strike is so hopelessly deadlocked the industry may find it advisable to pull up stakes and leave California.

She says, "Picture making is independent of sunshine now. Even outdoor scenes are shot on a closed stage to protect the sound track. "I think it might improve pictures to be near Broadway. They have all the youth and beauty they can digest. Here they could pick up a lot of talent for character and bit parts that would improve them."

During her stretch in Hollywood, Miss Loos wrote pictures for everyone from the late Douglas Fairbanks, sr., to Clark Gable and Greer Garson. Ladies prefer Clark Gable—and she is no exception.

Laraine Would Leave Career For 'Lippy'

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD, March 22 (AP). If California gets aside Laraine Day's divorce from Ray Hendricks, she says she may quit the State for good, even if it means the end of her Hollywood career.

LARAINE

"I hope the decree will be upheld," she says, "but, if not, it will have absolutely no effect on our lives. Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and I love each other and the world is much larger than California."

Since Laraine and Leo landed at Los Angeles airport January 21 after their surprise marriage at El Paso, Tex., Laraine has had little to say. Now she is more than willing to tell her side.

Shocked at Smear

"First," said Laraine, "I want to make it clear Leo had nothing to do with breaking up my home. How can you break something that's already shattered? I've known Leo two years. When we first met at a Stork Club party I didn't like him. And I don't like parties. Later the party adjourned to his apartment and I sat around with a long face. He didn't think much of me, either."

That's a pretty accurate picture of Laraine, incidentally. She doesn't smoke or drink and doesn't care much for the kind of talk you hear at parties.

"I didn't see Leo again until last year, said Laraine. "Leo was going to Chicago on the same plane and we started talking. We happened to take the same plane back and later saw each other at parties. It was as big a shock to him as to me when we saw my husband lambasting Leo all over the papers.

What does a Hollywood star, 26, see in a baseball player already divorced and 13 years older?

"Great charm—a great magnetism," says Laraine. "And he doesn't drink or smoke, either."

It's Springtime

MUGUET AND ALBAICIN, BALLET ESPANOL, MADRID, WORK OUT ON HOTEL ASTOR ROOF
. . . In New York after Cuba, they'll tour U. S. cities this spring, including Capital

EVELYN KEYES CATCHES THE SPIRIT OF SPRING IN A SWING OUT IN HOLLYWOOD
. . . she'll star in "Johnny O'Clock," which comes to the Earle Thursday, March 27

Hits Ring Up Good Season On Broadway

By Jack O'Brian

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP).—As the theatrical season draws its last gasps, it might be well to note it is one of the best in years, artistically and financially. There's talk about business falling off, but there's plenty of money for good shows. The flops flop but there's no stopping the Carousels, Oklahomas, Brigadoons, Finian's Rainbows, State of the Unions—or is it States of the Union? The Critics Circle and Pulitzer Committee are scanning the eligibles. Interest is high. There is a feeling prizes might go to a musical. "Finian's Rainbow" and "Brigadoon" have had unusually high praise.

MILLER

Many feel "Oklahoma!" should have received an award, but it was not an original creative effort—also true of "Carousel," Molnar's "Liliom" set to music. Both, however, received recognition for music.

This year's possibilities include "All My Sons," a bitter postwar play by Arthur Miller, and Lillian Hellman's "Another Part of the Forest."

"Joan of Lorraine" has a following, but some consider it a personal triumph for Ingrid Bergmann. There even is a murmur about Ruth Gordon's little valentine to her adolescence, "Years Ago."

[Editor's note: Many critics consider O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh" a likely contender.]

Major hurdles facing judges are the excellent revivals, even an old Pulitzer prize winner, "Craig's Wife." Of course some new play could slip in and take all honors. It's been done before.

Best Actress A Bride and 'Very Romantic Person'

Oscar? Olivia Talks of Marcus!

By Ralph Dighton

HOLLYWOOD, March 22 (AP). Fresh from her newest triumph selection as best actress of the year in the annual "Oscar" balloting of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences—and after six months of marriage, tempestuous Olivia de Havilland says:

"I'm a very romantic person."

Olivia, who received her "Oscar" for her performance in "To Each His Own," is married to Novelist Marcus Goodrich. She is 30, he is 48.

She treasures a snapshot of him when he was 18, given to her by "Marcus' very first girl."

He was a grown man then, after two years of a hitch with the Navy.

Thinks Waiting Wise

"Marriage," says Hollywood's erstwhile most famous bachelor girl, "was something I had looked forward to all my life. I hesitated to jump into the thing, as so many people do out here, because I expected a great deal from it.

"I think I was wise. By waiting, I found a very wonderful man."

Marcus is a seafaring Texan. A commander in the Navy during the first war, he has written one successful book, about "Delilah," a destroyer, and plans to write another.

"Delilah" was a 10-year project. During those years "Delilah" assumed personality.

"To support her," says Marcus, "I had to write for the movies. But I would prefer to have no part of Hollywood."

'Good for Me'

Olivia believes Marcus is "good for me—in lots of ways." But she recognizes that her friends can't help wondering how the June-and-September romance will work out.

THE MARCUS GOODRICHES IN OLIVIA'S APARTMENT
". . . we like the same things, the same people"

"Women are always 10 years older than men, anyway," she says. "Actually, you see, that makes a difference of only eight years between us. And those eight years provide the sort of balance I need."

Olivia has become an intellectual in her struggle to balance an unstable life.

Won't Discuss Father

She was born in Tokyo in the turbulent days before World War I. Her father, Walter de Havilland, was a British patent attorney there. The De Havillands separated and he later married a Japanese.

Her mother brought Olivia and Olivia's younger sister, Joan Fontaine, to America. De Havilland now lives in Victoria, B. C.

Both girls became American citizens, Olivia in 1939 and Joan in 1943.

Olivia's mother recently made her screen debut, as the mother of Jane Wyman in "Lost Weekend."

Sister Joan, now married to Producer William Dozier, was divorced from Brian Aherne in 1944.

Olivia won't talk about her father, says she doesn't even remember him, and only in recent years have she and Joanie quit feuding about him.

Their sisterly relations still are somewhat cool, but when Olivia received her award at the Academy dinner, Joan, herself a former "Oscar" winner, exclaimed, "Isn't it wonderful—between us we've had six nominations!"

(Editor's Note: Joan won the Oscar as the best actress of the year in 1941 for her work with Cary Grant in "Suspicion." That was the same year Gary Cooper took honors for "Sergeant York.")

Crisis Every Day or So

"Marcus and I," says Olivia, "would be in great danger all the time if he were younger and couldn't help balance me. There's a great crisis every day or so in our house—nothing personal, but our reactions to outside events are sometimes tremendous.

"He is volatile and has a robust temper. If he were younger, he might not try so hard for control as he does."

With both of them trying for balance, life at the Goodriches' is fun.

"We're together all the time," says Olivia.

"We like the same things, the same people, even the same books."

(When Marcus moved into Olivia's swank Hollywood apartment, he brought along eight cases of books, only to find in Olivia's library a four-volume treatise he had been hunting for years.)

His Fifth Marriage

They play Chinese checkers, an excellent honeymoon game.

When they started, Olivia could beat Marcus nine times out of 10.

But now," cries Olivia, "he sits there like a solemn owl and shoves the marbles with his coat sleeve every time he moves. Now, he's the one who wins."

Marcus, when Olivia is near, is like a fond and indulgent guardian. Not as famous as Olivia, he is one of the top-notchers in his field.

This is his fifth marriage, but you can tell he regards Olivia as a bright and exciting new experience.

"Marcus is an extrovert—a 'now' person," says Olivia. "I'm inclined to put things off, and he makes me do them at once."

(She has been known to wait seven years to answer a letter).

Olivia is very proud of her Marcus. Despite the discrepancy in their ages, she confides:

"I've got him at the most fortunate period of his life!"

The Movies Come of Age

Eric's Out to Direct Hollywood's Own Epic

By Bob Considine

HOLLYWOOD, March 22 (INS).—Subtle but tremendous changes are being made these days in the multi-multi-million dollar United States motion picture industry. It is making the most serious attempt of its life to live up to its awe-inspiring responsibility as a moulder of world opinion.

Eric Johnston, so-called czar of the business, is the guiding spirit behind this new coming-of-age.

Johnston has been staging meetings with studio heads, producers, directors and writers in Hollywood this week, telling them such blunt facts as these:

Movies which stress hard drinking scenes are an affront to an overwhelming majority of people.

Movies which portray criminals as other than vicious enemies of society seriously lower the prestige of the United States in foreign countries—undoing the costly, hard work of the State Department and other United States agencies. Such movies also stimulate juvenile delinquency.

Johnston has found a receptive attitude toward efforts to make the studios conform to the kind of voluntary censorship American newspapers adopted during the war when editors by the thousands withheld countless news leaks.

Too Much Drinking

Johnston wants the motion picture industry to operate along these lines in respect to morals and there is every indication that it will follow his leadership.

In his briefings to the men and women who make pictures, Johnston points out that 78 per cent of all United States pictures made last year contained drinking scenes which did not motivate the plot.

Johnston further points out that obviously immoral movie advertising will inevitably produce a series of State censorship boards.

United States movies netted 125 million dollars in foreign countries last year. Hollywood movie makers—who account for 85 per cent of all the world's movies—must keep in mind that such foreign customers are vital.

Top Sellers Clean

Johnston's great drive is for cleaner pictures. He tells listeners that the 10 pictures which have grossed more than $7,500,000 were all clean pictures, and that the studio which seeks a quick profit with a crudely sexy film "will reap the whirlwind."

Johnston plans a series of banquets and exhibitions to display the better side of Hollywood. Most of this will be paid for by canceling the annual report which his predecessor, Will Hays, turned out for 23 years.

"Nobody read it, anyway," says Johnston.

That Trumpet Is Barrymore Trade Mark

By John Crosby

LIONEL BARRYMORE first appeared in "The New York Hat" with Mary Pickford in 1909. He has been around so many years it's vaguely startling to still hear his voice—almost like encountering Druids in the front hall. Lionel's younger brother, John, made the Barrymore name a legend. Lionel has made it a trademark, like Coca Cola. The product does not vary from year to year and if you don't like it you don't have to drink it.

LIONEL

Any writer for Lionel is confronted with drastic limitations. The Barrymore character is as firmly established as Gilbert Stuart's likeness of Washington and any attempts to alter it will bring down the wrath of fans. The characterization is defined and limited by Barrymore's agile eyebrows and his voice, which alternately rasps, whines, trumpets. The rasp denotes irascibility; the whine, an easily moved heart; the trumpet, righteous indignation. In addition, there is a touch of irony, a characteristic of all Barrymores, which indicates intelligence—or perhaps foxiness.

Put them all together and they spell "Mayor of the Town." (CBS-WTOP, Saturday, 8:30 p.m.)

Like Mr. Tutt

In "The Mayor," Mr. B, with his young ward, Butch, and housekeeper, Marilly, spins stories which remind you of Arthur Train's Mr. Tutt, though they are not so ingenious

However, noises more than make up the difference. Barrymore can say "hullo," leaving out the L's, a feat almost as difficult as riding a bicycle with no hands. Even the most innocent lines throb like violins.

I shouldn't go so far as to say this is funny, but much of it is amusing in a restful way. Marilly (Agnes Moorehead) provides a nasal twang as counterpoint to Barrymore's rasp. Butch is one of the less painful teenage boys. Not long ago he lost a flea somewhere upstairs and devoted a half hour to tracking it down. He found it, too.

It's Easy For Gal With Honest Injun Skin To Get Under Yours

Even Arabs Remember Angela—She Gave 'em the Bird

EL DRAWING OF ANGELA LANSBURY
. . . his impression from "Bel Ami"

By Richard L. Coe

AN ARAB'S imitation of her singing "Poor Little Yellow Bird" first made us conscious of a gal named Angela Lansbury. She had just penetrated the Middle East in Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray." She's penetrated a lot of other places since and when word came she was in town for a couple of hours, we scurried over to see her fast as our little legs could go.

Melts Into Angela

Miss Lansbury is the cheerful type who quickly melts into Angela. Many film faces have the look of varnished plastic stretched across chicken wings. Not Angela's. Hers has the rich texture of honest Injun skin. Some glamour girls suggest noble Chinese ladies in their ability to stand up on shoes 2 inches long and 11 inches high. Not Angela. She appears to prefer padding about in her nylons.

Just as the little yellow bird of "Dorian Gray" had fascinated our Arab friends, it also intrigued everyone else.

"Even though I've made eight films," says Angela, "everyone remembers that song. People drift up and mutter: 'Hey, sista. Sing about da little yellow boid.'

"In Baltimore they told me about the drunk who'd been hauled before the judge who asked him who he was. 'I'm Angela Lansbury,' he insisted—and when they led him off to a cell for the night, he bellowed, 'Poor Little Yellow Boid.'

"Of course I'm pleased, but it does seem so long ago."

Angela's a fine one to talk about long ago. She's only 21 now and was 17 when she trilled that ditty for the soundtrack. But her brief span has included enough to make a three-hour epic.

She was born in England into a family split between politics and the stage. Her great-granduncle was Robert Mantell, Shakespearean star. Her grandfather was George Lansbury, Grand Old Man of the Labor Party, who served in the cabinet of Ramsey MacDonald and died just after the beginning of World War II.

It's Funny That Way

It was then her actress-mother decided to take Angela, 14, and her twin sons, 10, to the States. The mother was Moyna Macgill, who decided to see if she could broaden her West End reputation on the American screen.

Because Angela had had early theatrical training she won a scholarship in Feagin's Drama School, New York. That meant training, but not until she'd worked as a clerk in Hollywood and haunted casting agents did she crack the inner circle. Then came "Gaslight," "Dorian Gray," "National Velvet," "The Harvey Girls," "Hoodlum Saint," "Till the Clouds Roll By," "Tenth Avenue Angel" and the imminent "The Private Affairs of Bel Ami."

"Bel Ami," if United Artists will permit such familiarity, is based on a de Maupassant story of Paris in the '80's, the subject of one of those weird advertising campaigns dear to Hollywood's heart. For some months now, you've been seeing small photos of a worshipful wench clutching a trousered knee. You don't see the guy's face—just those striped trousers, a full-veined hand—and Angela. We taunted her about it.

Trained, But No Play

"Yes, isn't it a riot?" laughed the girl. "We posed it almost in fun one day and darned if it didn't come out as the spirit of the story! Hollywood's like that. You find yourself doing the oddest things. Of course I like it. If not, I don't suppose I'd do it. But you do have to get away as much as you can. Otherwise you'd go nuts.

"Yes, I'd like to do a play. Funny, I did all my studying for the stage but I've not done a play.

"Mother's got a grand part in 'The Birds and the Bees.' You know, people remember her in that restaurant scene with Keenan Wynn in 'The Clock' just the way they do me and the boid. I do wish

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Cat's Whiskers—Little Jack Little's Back!

PEOPLE who contracted cauliflower ears from headphones and twitching fingers from tuning with cat whiskers on crystal radio sets in the '20's will be sighing with nostalgia when Arlington's new station, WEAM, goes on the air March 31 or shortly afterward.

Little Jack Little, who was the "rage" in those dim days (and in the dim nights at the El Patio Club this past year), will be the afternoon disc jockey.

No Second-String 'Iceman' for Us!

Only Three New Faces And All of Them Shine

By Nelson B. Bell

NO ONE would suggest seriously that it is an inferior "road" company which will bring "The Iceman Cometh" into the National Theater tomorrow night for its initial Washington engagement of two weeks.

Eugene O'Neill, who will not permit a word of its text to be altered or deleted, would countenance no such cheapening of his first play in 12 years.

O'NEILL

Neither would the Theater Guild, under whose sponsorship the play was produced, just as all of O'Neill's works have been produced since 1928.

Especially is this true of them both since "The Iceman Cometh" immediately established itself as a Broadway hit, and more especially because all but a minute fraction of its potential audience still is to be served.

When the four-act, four-hour drama of mental, spiritual and physical destitution is presented on E st. tomorrow night, it will be performed by the only company playing it anywhere.

The cast, to be sure, will not be identical with the one which on the afternoon and evening of last October 9 galvanized the play's first audience in the Martin Beck Theater in New York.

Only three of that original company, however, will be missing. The reassignment of roles—which brings the newcomers in at the bottom instead of the top—seems to auger changes that might be construed as for the better rather than for the worse.

Seasoned Understudy

Dudley Digges, who created the role of Harry Hope, proprietor of the barren grogshop and Raines Law hotel on Manhattan's West Side waterfront, under any circumstances would have been compelled by ill health to pass up the road tour. Illness frequently kept him off the stage during the New York run. During the intervals of his incapacity the part was played by Frank Tweddell, who will be seen in it here.

Another who declined the road tour was James Barton, creator of the pivotal character of Hickey, the salesman whose "iceman" gag gives the "action" its first comic impulse and then translates itself into the drama's benumbing note of tragedy. Mr. Barton has been supplanted by E. G. Marshall, previously cast as the morally derelict Harvard law graduate.

In the place of Jeanne Cagney, as Margie, one of O'Neill's three belligerently besmirched feminine characters, will be Anna Minot, who has been appearing in the role for weeks, including a considerable period of the New York engagement.

Once Too Often

To cast a little light on the genesis of the suggestion that all this may be for better rather than for worse, it is necessary to go back to the early days of the "Iceman's" preparation.

Those closest to the sources of authentic information confide that James Barton originally was engaged for the part of Harry Hope. Barton was well along in his mastery of the myriad lines, when it was learned that Dudley Digges, one of the theater's foremost character actors, was available for the part.

Barton then was induced, slightly against his inclination, the story goes, to accept the Hickey role. This is a prodigious assignment, embracing a speech in the last act that consumes 16 minutes—next longest in the contemporary theater to Tallulah Bankhead's first-act 21-minute soliloquy-monologue in "The Eagle Has Two Heads."

Upon the retirement of Dudley Digges, an effort was made to persuade Barton to step into the Harry Hope role for which he had first been articled. Mr. Barton, one gathers, had no wish to go through all that again.

But the important consideration is that E. G. Marshall, the present Hickey, is authoritatively reported to have been the author's first choice, as an actor ideally equipped to bring to the footlights the amiable and free-handed Hickey he had created on paper.

As for Frank Tweddell, who has been bequeathed all of Harry Hope's profane vacillations by Mr. Digges, he is a veteran actor, rich in native talent and experience, whom Washington audiences may or may not recognize but with whose work they nevertheless are familiar.

Perhaps he can be recalled most readily to mind as Fritz, the man-of-all-work in the household of David and Claudia Naughton, in John Golden's original production of Rose Franken's "Claudia," with Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Frances Starr.

That was no such part as Harry Hope, but in combination with that of the renegade Boer commando, from which Mr. Tweddell has been promoted in "The Iceman," it provides a fine perspective on abilities that are broad and well rounded.

It can be confidently stated, therefore, that it will be no retrenched and retrograded "The Iceman Cometh" which will be unfolded before eager Washington audiences these next two weeks.

No More Dinners

Never again, of course, will the play or its audience witness such an occasion as its October 9 premiere at the Martin Beck.

That was an event that attracted critics from both sides of the continent and points between, to say nothing of 11 foreign correspondents who bogged down the wires that night with 23,000 words to Italy, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Australia and other far places.

So great was the public interest evoked by overwhelming critical acclaim, that the play in its first week ran up an advance sale in excess of $300,000.

At that time, "The Iceman" was being presented in the O'Neill "marathon" manner of "Strange Interlude" and "Mourning Becomes Electra." The single daily performance began at 5:30 p. m., was interrupted by a dinner hour and then resumed for another two hours or so. That, at best, always was a cumbersome and unsatisfactory arrangement.

At the conclusion of its subscription period, the Theater Guild wisely abandoned the dinner recess and presented the over-length drama in continuous form—the policy that will be adhered to at the National, with evening curtains at 7:30 and matinees at 2.

Despite high critical favor, "The Iceman Cometh," like Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," immediately sets up conflicting individual reactions.

Some look upon it as the most depressing play they have ever seen. Others regard it is ribaldly amusing. Still others deem it a poetic, penetrating and appropriately profane examination of humanity at its lowest ebb; something of depravity, disintegration—and dignity. It is a matter for self-determination.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

THE BITTER REALISM of life to the social dregs is lent a touch of bruising humor by Tom Pedi, the amoral bartender, and Anna Minot, one of his "stable" of "tarts," in Eugene O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh." The widely discussed drama, O'Neill's first in 12 years, will be presented by the Theater Guild at the National Theater for a two-week engagement, beginning tomorrow night

They Kidded Him Into It

It Took Fred MacMurray Five Years to Get Funny

HOLLYWOOD, March 22 (NYHT).—It takes about five years to transform a recruit into an accomplished film comedian, according to Mitchell Leisen, director.

"It was 11 years ago," says Leisen, "that I directed Fred MacMurray in his first comedy, 'Hands Across the Table,' and he was strictly raw—shy, nervous and clumsy. But he had what he needed and we were certain he could do the role.

FRED

"All of us knew the problems ahead for MacMurray and all did their best to help, but it was the late Carole Lombard who gave him the best aid.

Took Five Years

"Just five years after Fred started," Mr. Leisen says, "he reached the turning point. That was in 1940, when we made 'Remember the Night.' On that picture, for the first time, I noticed he'd go into a corner and rehearse by himself. He began making suggestions and using his own ideas, instead of relying entirely on the director."

That film also was memorable for MacMurray, Leisen says, because in it he had his first serious love scene.

The director deliberately had the cast kidding MacMurray for two weeks in advance, telling him he couldn't do it. They succeeded in making Fred so determined that he performed the scene, opposite Barbara Stanwyck, without a hitch.

Since 1940 the star has been getting more and more expert so that today, to get the best performance from MacMurray, the director just gives him his head.

'Little Season' Gets Started

The first play of the "Little Season" of the King-Smith Productions, Inc., Horton Foote's "The Return," has been a week in rehearsal.

The cast is headed by Beatrice Newport, formerly with Saroyan's "Love's Old Sweet Song"; Angela Kennedy, just returned from a four-week engagement with Martha Graham; Virginia Bertsch of last season's "Homecoming" and "People in the Show"; Patricia Coates, formerly associated with the American Actors Company of New York and the Bramford Theater, and Charles Sladen in his first acting assignment since leaving the Navy.

Evans 'Hamlet' Will Return Easter Week

Returning from a record-breaking cross-country tour, on which it grossed a million dollars, the Michael Todd production of "Hamlet," starring Maurice Evans, will again be the attraction at the National Theater, for the week commencing Easter Monday, April 7. Matinees are scheduled for Wednesday and Saturday.

It was just a year ago that Maurice Evans' "Hamlet" was acclaimed by Washington critics and played before packed houses at the National. On that occasion the box office was sold out within one hour of its opening.

The current production differs from last year's in that Maurice Evans has recruited the principals in the supporting cast from the London stage.

Miles Malleson, leading comedian from the renowned Old Vic, is this season's Polonius. Doris Lloyd, one-time leading lady for George Arliss, and more recently a familiar figure on the Hollywood screen, portrays Queen Gertrude. The part of Claudius is played by Henry Edwards, who assumed the same role when Maurice Evans presented the uncut "Hamlet" in 1938-39.

A newcomer from London, Pamela Conroy, is this year's Ophelia. She joined Mr. Evans' company at the suggestion of Laurence Olivier.

Show Time

STAGE

National—"The Iceman Cometh," tomorrow at 7:30 p. m.

SCREEN

RKO-Keith's—"The Best Years of Our Lives," at 12:20, 3:25, 6:30 and 9:35 p. m.

Palace—"My Favorite Brunette," at 1:35, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.

Earle—"That Way With Women," at 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m.

Capitol—"Ladies Man," at 2, 4:45, 7:25 and 10.10 p. m. Stage shows at 1:10, 3:55, 6:35 and 9:20 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Angel and the Badman," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35 and 9:40 p. m.

Columbia — "Kit Carson," at 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Little—"Henry V," at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Hippodrome—"Les Miserables," at 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:55 and 9:55 p. m.

Pix—"All Laff Show," at 1, 3:35, 6:15 and 8:50 p. m. "It's In the Bag," at 2:10, 4:45, 7:25 and 10:05 p. m.

Trans Lux—Short subjects and newsreels, continuous, 10:15 a. m. to midnight.

Ambassador—"That Way With Women," at 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Gayety—"Journey Together," at 12:15, 3:20, 6:25 and 9:30 p. m.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION
The Coolidge Auditorium
THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
Thursday evening, March 27, at 8:30 P.M.
Friday evening, March 28, at 8:30 P.M.
Tickets distributed by Cappel Concert Bureau from Ratner's Music Store, 736 13th Street N.W., beginning Monday, March 24, at 8:30 a. m.
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Constitution Hall, Tues. Eve., April 1, 8:30
ELEANOR STEBER
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Constitution Hall, Mon., Apr. 7, 8:30 p.m.
San Francisco Symphony Orchestra
MONTEUX • Conductor
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PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
EUGENE ORMANDY
Conductor
2 POST-SEASON CONCERTS
April 21—CASADESUS, Pianist
April 22—BACCALONI, Basso
CONSTITUTION HALL, 8:30 P.M.
Tickets $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00, $3.30, $3.60 and $4.80 (incl. tax)
Snow Concert Bureau
1108 G ST. N.W.
(In Campbell Music Co.)
RE. 4433 Hours, 10:00-5:30 P.M.

Washington Choral Society
LOUIS A. POTTER, Conductor
Presents
Beethoven's
"Missa Solemnis"
"Greatest Work," Beethoven
April 29 ..... 8:15 P.M.
Constitution Hall
Agnes Davis, Soprano
Lydia Summers, Contralto
Irwin Dillon, Tenor
Burton Cornwall, Bass-Cantante
Tickets Now On Sale
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00, $3.60 Incl. Tax.
Snow Concert Bureau
1108 G ST. N.W.
(In Campbell Music Co.)
REpublic 4433 Hours 10:00-5:30

NATIONAL SYMPHONY
HANS KINDLER, Conductor
MONDAY, March 31—8:30 P. M.
ALL REQUEST PROGRAM
HOWARD MITCHELL, Conducting.
Lenore Overture No. 3, Beethoven; Introduction to Act III, Khovanshchina, Moussorgsky; Les Preludes, Liszt; Waltzes by Tchaikovsky, Strauss, Lehar.
CONSTITUTION HALL
Prices: 90c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40.
Symphony Box Office, Kitt's, 1330 G St. N.W. NA. 7322.

WARNER BROS. Earle
DANE CLARK
FEUDS with
Martha VICKERS
in Warner Bros.
"THAT WAY WITH WOMEN"
with
Sydney GREENSTREET
Also - March of Time
"THE TEACHER CRISIS"
Doors Open 12:30 p.m. First Show 1 p.m.
Also Now Showing at Ambassador

See Them First At Warner Bros.
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NOW
DOORS OPEN 12:30 P.M. FIRST SHOW 1 P.M.
JOHN WAYNE
in REPUBLIC'S
"ANGEL and the BADMAN"
WITH GAIL RUSSELL

CAPITOL
TODAY ... Doors Open 12:15
"LADIES MAN"
EDDIE BRACKEN • CASS DALEY
VIRGINIA WELLES • SPIKE JONES
and his City Slickers
STAGE
LOW, HITE and STANLEY
Extremes in Fun
TERRY and RALPH RIO
The Brat
THURSDAY
SONNY TUFTS • ANN BLYTH
"SWELL GUY"
On Stage "SHOWTIME OF 1947"

PALACE
TODAY ... Doors Open 12:15
Bobs A Private Eye Who Gets Crossed By A Brunette!
BOB HOPE
DOROTHY LAMOUR
"MY FAVORITE BRUNETTE"
THURSDAY
FRANK SINATRA • KATHRYN GRAYSON
"IT HAPPENED IN BROOKLYN"

COLUMBIA
TODAY ... Doors Open 12:30
"KIT CARSON"
JON HALL
LYNN BARI
DANA ANDREWS

TRANS-LUX NEWS
"BIG 4" PARLEY IN MOSCOW
"BYRD EXPEDITION AT NEW LITTLE AMERICA"
"OUT OF THE RUINS"
3 Absorbing Reels About Post-War Greece
WMAL—Hourly Newscast

Radcliffe Club Presents
HARVARD GLEE CLUB CONCERT
Tuesday, April 1, 8:30 P. M.
Hotel Statler
Price: $3.60
Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G St. N.W. (Campbell Music Co.) RE. 4433

709,208
copies of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' Pulitzer Prize-winning novel have been sold since its publication. That's a lot of books! And "THE YEARLING" is a lot of picture—as a lot of people will come to find out!
1947 is the year of "The Yearling", starring Gregory Peck and Jane Wyman. A Clarence Brown Production, with Claude Jarman, Jr., as "Jody". Based on Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' novel. Photographed in Technicolor. Directed by Clarence Brown. Produced by Sidney Franklin.
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Two Performances Daily—2:30-8:30 (inc. Sun.)
The THEATRE GUILD presents
LAURENCE OLIVIER
in William Shakespeare's
"HENRY V"
In Technicolor
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THE ACADEMY AWARD WINNER!
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
"THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES"
starring MYRNA LOY
FREDRIC MARCH
DANA ANDREWS
TERESA WRIGHT
VIRGINIA MAYO
HOAGY CARMICHAEL
CATHY O'DONNELL
HAROLD RUSSELL
Directed by WILLIAM WYLER
Screen Play by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
Released thru RKO Radio Pictures
"The Best Years Of Our Lives" will not be shown in any other theater in this area this season . . . at lower admission prices.
RKO KEITH'S
A WASHINGTON INSTITUTION
Opp. U. S. Treasury on 15th

NATIONAL—2 WEEKS BEG. TOMORROW
Prompt Curtain—Eves. 7:30; Mats., Weds. & Sats. at 2:00
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"A SUPERB DRAMA
Gives the entire American Theatre dignity and importance."
—RICHARD WATTS JR., POST
"A NOTABLE DRAMA
by a man who writes with heart and wonder of a poet . . . Mr. O'Neill has written one of his best plays. The Theatre Guild performance, under Eddie Dowling's direction, is a masterpiece of tones, rhythms and illumination . . . ranks among the theatre's finest works. Robert Edmond Jones' scenery glows with an articulate meaning like a Daumier print . . . Nicholas Joy is giving the best performance of his career."
—BROOKS ATKINSON, TIMES
"Mr. O'Neill has no peers in the art of stating big ideas in simple language for the theatre. No other writer could fill it with such telling detail."
—WILLIAM HAWKINS, WORLD-TELEGRAM

"Eugene O'Neill has peopled the stage with fascinating characters... Carl Benton Reid is fine."
—HOWARD BARNES, HERALD TRIBUNE
The Theatre Guild
PRESENTS
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
"The Iceman Cometh"
CARL BENTON REID • E. G. MARSHALL
NICHOLAS JOY • FRANK TWEDDELL
Directed by EDDIE DOWLING
Production designed and lighted by ROBERT EDMOND JONES
Production under the supervision of THERESA HELBURN and LAWRENCE LANGNER
Associate Producer ARMINA MARSHALL
"POWERFUL THEATRE SUPERBLY PLAYED
An evening packed with tremendous excitement. The Theatre Guild has performed a public service in bringing 'The Iceman Cometh' to the stage."
—WARD MOREHOUSE, SUN
"Great drama, wonderfully acted . . . magnificent in plan, in size, in scope, in depth . . . Its performance by an inspired company is superb... The direction is by Eddie Dowling and it is another triumph for one of the finest workmen in the theatre. 'The Iceman Cometh' is great theatre."
—JOHN CHAPMAN, NEWS

Constitution Hall, Mon., March 24, 8:30
LABOR ART FROM COAST-TO-COAST
S. HUROK presents
TRUDI SCHOOP
and her COMIC BALLET
THE FUNNYBONE OF THE DANCE
FIRST TIME IN 8 YEARS!
Tickets $1.20 to $3.00
CAPPEL CONCERT BUREAU
In The Hecht Co., Record Shop, RE. 3503.

NATIONAL SYMPHONY
HANS KINDLER, Conductor
TODAY, MARCH 23—4 p.m.
ALL TCHAIKOVSKY
HOWARD MITCHELL Conducting
JAN TOMASOW, Violinist
CONSTITUTION HALL
Prices: 60c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (tax incl.)
Constitution Hall box office opens 1 p.m.

MADAME BUTTERFLY
Presented By
PHILADELPHIA LA SCALA OPERA COMPANY
★★ First Performance Here Since 1940
with
Nino Martini
Norina Greco
Lillian Marchetto
GIUSEPPE BAMBOSCHEK, Conductor.
ONE NIGHT ONLY
CONSTITUTION HALL, MARCH 27
Tickets: $2.40, $3, $3.60, $4.20, $4.80.
SNOW CONCERT BUREAU
(Campbell's) 1108 G St. N.W. RE. 4433

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LAST 2 DAYS!
Special "Laff" Show
FRED ALLEN
"IT'S IN THE BAG"
JACK BENNY
DON AMECHE • WM. BENDIX
"A Kartoon Karnival"
"3 Stooges" Komedy
"Laurel and Hardy"
"Andy Clyde" Komedy

NATIONAL • 1 WEEK ONLY BEG. MON., APRIL 7
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IN HIS TRIUMPHANT NEW PRODUCTION OF
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The United Nations Forum
Shoreham Hotel, March 31, 8:30
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Mr. Alger Hiss, Dr. Charles Malik.
Subject: The U. N. and the Individual
April 14—Problems of Europe and Asia (Speakers to be announced)
Tickets for the series $2.40. No single admission tickets available.
U. N. Forum Office, 2401 Calvert St. N.W.

Constitution Hall, Sun., March 30, 4 P.M.
C. C. CAPPEL Presents
DON COSSACK CHORUS
27 Russian Singers & Dancers
Tickets 90c to $3.00
CAPPEL CONCERT BUREAU in the HECHT CO., RECORD SHOP, RE. 3503

PATRICK HAYES Presents
FERRUCCIO TAGLIAVINI
"... the critics called him the greatest Italian tenor since Gigli."
LIFE MAGAZINE
First Washington Appearance!
WED., APRIL 9—8:30 P. M.
CONSTITUTION HALL
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00
Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G St. N.W. (In Campbell Music Co.) RE. 4433

Special Engagement!
Fredric MARCH
Charles LAUGHTON
IN VICTOR HUGO'S
"LES MISERABLES"
OPEN 1:45!
SIDNEY LUSTS HIPPODROME
N.Y. AVE. at 9th—NE. 9694
OPEN 1:45
THE NEW YORK AVENUE STREETCAR WILL TAKE YOU TO OUR DOOR.

"ONE OF THE YEAR'S '10 BEST'."
N. Y. Times
J. ARTHUR RANK presents
NOEL COWARD'S
"Brief Encounter"
starring
CELIA JOHNSON
Best Actress of the Year." —N. Y. Film Critics
COMING!
SIDNEY LUSTS HIPPODROME
N.Y. AVE. at 9th—NE. 9694
OPEN 1:45
WASHINGTON PREMIERE!

Toscanini, 80 Next Tuesday, Still Makes Musical History

Fiery NBC Maestro Shames Younger Men In Talent—or Temper

NEW YORK, March 22.—Arturo Toscanini will be 80 years old Tuesday, but the renowned director of the NBC Symphony Orchestra is still at the height of his power. At a time when other men would be retired and living in the glow of a glorious past, Toscanini continues to make musical history.

During this, his ninth season as conductor of the NBC Orchestra, he has brought to millions of listeners many unforgettable performances, especially those of Verdi's "La Traviata" and Berlioz' "Romeo and Juliet."

To Toscanini, Tuesday will be just another day. He takes no note

TOSCANINI WITH SON IN 1903
. . . Walter now is NBC executive

of his birthdays, almost as little of his age. He goes on working with the same verve he displayed as a conductor at 60, 40 and 20. Musicians report that his rehearsals, often three solid hours of work, are remarkable displays of energy and endurance. He pays no attention to his health, saying he's likely to die in an accident anyway.

When Toscanini enters the studio for a rehearsal it is anybody's guess how it will end.

Paints Word Pictures

He might emerge with his arm around a musician, telling him a story or discussing a fine point of interpretation. Or he might come tearing out in the middle of the rehearsal, in a temper, vowing never to return—but, of course, he will return.

If he gets what he wants from the orchestra, he will forget his anger and say, "My beautiful musicians!"

Toscanini is a man of temperament and of temper. His anger is directed not at a person but at a musical error.

Toscanini starts his work at a point that most other conductors hope to reach by performance time, that is, at technical perfection. From there he goes to work on the expressive aspects of the music.

Often he will paint a picture in words to inspire his men. Sometimes he will tell a joke. Often, to indicate what he wants, he sings at the top of his voice.

On one occasion he told one section of the orchestra he wanted a far away effect. "Not too far," he said, "About Brooklyn."

On another occasion when he was directing Mozart he told the men, "Mozart here is not agitato. It is elegant music. Play it as if you were aristocrats."

Started as Cellist

Toscanini's career covers a long span.

Almost 61 years ago he was an obscure cellist in an opera orchestra in Rio de Janeiro, sitting in the pit waiting for the performance to start. Because of an incident that prevented the conductor from going on, the orchestra and singers were without a leader. They were panicky until a young singer suggested drafting the 19-year-old Arturo who, she said, knew all the operas by heart. In desperation, they took her advice.

That evening was the start of a glorious career.

Toscanini was invited to conduct a whole series of performances that season in Rio and achieved great success. Cartoonists pictured him in knee breeches directing a cast of veterans and called him "il bambino Toscanini."

On his return to Italy he was astonished to find his fame had preceded him. He was invited to conduct the premiere of Catalani's new opera "Edmea," but returned to the cellist's chair for the world premiere of Verdi's "Otello." In 1892 he directed the world premiere of Leoncavallo's masterpiece, "I Pagliacci." Later the same year he was asked, on short notice, to conduct the first performance of Franchetti's Opera, "Cristoforo Colombo." He memorized the score within a few days.

Fame Has Many Facets

Other triumphs followed. He first directed Wagner's "Gotterdammerung" in Italy, and also the world premiere of Puccini's "La Boheme." From 1898 to 1929 he was the guardian angel of La Scala in Milan. From 1908 to 1915 he was also conductor at the Metropolitan in New York and critics still refer to his performances as standards by which all other opera performances should be measured. During War I he led military bands for benefits and, right close up to the front lines.

In 1925 he joined the New York Philharmonic, an association he terminated in 1936 to retire in Italy. But he was persuaded in 1937 to return to America and conduct the N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, which was formed especially for him. He gave his first concert Christmas night, 1937, an evening now memorable in the history of American broadcasting.

Since that time he has been permanent conductor of the orchestra, except for one season, when he was on sabbatical leave. But he did come back, that year to direct War Bond benefit concerts.

Expected to Stay Here

Although he still is an Italian citizen, he has bought a home at Riverdale within the last year and is said to be "definitely settled."

Toscanini has been responsible in large measure for bringing the work of the late George Gershwin to the serious attention of music lovers. After his performances, other symphony orchestras did not hesitate to play these American classics.

Toscanini has an uncompromising spirit of independence. A true lover of freedom, he has ever been the foe of all who would enslave men in spirit or body. All during the dark years of fascism in Europe, he fought the oppressors with words and music.

The easy way has never appealed to him, either in life or music. His principles are the same for both: strict adherence to truth and to the right. Music is his life, and he has given himself to it fully.

ARTURO TOSCANINI, TIRELESS AND STILL TERRIFIC AT 80
. . . new sketch of The Maestro by Ed Gunder of AP

THE MAESTRO CONDUCTS—NEWEST PICTURES BY NBC
. . . he can roar like lion, or whisper "My beautiful musicians"

Symphony To Strings

Trudi Schoop's Ballet Opens Concert Week

COMIC ballet and modern dance, opera and choral music, symphony and string quartets form a well balanced musical schedule for the coming week.

Absent from the American scene for nine years, Trudi Schoop, "the Charlie Chaplin of the Dance," has returned from her native Switzerland with her Comic Ballet Company and will appear in Constitution Hall tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. She will be supported by 20 comedians and pantomime artists, who will present her latest dance-comedy, "Barbara." This nine-scene theater piece portrays the trials and tribulations of a lovelorn shop girl in her pursuit of happiness.

The Schoop attraction is under local management of C. C. Cappel.

Glee Club Coming

Duke University's Glee Club under the direction of J. Foster Barnes will appear in Lisner Auditorium at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday. The concert is sponsored by local Optimist Club, with proceeds to benefit the Boys Club of Washington.

The following night Lisner Auditorium again will be the scene of a Glee Club concert, with the George Washington University annual Panhellenic sing at 8:10 p. m. Each of the university's 12 sororities will sing two selections in competition for silver cup to be awarded by the Panhellenic Association.

The Army Air Forces Band Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Maj. George S. Howard, will open a series of seven spring concerts at the Department of Interior Auditorium at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday. Program will be given at the same time on each succeeding Wednesday for six weeks. On the all-American program of the initial concert works of an Irish, Chinese, French and Dutch-Americans and an American Negro will be included. Also featured will be Violinist Paul Wolfe and Baritone Master Sergt. Abrasha Robofsky.

String Quartet Returns

"Madame Butterfly," last performed here at the Watergate in 1940, will be presented for the first time since the war by the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company at Constitution Hall Thursday at 8:15 p. m.

Adapted by Puccini's librettists from David Belasco's play of the same name, "Madame Butterfly," has exotic color and wistful music. Norina Greco will make her first appearance here this season in the title role. Nino Martini, popular Metropolitan

THE MET'S TAGLIAVINI
. . . makes debut here April 9

tenor will return in the role of Pinkerton. Lillian Marchetto will be heard as Suzuki and John Ciavola as Sharpless.

Under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Budapest String Quartet returns to Coolidge Auditorium Thursday and Friday at 8:30 p. m. Programmed will be Mozart's Quartet in A major, K. V. 464; Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, op. 131; and Prokofieff's Quartet No. 2, op. 92.

A modern dance concert will be staged by the George Washington University production group at 8:30 p. m. Friday in Lisner Auditorium.

Cossacks Scheduled

Back from a tour of Japan and Korea, the Don Platoff Don Cossack Chorus and dancers will appear in Constitution Hall next Sunday, March 30, at 4 p. m., under local management of C. C. Cappell.

Last concert of the National Symphony Hit Parade Series will be an all-request program at 8:30 p. m., Monday, March 31, in Constitution Hall.

Ferruccio Tagliavini, sensational Italian lyric tenor, will make his first public appearance in Washington at Constitution Hall at 8:30 p. m., April 9. This will be the fourth presentation of the Hayes Concert Bureau.

Julie Curtis and Lou Rose, both local musical products, will have the leads in Columbia Light Opera Company's presentation of "Katrinka," a romance of old Russia, in Constitution Hall April 10 and 11 under direction of Ethel Manning.

Peerce Signed To Sing Again

Hollywood, March 22.—Jan Peerce, Metropolitan Opera tenor, is under contract to Universal Films for "For Love of Mary," with Singing Star Deanna Durbin.

The pact between Peerce and Universal was signed as a result of the enthusiasm on the part of movie officials after viewing rushes from Jan Peerce's first Hollywood film, "Carnegie Hall." In this picture, which delineates the history of the famous concert hall, Peerce plays an outstanding role as singing teacher to a young heroine, Martha O'Driscoll. It is expected that "Carnegie Hall" will receive its world premiere at that institution this spring.

Concert Goers Are Promised A New Deal

Something new in concert-going is fast approaching over the 1947-48 horizon. Instead of the traditional mixed series of artists, Patrick Hayes will present four series, each devoted to a specific type of music.

There will be two piano series, including Claudio Arrau, Artur Schnabel, and Gyorgy Sandor in the first group and William Kappell, Luboshutz and Nemenoff (duo pianists) and Rudolf Serkin in the second.

A string series will be devoted to three outstanding artists from the Metropolitan—Ferruccio Tagliavini (appearing here for the first time two weeks from now, April 9), Gladys Swarthout and Licia Albanese.

The string series also will include Violinists Nathan Milstein and Tossy Spivakovsky and Cellist Gregor Piatigorsky.

Each of the series will be scaled from $7.50-$1.80 at Snow Concert Bureau.

The Record Player

By Paul Hume

CHOPIN: Concerto No. 2 in F Minor. Artur Rubinstein, with NBC Symphony under William Steinberg. Victor, 1012. $4.85. For many people, Chopin as played by Artur Rubinstein is the finest in interpretation of that unique genius. Many years ago, Rubinstein recorded this same concerto. Since then there have been at least three other recordings, all now outdated and outplayed. For this is a thoroughly beautiful performance, closely matching the perfection with which Rubinstein played the work with the National Symphony here last month.

William Steinberg is the young conductor of the Buffalo Symphony, of whom good reports are growing. He shows himself here to be that rather rare bird in his field, a sensitive accompanying conductor. The last side of the set is occupied with a poetic reading of the solo Berceuse in D flat. Victor has made no progress in reducing surface noise. Try each surface before buying.

SCOTT: Lullaby; also Bucky: Hear the Wind Whispering. Marian Anderson, contralto, with Franz Rupp, pianist. Victor, 10-1260. 85 cents. Some of Marian Anderson's loveliest singing in years—two songs she raises to greater heights than their intrinsic worth entitles them. The Lullaby is familiar and Miss Anderson sings it tenderly, yet without undue sentimentality. Frida Sarsen Bucky's song emerges as a brief mood picture of sensitive poetry. It is wonderfully sung. The surface on the Lullaby was so bad that I could barely distinguish the voice at times, yet Victor makes no apology for presenting one the world's greatest artists in such fashion!

BRITTEN: Serenade for tenor horn and strings. Peter Pears, tenor, Dennis Brain, horn, with Boyd Neel Orchestra, conducted by Benjamin Britten. Decca Set ED 7. $7.35. Here is music of such exquisite beauty as to beggar conversation.

Benjamin Britten has proved over and over his great gift for setting words to music which is both appropriate in mood and absolutely right in metrical design. His Peter Grimes, his wonderful Michelangelo Sonnets, (also available on records) and now this moving Serenade are masterpieces deserving the hearing and intimate acquaintance of all who love fine music. The Serenade includes settings of six English poems, including Pastoral by Cotton, Nocturne of Tennyson, Blake's Elegy, an anonymous Dirge, a Hymn by Ben Jonson and a Sonnet by Keats. The performance is flawless, and the recording superb, with the composer directing.

The Boyd Neel strings are of superlative quality, while Dennis Brain manages one of the trickiest horn parts in history. Pears, for whom Britten has created many of his finest things, is a rare artist. One cannot consider him separately from the music. Listen, then, to what Britten has done in setting the word "dying", or the phrase "and Christ receive thy soul" or the magnificence of the long line at "excellently bright." And then realize what the singer does to recreate the composer's wishes. Such music is seldom written in our day, but it will remain long after much that is contemporary.

VERDI: LA TRAVIATA: Ah! fors e lui and Sempre Libera. Licia Albanese, soprano, with orchestra under Frieder Weissman. Victor 11-9331. $1.05. With this record, Miss Albanese completes her recordings of the soprano scenes from Traviata, except for the Addio, which we hope is forthcoming. She is the finest all-around Violetta on our stage today and that remark has nothing to do with her figure. Many times, listening to her singing of Traviata music, I am reminded of Lucrezia Bori, both in interpretation and actual vocal sound. There is an intensity in moments of excitement, a poignancy in times of repose quite like that of Bori.

Coloratura passages are beyond Miss Albanese, but she manipulates them as though they were easy, which is perhaps the next best thing. The stunning way in which she increases the tension on her high C's in the closing measures is wonderfully effective and a thing possible to few sopranos today. Frieder Weissman turns in a hopelessly routine accompaniment on what would otherwise be a perfect record. Incidentally have any of you ever heard the recording of these arias by Mary Garden made in the first decade of this century? There was flaming singing if ever I heard it.

Young Pianist From Uruguay Feature Today

IT IS interesting to note that more and more artists from the Western Hemisphere are getting their chance to make musical headlines.

This afternoon at 3:30 p. m. Bettina Rivero, Uruguayan pianist, will be presented in recital at the Pan American Union by the Representative of the Republic of Uruguay on the governing board of the Pan American Union and Senora de Mora. A classical program of Scarlatti, Beethoven and Chopin will be balanced by music by composers from Uruguay and Argentina.

MITCHELL

News that Dr. Hans Kindler will not occupy the conductor's podium for the rest of the season, because of illness, brings his young assistant conductor, Howard Mitchell, to the fore. Mitchell, appointed associate conductor by the Symphony Association this week, will conduct the remaining concerts of the season including this afternoon's 4 p. m. program in Constitution Hall. Jan Tomasow, concertmaster of the orchestra will be soloist on this all-Tchaikovsky program.

Bales to Conduct

Another young American conductor, Richard Bales, will preside over the National Gallery's Sinfoniette at 8 p. m. today in the fourth concert of the Gallery's fourth American music festival.

Rex Hinshaw, clarinetist, and Dorothy Erler, bassoonist, will be soloists.

This will be the first performance anywhere of Jack F. Kirkpatrick's Festival Piece for Strings. Altogether four works will receive their Washington premiere, including compositions by George Walker, Wayne Barlow, Eric DeLamerter and Burrill Phillips.

Nan Kirby Gressman, mezzo soprano, will be assisted by Harriett Newens Grant, cellist, and Jean Appel, pianist, in a recital at the Jewish Community Center at 8:30 tonight.

Even the Arabs Recall Angela And Her Bird

Continued from Page 5

we could be together in a film some day."

Grateful to this country—and California!—Angela is taking out United States citizenship. She was married briefly to Film Player Richard Cromwell but now she wants citizenship on her own.

At first we were almost inclined to think Angela is plump. Not so. The idea was purely comparative. She's simply "curvy." Munching strawberries and cream at midnight, she vowed she'd look like a Technicolored rash in the morning, but since a radio play was her next job "it doesn't much matter."

Between sentences, she managed to repair a watch, write postals to her family and send a gaily autographed photo to a Stars and Stripes colleague of ours who'd had what's mildly called a passion for her and that boid. She also managed to quote half the children's verses of Hilaire Belloc and praise the simple beauties of modern architecture.

Briefly, 21-year-old Angela is quite a lively babe.

CAMPBELL MUSIC LESSON
No. 5

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First Caxton Books on View Now at Folger

FIFTH in its series of fortnighly exhibits will open at the Folger Shakespeare Library today at 2 p. m. The subject is the Earliest English Printing.

Forty years before Columbus made his momentous discovery, a far greater discovery was made by John Gutenberg. The printing press made universal education possible.

It was not till 1476 that the first book was printed in England. Civil wars and political disturbances had there retarded the Renaissance.

The first English printer was William Caxton, who learned his craft at Cologne and printed several books on the continent before taking his press and types to Westminster, where he printed exactly 100 books before his death in 1491.

Seven of the books from his press are included in the Folger Library exhibit. One of these is the first edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed in 1478.

Caxton did much to popularize English at a time when most books were in Latin.

The exhibit will remain open for two weeks. The hours are weekdays, except Wednesday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 7 p. m.

CBS Will Air 'Son of Man' On Easter Day

"THE Son of Man," Passion Play created by the distinguished American poet, Archibald MacLeish, for performance over WTOP will be presented Easter Sunday, April 6, from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m.

MacLEISH

Because of the production's unusual nature, Guy della-Cioppa, who has been chosen as its director, is cutting preliminary tryout recordings of several possible musical treatments of the script. All of the music will be from the three Bach compositions, the "Matthew Passion," the "John Passion" and the B Minor Mass, and will be performed by the C. B. S. Symphony Orchestra and the Columbia Chorale under Robert Shaw.

Except for the introductory remarks, the play embodies no original text by Mr. MacLeish, who confined himself to integrating passages from the Bible with Bach's traditional music.

TODAY'S NEIGHBORHOOD MOVIES

WARNER BROS.' THEATERS
All Time Schedules Given in Warner Bros.' Ads Indicate Time Feature Is Presented.
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MATINEES AT ALL THEATERS

AMBASSADOR 18th & Col. Rd. N.W. CO. 5595. Mat. 1 P.M.
Dane Clark, Martha Vickers, Sydney Greenstreet in "That Way With Women," at 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:25, 9:40. March of Time.

APOLLO 624 H St. N.E. FR. 5300
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield in "Blue Skies" (in Tech.), at 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30.

AVALON 5612 Conn. Ave. N.W. WO. 2600
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "The Shocking Miss Pilgrim" (in Tech.), at 1:45, 3:40, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30.

AVE. GRAND 645 Pa. Ave. S.E. LI. 2400
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Gerald Mohr, Sheila Ryan in "Lone Wolf in Mexico," at 1, 2:45, 4:35, 6:20, 8:05, 9:50. Cartoon.

BEVERLY 15th & K N.E. LI. 2300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Dennis O'Keefe, Marguerite Chapman in "Mr. District Attorney," at 1:05, 3:10, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35. March of Time.

CALVERT 2324 Wis. Ave. N.W. WO. 2345. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Dennis O'Keefe, Marguerite Chapman in "Mr. District Attorney," at 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:35, 9:45. March of Time.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. ME. 2841.
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Louis Hayward, Barbara Britton in "Return of Monte Cristo," at 1:05, 4:25, 7:45. Marshall Thompson, George Tobias in "Gallant Bess" (in color), at 2:35, 5:55, 9:20.

COLONY 4935 Ga. Ave. N.W. GE. 6500
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, John Payne, Anne Baxter in "The Razor's Edge," at 1:15, 3:55, 6:38, 9:20.

HOME 1230 C St. N.E. TR. 8188
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Gilbert Roland, Tesla Loring in "Riding the California Trail," at 1:30, 4:40, 8. Robert Taylor, Katherine Hepburn in "Undercurrent," at 2:25, 5:45, 9:05.

KENNEDY Kennedy Nr. 4th N.W. RA. 4600. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield in "Blue Skies" (in Tech.), at 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30.

MacARTHUR 4859 MacArthur Blvd. N.W. OR. 4600
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
James Mason, Margaret Lockwood in "Wicked Lady," at 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50. Cartoon.

PENN Pa. Ave. at 7th S.E. FR. 5200. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Ida Lupino, Robert Alda, Andrea King, Bruce Bennett in "The Man I Love," at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. Cartoon.

SAVOY 3030 14th St. N.W. CO. 4968
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Tom Conway, Madge Meredith in "Falcon's Adventure," at 1, 2:45, 4:35, 6:20, 8:05, 9:55.

SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring. SH. 2540. Parking Space
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Morgan Conway, Anne Jeffreys in "Dick Tracy vs. Cueball," at 1:20, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. Gene Autry, Lynn Roberts in "Sioux City Sue," at 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50.

SHERIDAN Ga. Ave. & Sheridan RA. 2400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "The Shocking Miss Pilgrim" (in Tech.), at 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. March of Time.

SILVER Ga. Ave. & Colesville Pike SH. 5500. Mat. 1 P. M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Ruth Warrick, Bobby Driscoll in "Song of the South" (in Tech.), at 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55.

TAKOMA 4th & Butternut Sts. GE. 4312. Parking Space
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, John Payne, Anne Baxter in "The Razor's Edge," at 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

TIVOLI 14th & Park Rd. N.W. CO. 1500. Mat. 1 P.M.
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "Cross My Heart" at 1, 2:45, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 9:35. Cartoon.

UPTOWN Conn. Ave. & Newark WO. 5400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "Cross My Heart," at 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

YORK Ga. Ave. & Quebec Pl. N.W. RA. 4400
Matinee at 1 P. M.
"The Time, The Place and the Girl" (in Tech.) with Dennis Morgan, Jack Carson, Janis Paige, Martha Vickers, at 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

HIPPODROME N. Y. Ave. at 9th N.W. ME. 9694
Frederic March, Chas. Laughton in Victor Hugo's
"LES MISERABLES"

CHEVERLY Defense Highway at Landover rd., Md.
UNion 0100—Free Parking
Today and Tomorrow—2 Days
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts
"CROSS MY HEART"
At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

HYATTSVILLE Wash.-Balt. Blvd. Hyattsville, Md.
Today and Tomorrow—2 Days
Gene Autry
"SIOUX CITY SUE"
At 1, 2:52, 4:44, 6:36, 8:28, 9:55.

KAYWOOD Eastern Ave. Nat. R. I. & Mich Aves. WA. 5899
Free Parking, Across from Theater
Today and Tomorrow—2 Days
Wallace Beery
"MIGHTY McGURK"
At 1:37, 3:39, 5:41, 7:43, 9:45.

CAMEO Mt. Rainier, Md. WA. 9746
Today and Tomorrow—Double Feature
Last Complete Show, 8:30
James Ellison, "GHOST GOES WILD"
Plus: "GALLANT BESS"

BETHESDA Out Wisconsin Ave. just past East-West Hwy. WI. 2868.
Free Parking.
Today, Tomorrow and Tuesday—3 Days
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts
"CROSS MY HEART"
At 2:20, 4:16, 6:06, 7:56, 9:46.
Enjoy our Retiscope screen—the finest in America

MILO Rockville, Md.
Free Parking Rockv. 2434
Today and Tomorrow—2 Days
Roy Rogers
"HOME IN OKLAHOMA"
At 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7:50, 9:30.

HISER-BETHESDA 4414 Wisc. Ave Wisconsin 4848
Dennis O'Keefe, Marguerite Chapman, Adolphe Menjou in "MR. DISTRICT ATTORNEY," at 1, 2:45, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 10.

CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W. RE. 0184
Matinee 1 P. M. Cont.
"THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM"
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes, Anne Revere
At 1:35, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50.

GREENBELT — Greenbelt, Md.
Erroll Flynn, Eleanor Parker
"NEVER SAY GOODBYE"
At 1:05, 3:10, 5:16, 7:22, 9:28.

LIDO Hearing Aids Mi. 9580
3227 M Street N.W
Today and Tomorrow—Two Hits
"GUNNING FOR VENGEANCE"
Plus: "THE PHANTOM THIEF"
Comedy and Cartoon

DUMBARTON 1349 Wis. Ave. N.W. Mich. 1154
Today and Tomorrow, Matinee at 2:30. Two Fine Features, biggest show in N.W. "TOMORROW IS FOREVER," with Claudette Colbert, Orson Welle, George Brent.
Plus: JIGGS AND MAGGIE, "BRINGING UP FATHER," by Geo. McManus.

ANACOSTIA Good Hope Rd. at Minn. Ave. S.E.
* Matinees Daily—1 P. M.
Last Day—Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "CROSS MY HEART"
At 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35.

ATLANTIC LU. 7662. Atlantic St. & Se. Capitol St. S.W.
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "CROSS MY HEART"
At 1, 2:40, 4:25, 6:05, 7:50, 9:30.

CONGRESS 2931 Nichols Ave. S.E. TR. 8700
Walt Disney's "SONG OF THE SOUTH," in Technicolor
At 1, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:55, 9:40.

FAIRLAWN 1342 Good Hope Rd. LI. 9193
Double Feature—"DICK TRACY VS. CUEBALL" at 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.
Darryl Hickman in "DEVIL ON WHEELS" at 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

HIGHLAND 2533 Pa. Ave. SE. AT. 7311
Ida Lupino, Robert Alda in "THE MAN I LOVE"
At 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

LAUREL LAUREL, MD. LAUREL 143
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pigeon, June Allyson in
"THE SECRET HEART."

HOWARD 620 T ST. NW. Open 12:30 P. M.
In Person: EARL "FATHA" HINES AND BIG REVUE

LINCOLN 1215 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Maureen O'Hara "SINBAD THE SAILOR."

REPUBLIC 1343 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
Joan Crawford, John Garfield "HUMORESQUE"

BOOKER T 1433 U St. NW. Opens 12:30 P. M.
Glenn Ford, Janet Blair "GALLANT JOURNEY."

LANGSTON 25th Benning Rd. NE. Opens 12:45 P.M.
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Maureen O'Hara "SINBAD THE SAILOR."

STATE Falls Church, Va.
"THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM"
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes.

LEE A Treat for the Entire Family East Falls Church, Va.
"THE TIME, PLACE AND THE GIRL"
Dennis Morgan, Jack Carson.

WILSON 1720 Wilson Blvd. Phone OX. 1139
"THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM"
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes.

ASHTON 3166 Wilson Blvd. Phone OX. 1139
"MARGIE"
Jeanne Crain, Glenn Langan.

ARLINGTON Col. Pike & S. Fillmore St. OX. 2900
"MAGNIFICENT DOLL"
Ginger Rogers, David Niven.

BUCKINGHAM Glebe-Fersh. Dr. Phone OX. 0446
"THE MIGHTY McGURK"
Wallace Beery, Dean Stockwell.

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Ginger Rogers, David Niven.

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Hedy Lamarr, George Sanders
"THE STRANGE WOMAN."

RICHMOND Phone ALex. 9236 819 King St.
Olivia deHavilland, John Lund
"TO EACH HIS OWN."

CENTRE (Fairlington), TEmple 1000
"NOCTURNE"
George Raft, Lynn Bari.

SHIRLINGTON Park Fairfax Overlook 2500
"MAGNIFICENT DOLL"
Ginger Rogers, David Niven.

VILLAGE 1307 Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone Mich. 9227
"CROSS MY HEART"
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts.
Matinee at 1 P. M.

NEWTON 12th & Newton Sts. N.E. Phone Mich 1839
"THE TIME, PLACE AND THE GIRL"
Dennis Morgan, Jack Carson
Matinee at 1 P. M.

JESSE 18th nr. Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone DUpont 0841
Double Feature
"THE CHASE"
Robert Cummings, Michele Morgan.
"SONG OF THE SIERRAS"
Jimmy Wakely, Lee White.
Matinee at 1 P. M.

SYLVAN 63rd & R. I. Ave. N.W. Phone NOrth 9680
Double Feature
"I'VE ALWAYS LOVED YOU"
Catherine McLeod, Philip Dorn.
"GENTLEMAN WITH GUNS"
Buster Crabbe, Al St. John
Matinee at 1 P. M.

ACADEMY 635 8th St. S.E. LI. 9616
Double Feature
"THE CHASE"
Robert Cummings, Michele Morgan.
"UNDER NEVADA SKIES"
Roy Rogers, Dale Evans
Matinee at 1 P. M.

STANTON 513 O St. N.E. Phone LI. 8367
Double Feature
"I'VE ALWAYS LOVED YOU"
Catherine McLeod, Philip Dorn.
"GINGER"
Frank Albertson, Barbara Reed.
Matinee at 1 P. M.

VERNON 1707 Mount Vernon Ave. Alexandria, Va. AL. 2434
"THE RAZOR'S EDGE"
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney
Matinee at 2 P. M.

APEX 4813 Mass. Ave. N.W. WOodley 4600.
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "CROSS MY HEART"
At 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:45.

ATLAS 1331 H St. N.E. ATlantic 8300.
Cont. 1-11 P. M.
Red Skelton in "THE SHOW-OFF" and
George Raft in "NOCTURNE."

PRINCESS 1119 H St. N.E. TR. 9200 Cont. 1-11 P.M.
Bing Crosby in "IF I HAD MY WAY."
Leo Gorcey and the Bowery Boys in "MR. HEX."

SENATOR Minn. Ave. at Benning Rd. N.E. TR. 2000
Walt Disney's Technicolor Feature "SONG OF THE SOUTH"
At 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40.

NAYLOR 28th & Alabama Ave. S.E. ATlantic 7270
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "CROSS MY HEART"
At 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:50.

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K-B Theatres
VA.

Bill Gottlieb's Swing Sessions

'Big Blow' Hits the Horn Hard

NEW York, March 22.—Charlie Barnet and Harry James are reorganizing permanent units after many months of laying low. The Horn will now offer his orchestra's nightly services at one-half the $5000 fee he was getting before the Big Blow . . . Ziggy Elman, on the other hand, is abandoning his ork because of overwhelming expenses, regardless of the apparent success of its first three months in business . . . Musicraft, despite its fine roster of artists, is expected to fold this month, unless stockholders dream up some panacea for the firm's production and administrative ailments . . . Former jazz critic and man-of-means, John Hammond, will soon head Keynote Records.

HARRY JAMES

D. C. DOINGS: Washington, a little known whistle stop on the Talent Line, was jumping the past couple of weeks with attractions like Boyd Raeburn, Johnny Desmond, Illinois Jacquet and Earl Hines. Coming up are Sam Donahue at the Music Hall from March 28 to 30 and the Count at the Howard for the week of April 4 . . . Margaret Truman proved a happy surprise with her adequate, if not thrilling, singing last Sunday.

RETURN ENGAGEMENTS: Ted Weems' "Heartaches," major revival of the year, traces its rebirth to a Charlotte, N. C., dealer who had a surplus of 400 copies of the 1931 discs. He got a local disc jockey to plug the record and bang! . . . Red McKensie, who became the first popular artist to sell over a million copies of one record ("Arkansas Blues" in the early '20's) has cut his second contemporary disc for National: "Ace in the Hole" and "Peg O' My Heart." McKensie's early record groups included unknown sidemen named Krupa, Miller, Condon, Hawkins, Sullivan, etc.

RECORD BRIEFS: Along with the Tristano sides mentioned last week, the most knocked-out example of the "new" jazz is the Dave Lambert-Buddy Stewart waxing of "Gussie G." (Keynote). Dave and Buddy sing wild be-bop scat choruses, along with Red Rodney's trumpet . . . Billy Butterfield's "Ain't Misbehavin'" (Capitol) would have pleased Composer Fats Waller . . . Johnny Moore, brother of King Cole's guitarist, Oscar Moore, leads his imitative but highly successful Three Blazers through an Exclusive album . . . Exclusive also offers "Someday Sweetheart," by Joe Liggins, whose "Honeydripper" was last year's "Richard."

Those who fondly recall the Goodman Quartet will be sent by the Ed Hall Commodore album that stars Teddy Wilson on piano, with Hall at the Goodman spot . . . Beauty of the month is Claude Thornhill's Columbia coupling of his theme, "Snowfall," with "Autumn Nocturne" . . . Another happy reissue: Frankie Carle's "Sunrise Serenade." Not so, the plattermate, "Carle Boogie," only example of piano boogie that doesn't employ a left hand!

THE TWO LEES, Peggy and Julia, give their usual all for Capitol on "Speaking of Angels" (Peggy) and "Young Girl's Blues" (Julia) . . . Peggy's husband and behind-the-scenes brain, Dave Barbour, has two crisp, advanced jazz instrumental sides on Capitol: "Forever Nicki" and "Forever Paganini." Incidentally, it took a recent emergency operation to save the life of long-ailing David . . . Easily the best Count Basie sides in a year are his carefully executed but nonetheless forceful pairing of "Bill's Mill" and "Free Eats" (Victor).

Freddy Martin (Victor) shows the wrong way and Benny Goodman (Capitol) the right way of playing light-hearted, "Moon-Faced, Starry-Eyed." Johnny Mercer takes the B. G. vocals. Other Goodman sides include Mary Lou William's great instrumental, "Lonely Moments" . . . Mary Lou herself takes her piano and an all-girl unit through "It Must Be True" and "Harmony Grits" for Victor . . . Herbie Fields, backed by a small combination, displays his exciting, agile reed work on "Soprano Boogie" and "I Wanna," the last with clever vocal-chorus work.

Joe Mooney has a sure jack-pot platter in oh-so-hip "Tea For Two" and a wonderful new ballad, "Warm Kiss and Cold Heart" (Decca)

First Sunday in Spring Brings Easter Trilogy

AN EASTER trilogy, depicting the Betrayal, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection will be broadcast on three successive Sundays beginning today at 6:30 p. m. over WMAL-ABC on "The Greatest Story Ever Told."

Tonight's broadcast, "The Betrayal," will dramatize the Last Supper.

FILMS' GENE TIERNEY
. . . in Guild show at 10 tonight

Other highlights for the day:

Discussions

How to Speed your Reading to 500 words a minute is explained by Mrs. Marion Kingsbury and Mrs. Edward Downes of D. C. Remedial Education Center. **WTOP—9:30 a. m.**

How to Keep the United Nations United—Joseph Ku, Chinese Embassy; Pierre Siraud, French Embassy; P. A. Menon, Indian Embassy, and Julio Heutematte, Panamanian Embassy. **WBCC (1120 KC)—11:30 a. m.**

Homes for Sale—New real estate program. **WGAY (1050 KC)—11:30 a. m.**

Aid to Greece and Turkey in light of our major international decisions—Lyman Bryson, Quincy Howe and Dr. George Crothers of CBS staff. **WTOP—1 p. m.**

United States Policy on Trusteeships is discussed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas and Francis B. Sayre, U. N. Trusteeship Council. **WRC—12:30 p. m.**

Moscow Peace Conference: Future of Europe—Arnold Toynbee, British Foreign Office; George Schuster of Hunter, and Hans Morgenthau of University of Chicago. **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

Don Bell tells story of how seven Americans returned from watery graves, on anniversary of his own "second death." **WGAY (1050 KC)—2:30 p. m.**

The Greek Situation—Georgetown University Forum. **WARL (580 KC)— 3 p. m.**

Sore Throat. Dr. James Gannon. **WOL—3:20 p. m.**

Senator Harry Byrd discusses drastic changes in our foreign policy. **WPIK (730 KC)—4:30 p. m.**

Drama

Copper—Latest research developments in uses of copper are dramatized. **WOL—9 p. m.**

Gene Tierney stars in "The First Year" by Frank Craven on "Theater Guild on the Air." **WMAL—10 p. m.**

Variety

The Little Woman Wanted Noise is narrated by Carl Green. Also children's songs and games. **WQQW—9 a. m.**

Germaine Sablon, sister of Jean, sings "Chant de Partisans" and tells how it became battle chant of French underground. **WOL—10 p. m.**

Harold Russell, armless veteran who won two Oscars for his performance in "Best Years of Our Lives." **WTOP—10:30 p. m.**

W. C. Handy, father of American blues music and composer of St. Louis Blues, is interviewed on "Americans All." **WWDC—11:15 p. m.**

Music

Fantastic Toyshop by Rossini-Respighi. London Philharmonic under Ormandy. **WQQW—8:15 a. m.**

Passion Music by Schutz. Swarthmore Glee Clubs. **WINX—9:05 a. m.**

Beethoven's Symphony No. 1. Toscanini and BBC Symphony. **WQQW—11 a. m.**

Kerttu Wanne, Finnish violist, is soloist on "Music of Every Land." A member of the legation discusses Finnish music. **WBCC (1120 KC) 12:45 p. m.**

Selections from "Rio Rita" and "Naughty Marietta" are sung by Robert Merrill. **WRC—2 p. m.**

Bloch's Concerto Grosso and "Schelomo." **WINX—2:05 p. m.**

Rare Jazz Classics. WQQW—3 p. m.

Isaac Stern plays Violin Concerto in D major. New York Philharmonic under Efrem Kurtz. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Duo-pianists Vera Appleton and Michael Field play Chopin's Minute Waltz and "Jamaican Rhumba" by Benjamin on the Rise Stevens program. **WTOP—5 p. m.**

Toscanini conducts an all-Italian program. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Jacqueline Weil, 14-year-old Alexandria pianist, plays Debussy's "Second Arabesque" and Grieg's "Tis Spring" which won her a "superior" rating in the annual student music festival. **WPIK (730 KC)—5:30 p. m.**

Joseph Szigeti, violinist; Benny Goodman, clarinetist; and Bela Bartok, pianist, play "Contrasts" by Bartok. **WINX—6:15 p. m.**

Polyna Stoska and **Norman Cordon,** stars of "Street Scene," and **Rolly Rolls,** comedy pianist, are guests of Hildegarde. **WTOP—9 p. m.**

Petri is pianist and conductor with London Philharmonic in Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 2. **WINX—9:05 p. m.**

16-YEAR-OLD JANE POWELL
. . . joins the "regulars"

Frankie Gives 'Bobby Soxer' A Real Break

Jane Powell, 16, motion picture soprano who's been heard on CBS' "Songs by Sinatra" since that show's return to Hollywood in December, has been signed as a regular on the Wednesday night series (WTOP, 9 p. m.)

When Sinatra returned to the film capital for his Christmas broadcast, Miss Powell, guest on the show, remained on a week-to-week basis. Sinatra took a three-week vacation recently and Jane served as singing hostess, presenting guest stars.

The young songstress, now under contract to MGM, made her professional debut at 7 in Portland, Oreg., on a child's radio program.

Series Opens

"UP and Down the Scales," a 15-minute series about composers, started Friday at 1:30 p. m. over WMAL. Sponsored by the Junior League, this 13-week series replaces "Books Bring Adventure" and "Tales From an Ivory Tower" which the league also sponsored.

SINGER TONY MARTIN GETS—EVELYN KNIGHT AS PARTNER
. . . new program starts next Sunday, 9:30 p. m. WTOP

Network Experiment Starting

Now's Time to Plan For FM—It's Here!

By Sonia Stein

LIKE SCARLETT O'HARA, most people decide to "think about it tomorrow" when FM comes up for discussion. Yet everybody concerned with Frequency Modulation radio protests that tomorrow is too late. FM is here now—and here to stay.

Almost every radio store in town can offer about 10 attractively designed console model FM, AM and phonograph combination sets from $250 to $600 or more and some a variety of table models with FM and AM radio combinations only, beginning at $60. An estimated 5000 to 8000 homes in Washington already have sets.

ARMSTRONG

Every metropolitan Washington station (except WTOP, which got off to a late start but is working on it) has an FM license and plans to operate on both standard and FM systems. WINX has been broadcasting simultaneously on WINX-FM since September 14, 1946. WWDC begins April 1. WASH-FM, which has no AM station at all, is on the air afternoons and evenings. WCFM, a cooperative station which also has no AM license, expects to be on the air by fall. Theodore Granik, local lawyer and moderator of the Tuesday night "American Forum of the Air" over WOL-Mutual, has a license for an FM station. Most suburban stations soon will have.

The chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Charles R. Denny, told an NAB convention last October it was the commission's opinion that "FM is the finest aural broadcast system attainable in the present state of radio art. FM is not coming: it's here and growing fast."

Results What Count

At this point, you might reasonably ask, "What is it?"

To quote a booklet published by a radio company: "Frequency modulation is a new, different and better method of sending and receiving radio signals."

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong began experimenting with this kind of radio wave in 1923 and thereby became the greatest living name in radio, according to some sources—Bob Hope and Kate Smith notwithstanding.

It doesn't matter whether you know how FM works. Enthusiasts are anxious that you know these far simpler and far more interesting things about FM:

Static free—electric razors, vacuum cleaners, lightning do not bother it at all.

Stations do not interfere one another—you cannot get two stations at once on an FM set because the receiver is selective and will pick up only the stronger signal on any frequency.

Does not fade—you get the same reception day and night.

High fidelity—FM reproduces all the upper and lower partials, or harmonics of a tone, which make it possible to tell one instrument from another although they are both playing the same note. The average human ear can hear 11,000 cycles. Standard radio can reproduce only 4000 to 5000 of the vibrations the ear can appreciate. FM reproduces 15,000—more than most ears can hear.

Almost Too Faithful

This high fidelity aspect of FM makes it produce a more "brilliant" tone than we are accustomed to and may be so surprising at first as to seem unpleasant. But it is actually so faithful to the original instrument that an experimental test in New York proved that at no time could more than half of the audience (same results as sheer guess work would produce) tell the difference between a real piano and an FM piano broadcast.

This faithful reproduction, incidentally, does raise hob in the sound effects department. Sound men used to crinkle cellophane to make noise like a crackling fire. On FM it sounds like crinkling cellophane. Even scripts have to be typed on especially "quiet" paper.

FM operators also are anxious to make buyers conscious that a set with AM reception only is not a complete set today. In a few years, it may seem thoroughly obsolete. ("Jacks," however, to convert AM to combination AM and FM sets can be purchased for $65 for some console sets.)

Disparagers used to point out that FM cannot travel as far as AM. It's true that even under exceptional circumstances (maximum power, high antenna and flat countryside) FM doesn't go farther than 200 miles, since its waves do not bend to follow the earth's surface.

But even under average circumstances, FM stations reach 70 miles or farther, a distance few AM stations reach in actual practice. Station WINC (FM) in Winchester, Va., gets clear reception in Washington—50 radio miles away. Yet WINC (AM) doesn't cover Washington. Standard broadcasting signals do not reach Winchester from outside stations in listenable condition (poor soil conductivity affects AM seriously), but FM sets in Winchester can receive Washington FM broadcasts perfectly.

Technically Outmoded

This single physical limitation of FM has mostly theoretical importance. There is little practical drawback. In wide open spaces where long-range broadcasting is necessary AM stations undoubtedly will continue to operate. Elsewhere AM probably will disappear. Paul Kesten, former vice chairman of CBS has stated, "FM, except in certain rural areas, is technically destined to replace AM as surely and inevitably as the tungsten lamp was destined to replace the old carbon filament."

Another point FM broadcasters make early and often is that future programming should not be judged by present operations. Even stations which have a full day's topnotch AM programming which could be duplicated on FM are temporarily handicapped by having to substitute recorded music or talks for any "live" musical shows they may use on AM. Either that, or pay a double fee for the musicians, thanks to Mr. Petrillo, a prohibitive financial burden to FM stations since they are not yet self-supporting.

Networks will function under FM just as they do under AM.

WASH-FM and FM stations in New York (owned by Major Armstrong), Baltimore and possibly Schenectady, are planning an experiment Wednesday evenings with the AAF Band. WASH-FM will originate the hour and a half weekly concerts from the Interior Department auditorium each week beginning this Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. (Open to the public.) And while this is not the start of an FM network, it is offered as a spark of encouragement.

Antarctic Job Not as Tough As Expected

CBS Correspondent, Arthur Hannes, now on the long voyage home after covering the Byrd expedition to Little America, reports that broadcasting facilities from aboard the flagship USS Mount Olympus were surprisingly good.

At first, says Hannes, unstable atmospheric conditions figured to be the number one problem for broadcasters, but it developed that the signals were affected more by degrees of light and darkness than by general weather conditions.

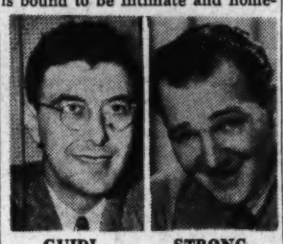
Hannes made the first direct broadcast of the expedition two days out of Norfolk in early December. Of some 80 scheduled broadcasts, 75 per cent successfully reached the four networks.

"Contact with the communications services—RCA and Press Wireless—usually started about half hour before scheduled air time," says Hannes. "Sometimes the contact signal started out like a phone call next door, only to fade completely five minutes before air time, forcing cancellation of the broadcast. To avoid interference with the transmission, however, the ship's continuous wave circuits, teletypes and picture transmitters were shut down.

"The studio aboard the Byrd flagship was noise-free. Microphones were on an oval-shaped table lashed down by a heavy cord. Heavily-draped walls helped cut down the echo and the canvas covered floor absorbed the scuffing of the heavy ski boots."

Early Patter Sounds Easy—Until You Try

An ad lib radio program which persists for 3 hours, seeing you through bath and breakfast to bus, is bound to be intimate and homemade. Naturally, everybody thinks he could do it—only better.



GUIDI STRONG
. . . get up before you do

Hugh Guidi, WINX's week-old morning man, was no exception. A week ago Friday when he was head announcer, he, too, was sure what was wrong with morning shows. Monday morning at 9, after 3 hours of it, he had his doubts.

Depressed Himself

Certain that people don't like to be hit on the head with "Open the Door, Richard" as they open a bleary eye, he tried the melodious approach. Not only did his listeners protest, but Guidi himself felt depressed. Tuesday's show accelerated its pace and included the sequel to Richard, "The Key Is in the Mailbox."

In every way the week has been experimental. Guidi is quick to drop theories if they don't work. Hiram Fahrenheit, who reports the weather from Flu Island, with the wind and the rain in his hair, is going to continue. Except for novelties, a "cast" of four or five platter performers provide the music.

Guidi also is sure he'll keep his patter a bit sophisticated. He'd LIKE to be to morning shows what Henry Morgan is to evening.

To dedicate or not to dedicate recordings is his current big problem. As much of a clutter as a bunch of names make, they have a strong sentimental appeal.

His predecessor, Jerry Strong, whom Guidi admires but won't attempt to imitate, is moving to WEAM as soon as it opens.

Program Patter

McGees Get New Maid —It's Jake and Lena

IT'S A MAN'S WORLD on radio's domestic service front. The Fibber McGees' new maid, Lena, is actually a man, Gene Carroll, who used to be part of the team, "Gene and Glenn." At that time he played a pair of characters named Jake and Lena. Now he's down to Lena alone.

"Beulah," who went back on the air February 24 over WMAL-ABC, is played by Bob Corley. His assignment climaxed a 12-month search for a satisfactory Beulah, following the sudden death of Marlin Hurt who had created the role.

Capitalite Signed

A Washington Knightingale will share Tony Martin's new Sunday night show (beginning next Sunday at 9:30). Evelyn Knight, who used to sing at the King Cole Room before she made her refreshing splash in New York night club, recording and radio circles, is the supporting star for the WTOP-CBS program. Called "Cinderella of the Night Clubs" by Deems Taylor and given more than 150 honorary titles by men in the armed forces, Evelyn is most aptly described by the title on one of her platters, "The Lass With the Delicate Air."

The program will emanate from Hollywod, which Evelyn reached via several record-breaking singing engagements across the country. Martin, currently at the Copacabana in New York, will get home in time for the new show and the premiere of his latest picture.

Guest comedians will be featured each week, starting with Bob Hope. Victor Young's Orchestra will provide the music and Jimmy Wallington the commercial prose poems.

Red Cross Featured

A special Red Cross show will be broadcast over WMAL-ABC Tuesday at 10 p. m. John Payne will speak from Hollywood; the rest of the show, which includes performances by Ted Malone, Singer Vera Massey, the AAF Band and talks by a patient from Walter Reed and a Red Cross worker, will originate in Washington.

When "David Harding, Counterspy" received a request for a recording of the "Bit o' Honey" singing commercial, he trailed the letter to its source looking for the ulterior motive. Motive? A church in Upper Darby, Pa., was running weekly dances and needed something to fill in between dance sets on the automatic phonograph. "Bit o' Honey" was such a success, the dancers are now tripping the light fantastic to a variety of other singing commercials.

WINX news came from the station's own camping grounds at 8th and I sts. for the first time yester-

ABC's ELMER DAVIS
. . . returns to air Tuesday

day. The newsroom used to be in The Post building . . . Lou Brott, WOL newsman, was named Man of the Month by the Junior Board of Commerce for his activities on behalf of daylight saving time.

Elmer Davis returns to the air Tuesday (WMAL, 7:15 p. m.) robed in the glory of the Dupont Commentator Award. His sponsor is chuckling with self-appreciation because the program was purchased before the award was announced.

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GENE TIERNEY

Gene Tierney in *"The First Year"*

The first year is enough! The newlywed runs home to mother when her jealous husband tangles with her ex-beau. Don't miss the fireworks when *Theatre Guild on the Air* presents Frank Craven's hit play, *"The First Year,"* starring *Gene Tierney*.
Sunday WMAL-10 P.M.
UNITED STATES STEEL

Harold Russell
Winner of two Academy Awards this year tells what you can do to help him and other disabled veterans. On "We, The People."

Frankie Carle
Top popular record star in 1946 tells what his family did to help him reach the top.
TONIGHT ON
"We, The People"
WTOP
10:30 P.M.
E. S. T.
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.
GULF

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, March 23, 1947 — **Eastern Standard Time**

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6-8. News, 7, 8. Sunday Interlude, 8:15; Coffee Concert, 8:30.	News, 7, 7:55. Symphony, 7:01. Home is What You Make It, 8. Air Castles, 8:30. Gardening, 8:45.	Serenade, 7:30. Christian Science, 8:15. Sermons in Song, 8:30. News, 8, 8:45.	News, 7, 8 Tune Up Time, 7:15 Family Album, 8:05 " " "	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Voice of Army, 6:45. Musicale, 7. Singers, 7:15. Bibleway Church 7:30	Elder, Michaux, 7:30 Country Journal, 8:30
9	:00 Coast to Coast :15 On a Bus :30 (Milton Cross) :45 " "	News Story to Order Child Craft Waltzes of the World	Young People's Church of the Air Tone Tapestries " "	News; Songs of Faith Bach's Passion Music	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope Bible School " "	CBS World News Garden Gate D. C. Dateline Labor News Review
10	:00 Hour of Power :15 Organ Reveries :30 Southernaires :45 "	National Radio Pulpit " " " " Circle Arrow Show " " "	Bible Class " " " Voice of Prophecy " " "	News; Smoke Rings " " " Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " " " " "	Church of the Air " " " " Invitation to Learning
11	:00 Fine Arts Quartet :15 " " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Design for Listening Here's to Veteran's Solitaire Time	Bible Institute " " Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Church Service Luther Place Memorial Church " "	Rhythm Roundup Do You Remember? News; Centennial Baptist Church	News, Sweeney Wings Over Jordan Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
12	:00 News Summary :15 The Vagabonds :30 Modern Manners :45 Raymond Swing	News Music Salon Our Foreign Policy " "	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1947 " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody As Others See Us (Larry Lesueur)
1	:00 J. Thompson Show :15 Melodies to Remem. :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " "	America United " " Chicago Round Table " "	News, Lou Brott Drama of Medicine Juvenile Jury " "	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites " "	" " " " " " News; Super Express Super Express	People's Platform " " Lyman Bryson News, Howard Smith
2	:00 Danger, Dr. Danfield :15 " " " :30 National Vespers :45 " "	Robert Merrill Show " " " " Harvest of Stars (James Melton)	Show Tune Time " " " Warden Lawes Veteran Wants to Know	News; Symphony Bloch's Schelmo (Feuermann)	Meet the Composer " " " News; Musical Quiz " "	News Review " " Here's to Ya " " "
3	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 " " " :30 Bits o' Hits :45 America's Future	Carmen Cavallero " " " One Man's Family " "	Goldman Band " " " News; Dr. J. Gannon Crimes of Carelessness	News; Memorable Music " " " "	New Scores and Encores " " " " "	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " " " "
4	:00 Are These :15 Our Children :30 This Week :45 Around the World	Quiz Kids " " World's Most Honored Music	House of Mystery " " True Detective " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	Music of Manhattan " " News; Folk Music Friendly Melodies	" " " " Hour of Charm " "
5	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " " :30 Counterspy :45 " "	NBC Symphony (Toscanini) " " " "	The Shadow " " Quick as a Flash " "	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " " " "	Confidentially Yours Salute to States Bert Mann Trio Songs and Spirituals	Family Hour " " Hoagy Carmichael News, Wm. Shirer
6	:00 Murder at Midnight :15 " " " :30 Wayne King :45 " "	Catholic Hour " " Bob Burns " "	Those Websters " " Nick Carter " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert by Szigeti Bartok, Goodman	Gospel Tabernacle " " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett " " Kate Smith " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 Monday Headlines :30 The Greatest Story :45 Ever Told	Jack Benny Show " " " " Phil Harris, Alice Faye " " " "	Mysterious Traveler " " " Strange As It Seems William Hillman	News; The Philharmonic Hour Missa Solemnis	Ave Maria Hour " " D. C. Catholic Hour " "	Gene Autry Show " " " Blondie " "
8	:00 Detroit Symphony :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy Fred Allen Show " "	Mediation Board " " ; News Special Investigator Sumner Welles	News; Music of the Americas Nights at the Ballet " "	The Rev. J. H. Hall " " " " " " " " " " " "	Sam Spade " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album " "	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing " "	News; Symphony Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 2 (Petri)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " " " "	Hildegarde " " Eddie Bracken Show " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 Gene Tierney :30 " " :45 " "	Don Ameche Show " " " Meet Me at Parky's " "	Brighter Tomorrow (Gabriel Heatter) Art Brown " "	News; Music by Claude Thornhill Fireside Melodies " "	My Prayer Answered Songs You Love News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It (Phil Baker) We, The People " "
11	:00 Round the Clock :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Sports Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	Reflections Faith in Our Time Dance Music Sports; News	NEWS ROUNDUP Popular Classics " "	" " Americans All " " Sunday Vespers	Headlines, Bylines Report from U. N. Here's to Veterans Proudly We Hail

WQQW 570

7:00 a. m. Good Morning
8:45 a. m. Meaning of Religion
9:00 a. m. Children's Hour.
9:30 a. m. Band Music
9:45 a. m. Piano Interlude
10:00 a. m. Ravel; News
11:00 a. m. Beethoven Symph. 1
12:00 a. m. Appalachian Spring
1:00 p. m. Collectors' Corner
1:30 p. m. Theater, Alan Schneider
1:45 p. m. Folk Music
1:55 p. m. News
2:00 p. m. Music for Sunday
2:30 p m. Accent on Melody
3:00 p. m. Classics in Jazz, Parker
4:00 p. m. Il Trovatore
5:00 p. m. Michel, violinist
5:30 p. m. Afternoon Musicale
6:00 p. m. News; Previu

FM — **WINX-FM** 92.9 and 44.7
WINX-FM duplicates WINX programs between 9 a. m. and 11:15 p. m.
See WINX hourly schedule listed above.

WASH-FM 98.9
WASH-FM—Operates from 2:55 to 11 p. m. Weather at 2:55, 7:45, 11. Pagliacci, 3. Music, 7:30, 7:48, 9, 9:40. British news, 9:30.

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TODAY'S MUSICAL EVENT
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SCHELOMO: Feuermann with Phila. Orchestra under Stokowski.
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American U. Leads Capital in 'Experimental Art Work'

LeCorbusier Is Featured At Howard

CONTINUING a varied and interesting program of exhibits, Howard University is presenting a show dedicated to the French architect, Le Corbusier. Prepared by the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis and circulated by the American Federation of Arts, the exhibit is more an uncritical personal tribute to one individual than a survey of the broader aspects and implications of a movement to which he was an early and widely known contributor.

CORBUSIER

In more than 20 large caption panels, Le Corbusier is presented in the role of architect, painter and promoter of ideas. The panels are supplemented with photographic enlargements of houses and designs, and with excerpts from his writings. In addition, several oil paintings are shown, as well as smaller water colors and sketches. Illustrations indicate the intended relationship of the paintings to the modern rooms for which they were designed, but as entities in themselves they are curiously lifeless.

Le Corbusier is now general consultant for the restoration of devastated French areas under the Ministry of Reconstruction. He also has been an active member of the commission for planning and construction of United Nations headquarters in this country.

Holds First Show

OPENING this weekend at Watkins Gallery, American University, is a small exhibition of oil paintings by Doria Higgins, who has studied with Karl Knaths at Bennington College and Pietro Lazzeri at the University. This is her first one-man show. In oil, emulating the more sophisticated style of contemporary painting, Miss Higgins shows courage and a certain measure of independence. She strikes out boldly in a difficult idiom. Results are uneven but at times striking. Hers is a middle course between strict representation and abstraction, an unusual first show and full of possibilities.

THE exhibition by Pietro Lazzari, Washington artist, in the graphic arts section of the Smithsonian Institution, is the first to be devoted exclusively to his prints. It will continue throughout the month. Lazzari's skill as a draftsman is well known. Even when dealing with ideas in the abstract, his work has a warmly human basis. His drypoints retain the remarkable flow of line as his drawings. The present show includes works in an imaginative and fantastic vein, as well as those of more intimate human character.

BY J. W. C.

IVORY VIRGIN AND CHILD, 11TH CENTURY BYZANTINE
. . . a new acquisition on view at Dumbarton Oaks

Boris Margo Exhibit Shows New Technique

By Jane Watson Crane

SINCE its inception a little over a decade ago, the art department of American University has shown an unusual degree of elasticity in its teaching methods. Hospitable to new ideas, it is today the principal experimental center for the visual arts in Washington.

Last year Boris Margo came to American University to conduct an experimental laboratory course for more advanced students. The results of the work were shown at Riverside Museum in New York this fall. Since he is here for a return engagement, the university is showing concurrently some of the artist's most recent work in an exhibition at Watkins Memorial Gallery. Margo also is represented as a member of the new printmakers' group, the Graphic Circle, whose work is shown.

Broadly speaking, Margo's explorations seem to aim for both technical and psychological advance. He believes, and these are his own words, "that the art of our time must embody new content as well as new form and new technique. With these three elements present, one can express, through images without representational meaning, the restlessness, joy and hope of our age."

Technique Not All

In describing the course, it is stressed that the primary emphasis is not on techniques, but on assisting the individual to discover the way in which he can best express his own ideas, emotions and personality. This would, however, seem to be a contradiction in terms. It also is apt to give a false impression to the layman, who clings to the view that the use of art as an emotional outlet is not bound up with hard work and self-discipline.

What better way to assist the individual in his discovery than to give him a firm command of his media? What artist has ever made a lasting mark who was not "in charge of the disciplines of his own energies and ardors?"

In Margo's own prints, most of which are in color, the quality of workmanship, the sense of order, even in the most complex designs, capture the attention. Their appeal to the imagination depends, of course, on the response of the individual. As to their wider implications, we confess to some bewilderment.

In the Graphic Circle section, several artists are represented whose work has previously been shown in Washington—Karl Knaths, who teaches at the Phillips Art School and has many disciples and admirers here; Julio de Diego, Spanish-born painter, who has recently turned to the nonrepresentational; Werner Drewes, Louis Schanker and Josef Albers, whose geometric studies are well known.

The Graphic Circle is comprised of a group of nine intent on developing the possibilities of new materials and new methods to aid in the expression of personal ideas.

Challenge to Most

Unless one has a completely closed mind, work of this type is bound to be a challenge and a stimulus, not only to the student, but to the observer. Many people these days are concerned with the psychological implications of art, as they are with other phases of life. In one way or another, artists have always been concerned with expanding the possibilities of their media.

Ideas and methods now widely accepted were just as new in their day as some of those with which we are now confronted. The search for innovation will always continue, the release of creative energy and imagination will continue to shed light on ideas which live, not necessarily because they are new but because they have universal validity.

Publication Out

Just out, Right Angle, a monthly publication issued through the art department of the university, makes this statement of policy: "Our aim is to affirm what we believe to be the existent and increasing interest in the arts in Washington. Demanding that the less strong among the creative aim higher, we shall endeavor to coordinate the written ideas and opinions of the best creative writers and thinkers available. By taking firm position upon current artistic ideas and works and thereby provoking discussion and constructive controversy, we may at the same time stimulate awareness in those lay persons whose attitudes are now passive."

Right Angle stresses that Washington will have to assume a position of leadership in the world of creative activity. It aims to be a clearing house for ideas on the arts and invites constructive criticism and articles. The editor is John Crozier Galloway; the advisers, William H. Calfee, head of the art department, and Robert Gates, his associate.

Articles appearing in the first issue include a resume of the discussion of art and artist in relation to the community, held under the sponsorship of the Washington Workshop and led by Charles Seymour, jr., who writes the report; "The Artist and Art Criticism" by the Washington artist, John Gernand; "World Capital or Styx," a commentary by Caresse Crosby, and a brief discussion of fine arts.

Right Angle may be obtained through the university art department. It is a timely and important paper which deserves the support of art-minded members of the community.

VIEW OF GEORGETOWN, WATER COLOR BY NATIVE WASHINGTON ARTIST, PHILIP BELL
. . . now on exhibit with other work at the Barnet Aden Gallery

Authentic as Illinois Vodka

'Russia' Also Behind Battle of the Ballets

NEW YORK, March 22 (INS).—The "battle of the ballets" came to New York this week with two full-fledged companies competing fiercely for favor.

And although both conspicuously featured the words "Ballet Russe," in large type in their advertising, both companies and their audience know it's about as Russian as Illinois vodka.

MARKOVA

It's American ballet that is being presented by the major ballet companies of this country danced by personnel at least three quarters American with their unmistakable native stamp.

The company which came to Metropolitan Opera House Thursday is labeled the "Original Ballet Russe." If correct, this would make it the company that left Czarist Russia more than 30 years ago and give it undoubtably the most venerable dancing troupe extant.

Actually its luminaries are two English dancers and one French-born youth of Russian extraction, Alicia Markova (born Marks), Anton Dolin and Andre Eglevsky. It made a bow to the Russian with performances of Swan Lake, Les Sylphides and Giselle, but the bulk of its program were things like Fancy Free, by a fine old Russian of 28 years from New Jersey, Jerry Robbins.

The other company, which ends a month's run at the New York City Center March 30, is the "Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." This group does boast the services of one of the greatest ballerinas of the day, Alexandra Danilova, unquestionably Russian.

But its other ballerinas include a 25-year-old dancer named Ruthanna Boris, whose closest contact with Russia to date comes from dancing with Danilova. Ruthanna was born and raised in Brooklyn. And nobody ever suggested it mattered when it came to dancing.

Can't Shake It

The Monte Carlo group also goes in heavily for such fare as "Rodeo," a fast-stepping number of the American frontier, and "Frankie and Johnnie," a literary classic of sorts. It is doubtful that Pushkin or Tolstoy were ever cognizant of it.

But the dance companies, or their impresarios, can't seem to shake the Russian label.

The Washington Philatelist

Collectors Would O. K. Surcharging Airmails

By William M. Stuart

SUGGESTIONS made to the Postoffice Department to recall and surcharge with "5 cents" millions of 6-cent and 8-cent air-mail now in supply not only would save the cost of printing new stamps but also would furnish collectors a new variety. In the past the department has not been enthusiastic about surcharging or overprinting stamps, but conditions may have changed and some word from officials is expected soon. In the case of Hawaiian issues and the "Nebraska" and "Kansas" reprints it may be recalled, there was some trouble because of the counterfeit angle.

The 3-cent commemorative stamp honoring Joseph Pulitzer, famous American journalist, will be placed on first day sale at New York, April 10, the 100th anniversary of his birth. The stamp will be purple and of the size of the special delivery stamp. The design was suggested by Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, which Mr. Pulitzer founded. The portrait is a reproduction of a painting by John Singer Sargent.

PULITZER COMMEMORATIVE
. . . first day, April 10

The Postmaster at New York, 1, N. Y., will service covers. The Philatelic Agency will sell the stamps on April 11. The stamp will be issued in sheets of 50 and the initial printing order is for 100 million.

Virginia Marks Centenary

The Charlottesville, Va., Stamp Club is observing the centenary of the first United States adhesive stamps by holding an exhibit in the Alderman Library during March. All major varieties are on display, including the 5-cent Franklin and 10-cent Washington of 1847. There also is a fine exhibit of Confederate stamps and frames of special delivery, revenue, parcel post, registry, postage due, departmental and envelope stamps. D. J. Cederstrom is president.

The Canadian Postal Administration will inaugurate air male service between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Boston, Mass., via Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick, April 1. A special cachet will be provided at Boston and also at the Air Mail Field, Boston. Request for cachets should be sent to the District Superintendent, District 6, Railway Mail Service, Boston 9, Mass. Covers may be addressed to any office in the United States or Canada. The rate is 5 cents an ounce and covers will be back stamped. Cachets will be applied to covers flown from Halifax to Boston, Yarmouth to Boston, and St. John to Boston.

The Canadian postage is 7 cents for the first ounce and 5 cents for each additional ounce. Covers must be sent to District Director, Postal Service, Halifax, Nova Scotia, for cachets for Halifax to Boston and Yarmouth to Boston, and to District Director, Postal Service, St. John, New Brunswick, for cachet St. John to Boston.

Souvenir sheets for the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in New York in May, were issued at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in February, by flat press, 30 subjects in the sheet. The 5-cent Franklin stamp plate number is 23592. Plate number for the 10-cent Washington stamp is 23593.

The new 5-cent air-mail stamp will be released in Washington Wednesday with appropriate ceremonies. It is the size of the ordinary postage stamp and later will be printed in booklets and in coils. It is horizontal, the central design a DC-4 plane in flight. The stamp will be issued in sheets of 100. Covers will be serviced by the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C. Machine cancellations will be provided.

Clubs Plan Events

Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., held an auction Tuesday in Pythian Temple, with many desirable United States and foreign stamps and covers sold. Several of the lots were donated to the Walter Reed Stamp Club.

Maury Swartz, a member who has been in Europe for some time, talked about his experiences. Foreign stamps, he reported, are much cheaper in this country, since the black market is in full sway in the stamp field in Europe.

One of the most interesting exhibits shown for a long time was that of J. S. Petrie, who displayed a dozen frames of United States plate blocks, ordinary stamps and commemoratives, as well as early issues.

Next Tuesday evening in Pythian Temple, 1012 9th st. nw., Capital Precancel Club members will be guests of the collectors. Frank A. Bicket, Woodlynne, N. J., a former president of the club, will be present and conduct an auction. All collectors are invited.

Capital Precancel Club will meet tomorrow evening at the Weeks Stamp Shop, 1229 New York ave. nw., when details of the convention to be held in August at the Shoreham Hotel will be considered.

Will Pogany's 'Been Around' —But Modest

NEW YORK, March 22.—Of Willy Pogany, his pre-Raphaelite, auburn-haired young wife says happily, "Willy's been around."

The other evening in his studio, after a couple of ryes and sodas, Pogany, for whom the color "Pogany blue" is named, began reminiscing.

BENNETT

Pogany helped discover Valentino when Rinehart brought "Sumurun" to this country in 1916. He and Gertrude Hoffman were hunting for a male dancer to play the hero, Nur-Al-Din. They heard of a chap dancing in a restaurant in Coney Island, made a pilgrimage, signed him and started the then unknown Valentino on his fabulous career.

Has Living Proof

Pogany is the only living artist who has illustrated three de luxe editions of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" and three "Arabian Nights," not to mention 156 other titles.

In 1918 he designed the Metropolitan Opera production of "Coq d'Or." Later for Fokine he designed the "Thunderbird."

Constance Bennett refused to pay $3500 for her portrait by Pogany, saying it made her look too plump. The case went to court.

"She couldn't have been too plump," says Pogany. "The body on that portrait is that of my wife, Elaine." Elaine herself sitting beneath the portrait was living proof of his contention.

New Book Simple

Pogany was born in Hungary, he refuses to say when; went to London in 1908 and for the next six years numbered among his friends Shaw, Morrison, Chesterton and others.

He has been art director for Warner Brothers, United Artists and Charlie Chaplin. His sketches for "Modern Times" are classics of their kind.

Latest book from his prodigiously productive drawing board is "Drawing Lessons" (McKay), a simple, highly original and in itself a work of art.

Willy Pogany is modest. He says "I'm an artisan. I can't afford to be an artist."

By S. N.

Hats Off To Ladies In Bridge!

By Marian H. Barre

Who are better bridge players, men or women? "The ladies, bless 'em," was the gallant admission of Dr. J. V. Waits, director at the Capital City Chess Club, where the second battle of the sexes was fought Monday.

Arranged as individual matches, seven male teams engaged an equal number of feminine foursomes, made up members wives and enough guests to balance club bachelors. It was a different movement from the one used when the Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Bridge League defeated the Chess Club. Still smarting under that defeat, the lordly males expected to vanquish their wives, but four out of seven matches went to the ladies.

Leader's Team Loses

The director's own team lost by 510 points. Dr. Waits played with Heim, Westman, and Clifford against Mesdames Klein, Dickerman, Campbell, Olmstead. Other defeated male teams were Poissant, Roberts, Tubbs and Tubbs, who were taken by 1450 points by Newlands, Hamlin, Cotter and Fisher. Custis, Wooley, McDonnell, Garrett lost by only 30 points to McNutt, Zimmer, Tidball and Ashmead. (A. G.) Stone, Shepard, Stark, and Higgins were defeated by Gorton, Poissant, Lazard and Custis, by 110 points. This was the decisive match.

Winning male line-ups: White, Belt, Sheedy, Zimmer, victors by 1550 points over Waits, Boyd, Shepard, Stewart; Kathan, Vandersluis, Fisher Shephard (P. W.), with a 160-pound margin over Reddy, Boyle, Poulieff, Vosburgh; Boyd, Murray, Parish and Fletcher, this battle's heroes, who took Mesdames Burns, Belt, Kathan, Fletcher, for 4700 points.

There was some balm in Gilead for the men, whose net points came to 6441. Their victorious ladies had only 2100 net. Possibly Chess Club can devise another movement whereby it can win. The committee voted against cumulative point scoring for last Monday's game—now it wishes it had voted the other way!

Starts New Plan

Operating on the nine-table plan, Federal Bridge League's open pair monthly game March 25 at Pierce Hall will be run in as many sections as there are units of nine, a Mitchell movement being used. This permits four winners to each section, hence 12 or 16 District players can pile up another master point, an opportunity few will care to miss.

The Bennett Cup for pair championship in Washington Bridge League's Women's Auxiliary goes into annual competition March 29 at Euclid Studios. Current holders are Mrs. Dora Schwartz and Mrs. Rose Robins. A short business meeting at 12:30 p. m., will precede the game for members only.

Winners at Euclid Studios in the March master-point monthly were Mrs. Marianne Boschan and J. R. Belt, north-south; Comdr. J. J. Parish and J. G. Stone. Mrs. Dora Schwartz and Col. J. T. Willis and newly wedded Mr. and Mrs. John Darsey captured second place.

The Ely Culbertson Trophy for teams of four in National Press Club auditorium will be in competition March 27. One of the strongest line-ups will be captained by Dr. A. F. O'Donnell, winning member in the last pair contest March 13, when he played with Mrs. L. L. Gibson. Mrs. P. E. Golden and Judge Stewart finished second.

Mrs. Frederick Eberson was the sole District player competing in Western Pennsylvania championships last weekend in Pittsburgh. Her team finished in the top bracket with 33½ matches.

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. at 6th st. Portrait exhibition. Permanent collection painting and sculpture, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 10.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. National collection of fine arts. Fifty-first annual exhibition Washington Water Color Club. Fourteenth annual Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Gravers Society. Open daily, 9 to 4:30. Graphic Division, prints by Pietro Lazzari.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th and New York ave. Contemporary prints and water colors. Mondays, 12 to 4:30; Tuesdays through Fridays, 10 to 4:30; Saturdays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of art from Far East, Near East and Indies. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw., exhibit of John Marin. Artists of Washington and vicinity. Open weekdays, 11 to 5; Monday, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 2 to 7.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 9th and K sts. nw. Water colors by Joseph Tucker. Open Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 6.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Society of Washington Etchers exhibit.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. Paintings by Louis Lopez Ray.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, Massachusetts and Nebraska aves. Prints by Boris Margo. New Print Group, Graphic Circle. Paintings by Doria Higgins.

BARNET ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. American water colors. Weekdays, 6 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 6.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, Modern architecture, Le Corbusier.

DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, 1703 32d st. nw. Byzantine, Roman and early Christian art. Tuesdays through Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

ARTISTS COOPERATIVE, 1320 M st. nw. First exhibition of paintings, sculpture, prints, 10-6 daily, Sunday 1-6.

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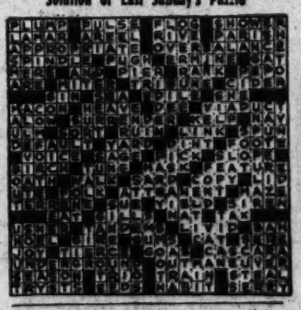

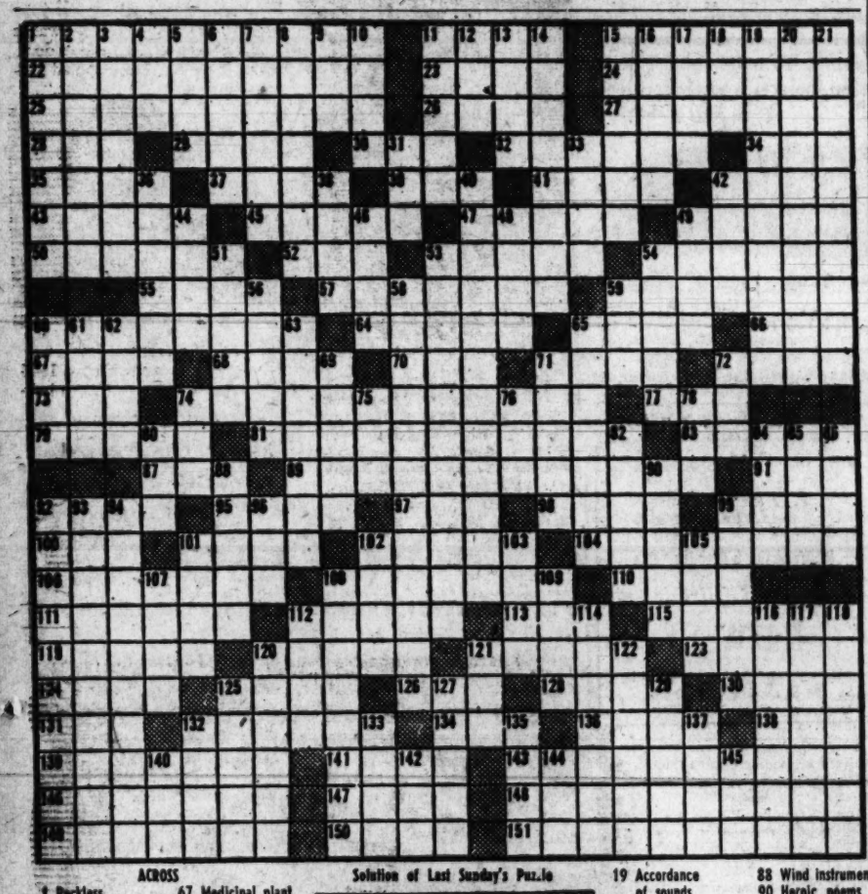

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103 Reverberation
105 Couple
107 Valuable timber tree
108 Traded
109 Valiant person
112 Religious denomination
114 Threatener
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120 Sylvan deities
121 Garden implement
122 Utterly defy
125 Frenzy
127 Uncloses
129 Drug store drinks
132 Apportion
133 Rant
135 Hebrew prophet
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140 Crowlike bird
142 Range of perception
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A Word About Previews

DIPLOMAT AT SEA: "I recall one exceptionally painful crossing. At the end someone remarked that at least we had escaped the German mines, on which Mr. Balfour chimed in: 'A mine was the one thing I was praying for.'"—"Diplomacy by Conference," by Lord Hankey. Putnam. (February 28.)

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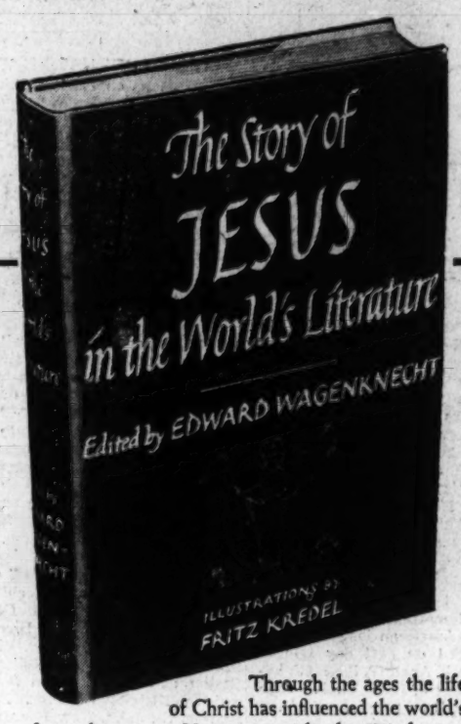

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Writing Binge Ruins More Than Weekend

Devil by the Tail. By Langston Moffett. Lippincott. 431 pp. $3.

MOFFET

Soul-baring former alcoholics are still falling all over each other in an effort to be next in print with even more devastating accounts of bibulous and psychopathic adventures.

The pattern has been set, but by increasing consumption and extending the period of drunkenness each apparently hopes to outdo "The Lost Weekend" on all counts, including sales to an already shuddering public.

It must inevitably end with the reader seeking escape and drowning himself, like the Duke of Clarence, in a butt of malmsey.

From an artistic standpoint, it is quite reasonable that as each new protagonist drinks more and behaves more abominably he should be weaker of character and more adolescent in his approach toward life.

But unless the reader has a purely clinical interest, he is going to have less and less desire to continue the story.

The hero of this novel is so impossible in his behavior that he arouses not a single quart of sympathy.

He drinks literally gallons of anything and everything, including spirits of ammonia, and then suffers the tortures of his excess.

It gives you the horrors to read over 400 pages of it. **By M. M.**

'Wild Yazoo' Is Right

Historic Novel's More Than Ladies and Lugs

By Carl Carmer
Author of "Stars Fell on Alabama"

The Wild Yazoo. By John Myers Myers. Dutton. $3. 378 pp.

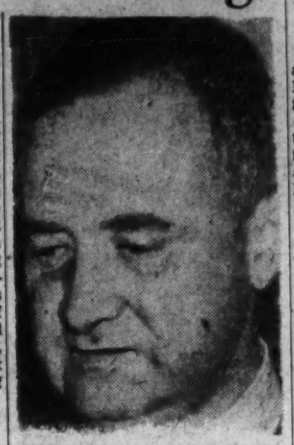
TAKE enough research to give the probable reviewer an uneasy sense that his knowledge of the period is inadequate. Add a picaresque and fearless protagonist who, by circumstance becomes an associate of the great in his time and an active participant in most of its historic events. Season with spirited ladies not above catering to the hero's amorality, with picturesque horny-handed fellows who swear ingeniously out of hearts of gold, with big-bodied villains who will rape a maiden, gouge an eye or bite off an ear at the spurt of a well chawed plug of tobacco.

Give over then to any baker who will advertise the ensuing product of his assembly line ovens as a fascinating concoction of equal parts of true history, swashbuckling action and sex and you have your recipe for your average historical novel.

If a bold reviewer protests that the picture of the period is not that which a scholarly professor of history taught him in college he is brought to heel with a statement that the author read 383 books before putting his typewriter keys to paper. If he but suggests that the lecheries do not seem logical he is called a prude.

It is a difficult thing to write a good historical novel. It is also a project involving ethical values.

Using the doubtful argument that anything is fair if you label it fiction, writers have twisted chronology, attributed motives to great historical characters which any objective and knowing judge must state that they never felt.


REVIEWER CARL CARMER
... a prude if you protest

In "The Wild Yazoo" John Myers Myers has assumed his responsibilities honestly. He is, moreover, a writer of talent.

But I would suggest that Myers has been reading too many historical novels. His Virginian hero who tells the story, has just committed an adultery and a homicide when the book opens. He is a dull repetition of a stock character, made more boring by his gentleman's fancy ideas and words. On his self-imposed exile to the Yazoo he meets many rough fellows, some good, some bad.

But the book is a horse-opera of the deep South.

And yet, as I have said, Myers can write. He knows his historic backgrounds and presents them honestly. If his characters had not been even more predictable than the predictable Rhett Butler and Scarlet O'Hara he would have achieved not the "roaring story crammed with adventure" of his publisher's blurb, but a first rate historical novel.

Perry Mason Plays a Duet For His Fans

TWO CLUES. By Earle Stanley Gardner. Morrow. 238 pp. $2.50.

A duet, "The Clue of the Runaway Blonde and The Clue of the Hungry Horse," make up this offering, in which Gardner introduces elderly Sheriff Eldon as the older generation's answer to the mechanized era. Eldon operates on the principal that, since human nature causes crime, a knowledge of that substance is more important than clues and stuff. And with him, under Mr. Gardner's superb tutelage, it works to perfection.

Both are good Gardner fiction.

Terror in the Town. By Edward Ronns. McKay. 219 pp. $2.

To anyone familiar with the closed corporation attitude of small New England towns, the problem of Verity Farland is pretty clear. Young bride of a son of the town's leading family, she feels lost and forsaken when murder strikes. She even begins to suspect her own husband, so she sets out to solve the crime herself.

Plenty of murders and the pursuit of crime, and no lack of the "terror" promised in the title.

Design for Treachery. By Clare Saunders. Scribner's. 236 pp. $2.

A haunted house 10 stories high, built in the heart of New York's exclusive residential district, sets the atmosphere for murders which involve a famous designer, a tycoon, an electrician, and several miscellaneous but mysterious characters.

Exciting, but slightly confused by an overabundance of suspects and an international spy flavor.

Killer in the Kitchen. By Franklin James. Lantern Press. 281 pp. $2.

A beautiful war widow returns home to carry on the tourist camp business started by her husband, and runs full tilt into a meat cleaver killing. A story of mobsters and black marketeering, with a bigtime gambler working lawlessly on the side of the law.

Interesting characters and lots of suspense and all the rough stuff any whodunit fan can possibly desire.

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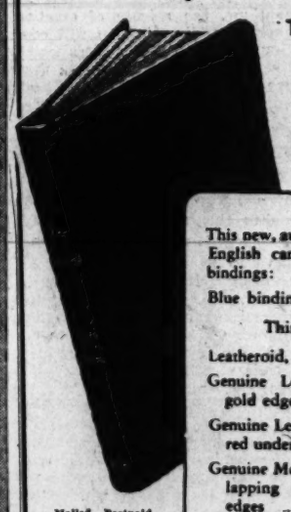

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Knows Subject—But Too Well

Lord Straightens Out Some Ideas on Wallace —With Few of His Own

By Sterling North

THE WALLACES OF IOWA. By Russell Lord. Houghton Mifflin. 515 pp. $5.

THE author of this book would like to get a few things straight: Henry Wallace is interested in astronomy, not astrology; in mathematics, not numerology. He is no mystic, but has a strong non-denominational belief in Christianity. His best friends realize he is inept as a politician. His bitterest enemies admit he is an idealist. He not only is a solid Iowa businessman, farmer and good journalist, but so "practical" he would like to avoid a third, fatal, atomic world war.

LORD

But is Wallace too soft toward Russia?

When New York Communists practically booed him off the platform for stating some simple, well-known facts about Russia's aggressive expansionism two groups in America were shown up for what they are: New York Reds and Midwest isolationists.

As the author realizes, it becomes increasingly difficult in America to follow your conscience and still hold office. Wallaces for three generations have played the difficult role of putting ideals above personal aspirations.

Uncle Henry (Wallace's grandfather) was of Scotch-Irish stock, both sturdy and religious. The first Henry Wallace preached, edited and built a fortune in farm land. He was twice offered the Cabinet position of Secretary of Agriculture and twice refused. He died in his 80's after a full, happy, useful life. The second Henry Wallace (known as Harry) was a sound businessman with few literary pretensions. As business manager for Wallace's Farmer he continued the line of forward-looking agriculturists and was Secretary of Agriculture under Harding. Squabbles in the Cabinet hastened his death. The present Henry—scholarly, homespun (incidentally, no pose, Mr. Pegler), somewhat dreamy, shy, incorruptible, scientific-minded, impulsive and not too adept in public relations—was invited to join F. D. R.'s first Cabinet when American economy and particularly agriculture were at their lowest ebb.

Russell Lord became one of Wallace's early aides in the days when even the author admits Washington was being overrun with theorists. He tries valiantly to explain away the slaughter of pigs and plowing under of cotton—which, to this reviewer, still make little sense. It is true Wallace had bad luck; America's greatest drought years followed his experiment. But bolstering an economy of scarcity by destruction of produce runs so completely counter to American instinct that even Rex Tugwell warned Wallace of the unpopularity his program would engender.

AAA, however, and the ever-normal granary had sounder foundations. Many Wallace critics who don't know which end of a cow the milk comes from are completely unaware how vital crop allotment programs were in conserving what is left of our topsoil. We still can go the way of Greece and Rome, destroy our greatest natural resource—the good earth. But it won't be the fault of three generations of Wallaces.

Lord tries hard to be objective. Occasionally he seems to realize with salty old George Peek: "Hell! The Government's got more hay down now than it'll get up before it rains." But more frequently he seeks to make the best of somewhat questionable experiments. He is, of course, partisan in the fight between Jesse Jones and Wallace and he takes more seriously than did Wallace the loss of the vice presidential nomination in 1944. Finally, I feel that both Lord and Wallace are wrong in their attitude toward Baruch on the atomic bomb.

But the picture of Henry Wallace that shines forth from this somewhat overlong, overserious, magnificently documented book, is that of a strong Midwesterner not always appreciated by the country he loves and for which he labors. Perhaps more objective books on Wallace will be written, but they will have to use this one as a gold-mine of source material.

LIFE AND THE DREAM. By Mary Colum. Doubleday. 466 pp. $3.50

PADRAIC COLUM'S Irish wife, Mary, has protean propensities. She is at one and the same time:

A widely read conservative critic; master of many languages; diligent student of Aristotle, Lessing, Herder, Sainte-Beuve and Taine, who sometimes seems to believe she has inherited their multiple mantle.

An intimate of Yeats and Joyce and most other figures of the Irish Renaissance. An Irish patriot of almost professional standing.

A bitter controversialist who can never forgive an unfavorable review or personal slight.

A woman who believes she belongs to a racial, religious, social and intellectual elite. A belligerent feminist.

A political philosopher who does not hesitate to tell us Mussolini ran the trains on time, that Action Francaise was a fascinating organization, that Hitler's Germany was not unpleasant to visit, that Roosevelt was a "dictator" and the White House she visited once "un peu trop democratique."

Convent-bred, Dublin-educated in the days of the Abbey Theater, the product of New York Bohemian life, lecture tours, a Guggenheim Fellowship or two, the Paris of Joyce, the England of Wilfred and Alice Meynell, the Riviera of Somerset Maugham, and the nearby Connecticut of the late Elinor Wylie.

Since Mary Colum scorns popular reviewers, it will not annoy her to know I think her book is somewhat overwritten and incredibly snobbish; that, although her own style is pleasant and musical, it lacks distinction; that her taste in poetry is "soft;" that her politics are exceedingly reactionary.

Possibly the author would have done well to have trusted her almost mythical reputation to posterity with her first, solid volume of criticism, 'From These Roots." For all its didactic pronunciamentos, that labored but highly creative little volume still had one of the prime essentials of great criticism—some personal humbleness.

MR. WHITTLE AND THE MORNING STAR. By Robert Nathan. Knopf. 175 pp. $2.

I AM NO book "collector." But I own most of the first editions of Robert Nathan from "Peter Kindred" (1919) and "Autumn" (1921) down to his most recent "Mr. Whittle and the Morning Star." There is something about the best of these unpretentious stories which make them rereadable. With modesty and quiet humor and immense tolerance for human frailty, Nathan explores the nature of the universe and mankind.

NATHAN

Bitter critics of Nathan are aroused because he is never bitter. They shout "Take off your rose-colored glasses and fight like a man." Nothing makes an extreme left-winger so angry as tolerance.

But Nathan, unrilled by his loud detractors, continues to write of "little people," usually poor and lonesome, who try to make the best of "a world they never made." And because these unheroic heroes are sometimes allowed to find a provisional happiness without resorting to either violence or psychoanalysis, the author is accused of being a romanticist.

I think you will find, however, after reading "Jonah," "The Woodcutter's House" and a few others, that Nathan's characters can find happiness because they *ask for so little.* No character in Nathan wants either great power or great wealth. They would like to see "One More Spring" or discover a friend or a mate, or catch a brief glimpse of what Nathan ardently believes is the Divine Plan of Things.

Nathan, without arguing, very quietly and sincerely believes in a Pantheistic, philosophical, wry, unconcerned but infinitely knowing God. There is evidence of this in all his books, particularly in "The Bishop's Wife" and "Mr. Whittle."

When Mr. Whittle, at a high point in the new book, stays out all night and has a talk with his Creator (catching pneumonia in the process and worrying his wife no end) we discover Nathan's Deity may be without personal concern for the pitiful primates on our tiny planet who strive and strut and invent atomic bombs. But he is not without curiosity. No spider has yet written a symphony. No sparrow has yet written a book. God is still curious to discover what His most complex little inventions are about to do next.

Mr. Whittle, a professor in a small college town, is feeling a little fortyish and, although he loves his wife and feels a sense of responsibility toward his cold, careless brat of a daughter, has begun to notice blonde Penelope Andrews, a brainless, beautiful wench in one of his classes. Meanwhile, the Whittle's friend, Mr. Blaney, also happily married but also feeling fortyish, has begun to notice Amanda Whittle.

But all these relationships are subtly altered, heightened and made important (and unimportant) by the fact that Professor Whittle knows we will all soon be destroyed by the atomic bomb. It is a thought which has excused and even made luminous many an indiscretion in the postwar world.

On the night Mr. Whittle talks to God, he has first put his arms (in happy confusion) around his pupil, Penelope, and then discovered his wife being comforted by Mr. Blaney. And God, who has much larger things to worry about, is not much comfort as Whittle sits brooding beside the river in the thunderstorm. (He might at least have worn his rubbers).

This novel is a distinct comeback for Robert Nathan, who slipped from perfection in some of his recent books. Possibly the author has had all the whimsy and fantasy he can stand in Hollywood and has preferred to return to the partially realistic approach he first attempted in "Peter Kindred" and later perfected in "One More Spring." The result is an almost perfect short novel, rich in the tremendous trivia of life.

'President And (or Against?) Congress'

Truman's Problem Nothing New

ROWE

This book is reviewed by James Rowe, jr., who was administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, assistant to the Attorney General and then, after combat service in the Navy as a lieutenant, assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle at the Nuernberg trials.

By James Rowe, Jr.

President and Congress, By Wilfred E. Binkley. Knopf. $4.

THERE are those who insist the logical meeting ground between an American President and the Congress is a conference table, not an arena. Since the election there has been considerable conversation, much of it from people who should know better, dealing with the supposedly compelling necessity for "cooperation" between the Democratic President and the Republican Congress and the elaborate bipartisan mechanisms to be set up which will somehow make this "cooperation" automatic.

This may be a pleasant pastime, but it ignores the historical necessity of a few facts—for instance, that there is a Constitution, with checks and balances already set up, and that, even though th y tend to blur in times of flux, there are three independent branches of the Government.

To be sure, problems must be solved. But the nature of our Government, as it has evolved over the years, makes it necessary that they be solved not by cooperation between the two branches, but by conflict between them—the democratic way of solving public problems.

Examines the Record

The author has more serious purposes than to ponder how Presidents and Congressmen ought to act in Utopia. He purposes to examine these continuing conflicts, from Washington to Truman, the background and reasons and how they were resolved.

Accepting the thesis that the Presidency has long since replaced the Legislature as "tribune of all the people," Dr. Binkley argues that the Republican is historically the legislative party—it trusts the Congress always and is eternally suspicious of presidential leadership, certainly when the incumbent is a Democrat, but also when he is aggressive although of the same persuasion, as were Lincoln and the first Roosevelt. Possibly he tries to prove too much. The technique of the Democratic House under Speaker Garner in rendering Hoover politically impotent suggests that, given the stimulus, Democrats also can be effectively jealous of the White House.

But the author does make a convincing case for the reliance of the Democratic Party on the Chief Executive ever since Andrew Jackson built it into the party of the "people." Both in theory and practice presidential powers have been extended, mostly by Jackson, Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt. Curiously, he glosses over Grover Cleveland's fight to protect the independence of the White House and finds that rather dour figure wanting in leadership of Congress. Other writers have felt this fight was Cleveland's greatest contribution to his office and party.

Would Amuse FDR

In describing the ebb and flow of presidential dominance, Binkley unearths some fascinating facts. One can imagine, for instance, the amusement of Franklin Roosevelt if he knew, as he probably did, that at least two Presidents before the Civil War were governed by majority vote of their Cabinets, allowing themselves only one vote. In the period following that war, Senators took precedence over Cabinet members. They might still be sitting at the right of hostesses if the Senate had not stubbed its toe four times within a decade against Hayes, Garfield and Cleveland—each time on the confirmation of presidential nominations.

This reader can think of several august personages who might profitably read about the decline and fall of Senator Conkling of New York, once boss of that State's mightiest political machine, who was driven from public life because of his stubborn insistence on dictating patronage.

But these are trivia. The strength of the book lies in the author's careful study of the development of presidential leadership. He analyzes the economic and social pressures which in colonial and post-Revolution years necessitated a strong Legislature but which eventually found a more satisfactory outlet through executive leadership. He is convinced that the modern concept of the strong executive, Wilson and the two Roosevelts, is final.

THE AXE MAN GLARETH

—Russell in the Los Angeles Times

He Represents People

It is because of the complexity of modern life, says the author, that the executive branch must continue strong. Only the President represents *ALL* the people.

The critic is captious who wishes the author had written a different book, yet one cannot help wishing Dr. Binkley had at least speculated on the qualities of presidential leadership. It is the strong President, of course, who wins more often than he loses. But what is the norm? A President, to "do business" with Congress, must have courage. The subservience of Grant and Harrison or Pierce and Buchanan—and their failures—contrast sadly with the firmness—and success—of Hayes or McKinley. But Andrew Johnson and Cleveland had courage and were utterly frustrated. A President also must have skill with congressional leaders, as did Jefferson, Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt.

But is it so personal? Is it merely technique, or experience, which doomed Chester Arthur to failure but made Theodore Roosevelt so successful? (If, indeed, he was as successful as Birkley claims.)

The author offers one suggestion: Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Coolidge and Franklin Roosevelt were, he says, the able Presidents of the post-Civil War. Interspersed were less happy choices—Grant, Garfield, Harrison, Taft, Harding and Hoover. The first list all happened to have been Governors. The second were not. To be sure, a President must be a good administrator. But is that enough?

Which Analogy Right?

One wishes again that the author had paid more attention to mechanics. Should President Truman, faced with opposition majorities, be held by history to the same standard of performance as Franklin Roosevelt, who had huge majorities for so many consecutive terms?

And what about the world we live in? Is the apt analogy for this year to be found in the era of Andrew Johnson or in that of Rutherford Hayes—or do little villages of northern Greece make our search for a parallel considerably narrower in point of time?

There are more justifiable criticisms, perhaps, of this work. The author is too often guilty of resting too many generalizations on the skimpy documentation of passing allusions by columnists. Occasionally he blunders, as in his statement that Roosevelt's insistence on the "death sentence" during the holding company fight of 1935 was "futile." Dr. Binkley's prose does not precisely sing. Mr Knopf, too, might well give his proofreaders a sharp rap on the knuckles.

But even if this is not *the* book, it is a good one. It is recommended to members of the working press delegated to explain to their readers the conflict, just beginning, between the executive and the legislative branches which will continue until it is, once again, resolved by the elections of 1948.

This Week's Best Sellers

FICTION

1. LYDIA BAILEY, by Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday).
2. THE WAYWARD BUS, by John Steinbeck (Viking).
3. B. F.'s DAUGHTER, by John P. Marquand (Little, Brown).
4. THE MIRACLE OF THE BELLS, by Russell Janney (Prentice-Hall).
5. EAST RIVER, by Sholem Asch (Putnam's).

NON-FICTION

1. INFORMATION PLEASE ALAMANAC—1947. Edited by John Kieran (Garden City).
2. PEACE OF MIND, by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon and Schuster).
3. THE LINCOLN READER. Edited by Paul Angle (Rutgers University Press).
4. THE ROOSEVELT I KNEW, by Frances Perkins (Viking).
5. THE EGG AND I, by Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).

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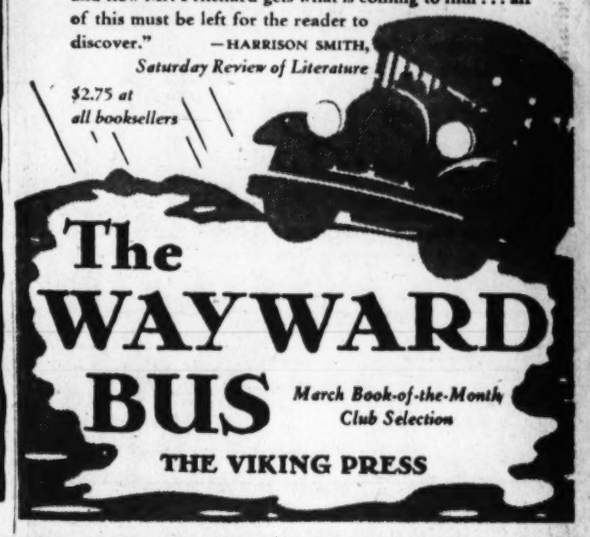

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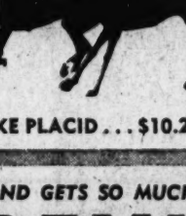

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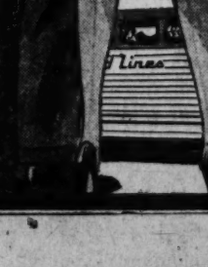

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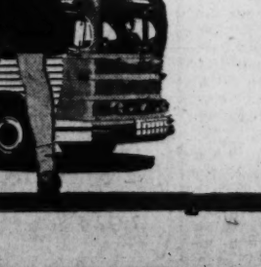

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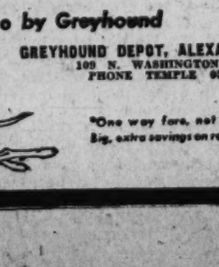

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